W. T. Barker N.Y.

H. B. Plunkett

HISTORIC HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS

AND

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs

OF

BERKSHIRE COUNTY,

MASSACHUSETTS.

EDITED BY

ROLLIN HILLYER COOKE,

GENEALOGIST, AUTHOR OF "PICTURESQUE BERKSHIRE COUNTY," MEMBER OF THE
BERKSHIRE COUNTY HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, AND SECRETARY
OF THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY CHAPTER, MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

> "And so it is, too, with family recollections. To have had forefathers renowned for honorable deeds, to belong by nature to those who have bravely borne their part in life and refreshed the world with mighty thoughts and healthy admiration, is a privilege which it were mean and self-willed to despise. It is as a security given for us of old, which it were falsehearted not to redeem; and in virtues bred of a noble stock, mellowed as they are by reverence, there is often a grace and ripeness wanting to self-made and brand-new excellence. Of like value to a people are *heroic national traditions*, giving them a determinate character to sustain among the tribes of men, making them familiar with images of great and strenuous life, and kindling them with faith in glorious possibilities."—*Martineau.*

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

NEW YORK :: CHICAGO
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING CO.
1906

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

[illegible] to
[illegible] Kent

INDEX.

Acly, Charles A., 292.
Albert, Louis, 289.
Arnold, Henry J., 259.
Ayres, Perry J., 363.

Babbitt, Horace, 332.
Babbitt, Nathan S., 471.
Babbitt, The Family, 328.
Backus, William G., 460.
Ballard, Harlan H., 184.
Barker, Otis R., 508.
Barker, Thomas F., 523.
Barry, John T., 218.
Bartlett, William F., 465.
Beebe, George H., 183.
Beebe, John B., 238.
Beebe, Richard, 239.
Bentley, Alonzo F., 406.
Blackinton, Sanford, 457.
Blain, Denis, 388.
Bliss, Leon D., 165.
Bohlmann, John C. C., 295.
Booth, George F., 408.
Botsford, E. Herbert, 432.
Brandow, Frank W., 151.
Brewer, John A., 194.
Brewster, John M., 481.
Bridges, Samuel, 150.
Brooks, Thomas L., 423.
Brown, Charles H., 504.
Brown, George, 484.
Brown, Nathan G., 502.
Burbank, Abraham, 230.
Burbank, Charles H., 235.
Burbank, George W., 428.
Burbank, James A., 235.
Burbank, William P., 425.
Burke, Charles E., 325.
Burnham, Hervey, 192.
Byram, Charles A., 308.

Cameron, Henry P. H., 351.
Chase, George W., 198.
Clapp, Thaddeus, 132.
Collins, Abel C., 142.
Collins, Clarkson T., 448.
Comstock, Stephen, 293.
Condon, Michael, 303.
Condon, Patrick, 201.
Crockwell, George, 270.
Culver, E. B., 240.
Curran, Thomas, 263.
Curtis, William D., 146.

Davenport Ammon F., 187.
Davis, Charles H., 285.
Davis, Henry G., 493.
Delevan, Willard M., 156.
Denison, Elijah G., 287.
Dibble, S. B., 321.
Dickie, Robert B., 381.
Dimick, William, 374
Dinneen, William F., 264.
Dolan Brothers, 209.
Dolan, Patrick H., 209.
Dolan, Peter C., 209.
Donahue, Harry, 262.
Dunham, Jarvis N., 483.

Edwards, George W., 418.

Farnan, Albert S., 202.
Farnam, George W., 268.
Fassett, Alfred S., 322.
Ferguson, Justin, 288.
Ferry, Charles K., 246.
Ferry, Charles S., 246.
Ferry, Fred G., 246.
Field, Jonathan E., 453.
Flansburgh, John W., 526.
Flemming, William, 309.

Foxcroft, George A., 295.
Francis, Fred T., 145.
Fuller, Samuel G., 504.

Gadsby, Herbert H., 433.
Gallup, William A., 179.
Gamwell, Cecil C., 204.
Gilbert, Octave, 311.
Gleason, Charles E., 490.
Goodnow, Lyman M., 518.
Goodrich, Mrs. John C., 126.
Goodrow, Harvey J., 357.
Gordon, John C., 387.
Green, Benjamin F., 392.
Griffin, Ellen C., 366.
Gunn, Samuel M., 332.

Hall, Isaac F., 193.
Harding, William G., 355.
Hawkes, Elihu S., 443.
Haynes, George E., 500.
Henry, Cyrus C., 174.
Henry, Harvey, 176.
Hinsdale, Mrs. Mary L., 212.
Holmes, Horace M., 185.
Hopkins, Henry, 92.
Houghton, Albert C., 205.
Howe, Joseph D., 208.
Humes, Samuel, 169.
Hunter, James E., 248.

Ingersoll, David, Jr., 434.

Jenks, Edwin F., 225.
Jenks, The Family, 219.
Johnson, Charles L., 252.

Keene, Charles H., 323.
Kittredge, Abel, 104.
Kittredge, Henry P., 339.
Kronick, Hymon H., 187.

Lamoureux, John B., 250.
Linnehan, Dennis, 365.
Linnehan, James M., 253.
Lloyd, Lemuel G., 497.
Lowe, Philip A., 394.
Lyon, William H., 312.

Mack, John P., 513.
Malley, Edward J., 155.
Marshall, Robert, 267.
Maynard, George C., 515.
McCrea, Robert, 396.
Merriam, George W., 399.
Morey, William A., 353.
Morrissey, Dennis, 430.

Newell, Benjamin F., 521.
Nickerson, Joshua C., 403.

O'Loughlin, Michael, 306.
Orr, John G., 291.
Osgood, James E., 283.

Palmer, Charles J., 237.
Parker, Grenville A., 266.
Parker, Samuel I., 243.
Parmele, William B., 320.
Paul, The Family, 123.
Payne, Lyman, 410.
Pearson, Fred S., 143.
Peck, Thomas D., 212.
Peirce, Edgar H., 510.
Petherbridge, William T., 260.
Phelps, Carlton T., 225.
Plunkett, Charles H., 101.
Plunkett, Charles H., 115.
Plunkett, George T., 117.
Plunkett, The Family, 98.
Plunkett, Thomas F., 105.
Plunkett, Thomas K., 110.
Plunkett, William B., 107.
Plunkett, William C., 99.
Plunkett, William R., 111.
Poitras, Francis X., 390.
Power, John T., 244.
Pratt, David J., 378.
Pritchard, William H., 354.

Quinn, Hugh, 313.

Ray, The Family, 398.
Raymond, Asahel, 383.
Raymond, The Family, 415.
Read, Franklin F., Jr., 163.
Read, Franklin F., Sr., 158.
Renschauser, William, 272.

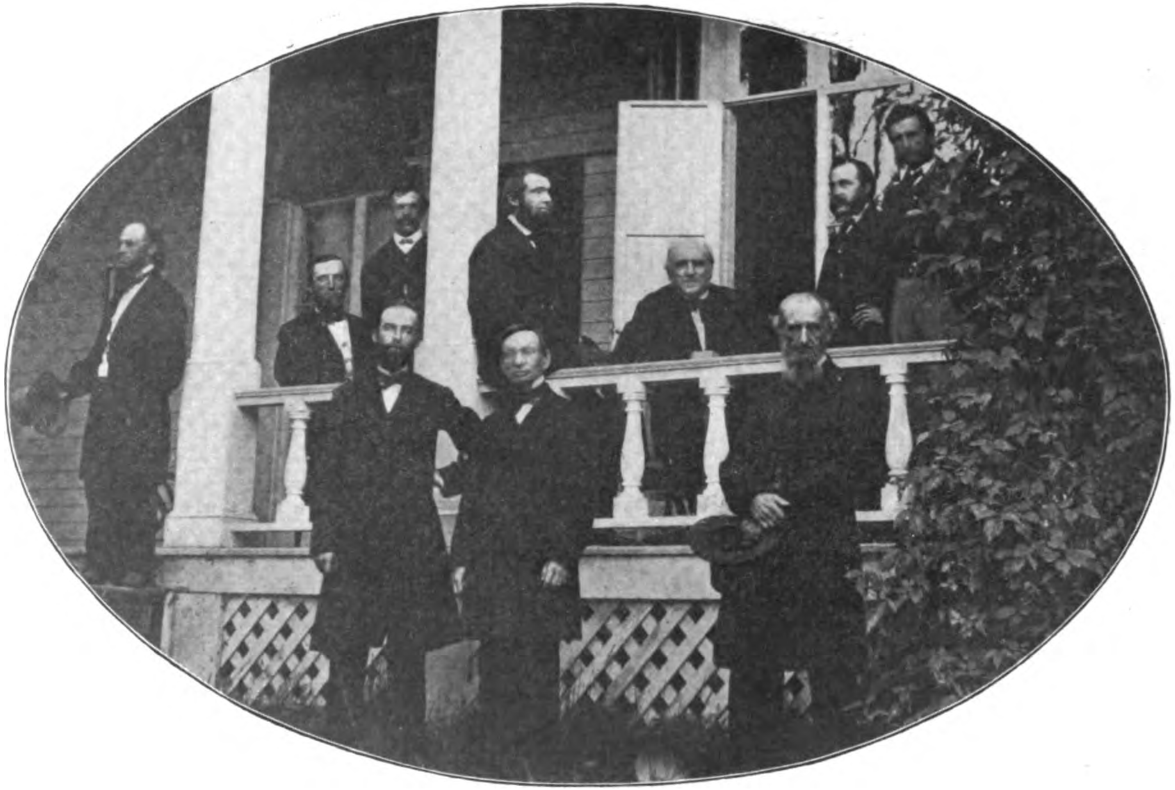
Rice, Edward F., 367.
Richardson, Henry H., 297.
Robinson, Francis A., 451.
Rockwell, Francis W., 473.
Rockwell, Julius, 118.
Ryan, James, 305.

Sabin, Clarence R., 318.
Safford, Arthur W., 375.
Scudder, Chester B., 371.
Sedgwick, Henry D., 255
Sherman, Louie L., 368.
Sherman, Myron A., 394.
Shufelt, Harvey F., 196.
Simmons, Albert H., 206.
Sisson, Harry D., 180.
Smith, Amos P., 489.
Smith, C. Frederick, 528.
Smith, Elizur, 476.
Smith, Ensign M., 336.
Smith, Frederic S., 419.
Smith, Wellington, 474.
Spall, Edward J., 334.
Spencer, Harold A., 464.
Spring, Leverett W., 94.
Stafford, Frank D., 246.
Stanley, William, 274.
Stanley, William, 277.
Stewart, Ambrose T., 362.
Stockbridge, Martin E., 405.
Sturges, Henry, 377.
Sylvester, A. W., 402.
Synan, John, 342.

Taft, Henry W., 227.
Thomson, William, 357.
Tolman, Albert, 349.
Tolman, William, 351.
Torrey, Sidney M., 506.
Tucker, Ralph DeForest, 359.
Tucker, Robert, 178.
Tucker, William S., 178.
Turner, Harvey H. B., 166.
Tyler, Daniel W., 520.
Tyler, John B., 439.

Van Lennep, Edwin J., 241.
Volk, Robert W., 168.
Vrooman, Henry J., 258.

Warner, William J., 137.
Waterman, George B., 461.
Weeks, Harry E., 385.
Welch, Owen W., 265.
Weller, Edgar M., 348.
Weller Israel C., 343.
Whipple, Alden B., 130.
Whiting, John F., 127.
Wilcox, Henry L., 182.
Wilder, George T., 419.
Wilson, Henry N., 314.
Wollison, Herbert S., 421.
Wood, Leman, 373.



Group of Professors, 1866.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

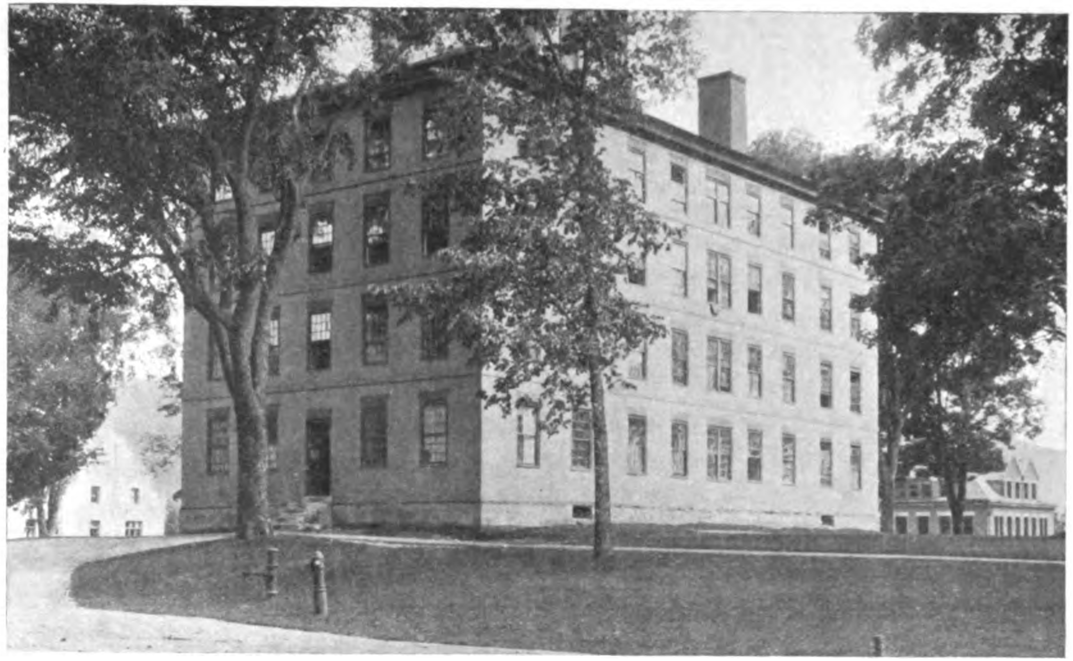
WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Ephraim Williams—Establishment of the "Free School"—Building erected—Williams College incorporated—The first Commencement—Administration of President Ebenezer Fitch—Debating Societies—Theological Society—The germ of American Missions—Distinguished Alumni—President Zephaniah S. Moore—Efforts for removal of College from Williamstown—President Edward D. Griffin—Intense religious feeling—First College Journal—President Mark Hopkins—His brilliant administration—President Paul A. Chadbourne—President Franklin Carter—President Henry Hopkins—Present condition of College—Eminent Alumni, residents of Berkshire county.

On the 31st day of May, 1755, Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, ordered Colonel Ephraim Williams, who had enlisted a regiment in Hampshire county (which then included the Berkshires) for the proposed expedition against Crown Point—hostilities having broken out between France and England—to proceed without delay to the general rendezvous at Albany and report to Major General Johnson. Not long after his arrival, moved, it would seem, by some premonition of coming events, he made his will and devoted the bulk of his property to the establishment of a free school at Williamstown. General Johnson broke camp early in August and began his march northward. So far as we can judge from the few surviving letters which he wrote at that time, Colonel Williams was in a somewhat gloomy state of mind. Rumors that Braddock had met with a crushing defeat, the confusion and want of discipline painfully evident in the colonial forces, would naturally be depressing, but some haunting, less tangible, melancholy and disquiet appear to have pursued him. "Pray God to sanctify it to us all," he wrote August 16th in reference to the death of a cousin, "and fit us for our own turns, which will soon arrive—how soon God only knows. I beg your prayers for us all, and me in particular." On the 8th of the following month he was instantly killed in a skirmish near Lake George.

Of the early life of Ephraim Williams we have little contemporary data. The records of the town of Newton, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1714, contain the usual family statistics. Aside from the rather meager information which they furnish, we are almost wholly dependent upon tradition. In this particular case that may be and probably is substantially trustworthy. The first sketch of Ephraim Williams appeared in the eighth volume of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, nearly fifty years after his death. This sketch is supposed to have been written by President Fitch, of Williams College, who doubtless gathered the materials for it from surviving contemporaries of Williams. He is described as a pleasant, likeable, public-spirited sort of man, with a taste for affairs, and no inconsiderable ability in the conduct of them. It has been thought that if he had survived the "Bloody Morning Scout" he might have become a conspicuous figure in the Revolutionary war. Be this as it may, it was his destiny to win distinction in another field.

It is not until 1745 that the biography of Ephraim Williams becomes fairly distinct and full. In that year he assumed with the rank of captain the command of Fort Shirley, in Rowe—one of the three or four small military posts established along the western border of the province from the Connecticut river to the upper waters of the Hoosac. His father, Ephraim Williams, Sr., moved to Stockbridge in 1739, and he followed later, but we have no means of determining the exact time



Old West College.

of his arrival there. From 1745 until the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, King George's war was in progress, and Captain Williams in constant service, with headquarters sometimes at Fort Shirley, but more frequently at Fort Massachusetts, on the Hoosac. Six years of relative quiet followed, during which, though in command of the fortified posts, he spent considerable time elsewhere—in Hatfield, Deerfield, Boston and Stockbridge. The outbreak of the French and Indian war in 1754 brought him again into the field and with the rank of colonel.

In 1755 the site of the proposed school was literally a wilderness. The earliest survey of the region antedated the will of Colonel Williams only sixteen years. For some reason this survey, which was probably the occasion of the first visit of white men, proved unsatisfactory. In 1749 another was made, which established definitely the boundaries of East and West Hoosuck, known later as Adams and Williamstown. Immigrants came slowly into these remote border towns. Through them ran the old Mohawk Trail, along which bands of hostile Indians had passed and were likely to pass again in their forays upon the colonies. The condition of these pioneers, stranded upon the outskirts of civilization, exposed not only to the inevitable hardships of the frontier, but to the alarms and atrocities of savage warfare as well, was sufficiently distressing. Colonel Williams, familiar with the situation, casting about for some means of relieving the stress of it, hit upon the expedient of establishing a "Free School."

Israel Williams and John Worthington, two "trustworthy and well beloved friends," were made executors of the will. The estate consisted of lands, cattle, horses, notes, bonds, and "negro servants." To the last item of assets an addition was made so late as February 13th, 1755, when Colonel Williams bought a negro boy named J. Romanoo, of John Charles, Jr., who undertook to "warrant and secure the said negro * * * against the challenge of any other person and all rightful pretentions of his own to freedom by any law or right whatsoever." After deducting the legacies to relatives and friends, so little remained that no immediate steps could be taken to get the "Free School" under way. Thirty years elapsed before the trustees made any serious effort to establish it. The proprietors of West Hoosuck or Williamstown showed a feeble and tardy interest in the bequest, and it was not until May, 1765, that they thought it worth while to choose "a committee to get a copy of the will." Apparently the committee did not regard the document as of much importance. Twice there was a discussion in town meeting—once June 15th, and again October 8th, of the question whether a committee should be appointed to consider the matter "of Colonel Williams' willing land or money toward a free school in West Hoosuck," and on both occasions the assembly curtly "voted this article dismissed."

The delay and apparent indifference were scarcely surprising. Other and more important matters demanded attention. The hard conditions of life continued with little mitigation. Now and then an enthusiast like the Reverend Thomas Allen, of Pittsfield, who declared in a sermon to his congregation that "the county of Berkshire * * * is the garden of Eden for fruitfulness and pleasantness to dwell in," could be found, but most of the settlers took a less favorable view of the situation. Then the French and Indian war had hardly been concluded, when the controversy, which led ultimately to rebellion and independence, began between the Colonies and the Mother Country. Though the chief seat of the Revolutionary war was elsewhere, one series of important events in the history of it touched the Berkshire border—the expedition of Burgoyne and the battle of Bennington—and gave it a brief experience in the theatre of actual hostilities. Meanwhile all questions of establishing schools and colleges were in abeyance throughout Western Massachusetts.

Peace was declared in 1783, and the long neglected interests of education began to receive attention. In 1784 the executors of Colonel Williams, having accumulated funds to the amount of $9,157, secured from the General Court of Massachusetts the appointment of nine trustees, who were authorized to erect a building for the school and to manage its affairs. These trustees, five of whom graduated at Yale, were men of ability and reputation. The act incorporating the free school passed the legislature March 8, 1785, and the trustees held their first meeting the following month at Pittsfield. In August of the same year a second meeting was held in Williamstown. The trustees found themselves confronted by abundant difficulties, among which were a lack of adequate funds and differences of opinion in regard to the plan and location of the new building. To replenish the treasury they announced that they were ready to receive contributions, and directed that "subscriptions" should be prepared and circulated. There seems to have been little or no response to these appeals. Funds from other sources having failed, the trustees at their meeting in August, 1788, petitioned the General Court for the grant of a lottery to enable them to raise £1,200, and it was voted February 11, 1789. A committee of three trustees undertook the management of the business. Announcements of the enterprise appeared in local and Boston newspapers. The following advertisement, practically identical with what appeared elsewhere, is taken from *The Stockbridge Western Star* of January 19, 1790:

NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

Scheme of

Williamstown Free School

Lottery.

Class the Third.

The managers of the above mentioned Lottery present their thanks to the adventurers in former classes for the ready purchase of their tickets, and now offer to the public the following scheme, which they flatter themselves will meet with general approbation, and which, it may be relied on, will commence drawing by the 2d day of March next, consisting of 3,400 tickets at TWO DOLLARS each, amounting to 6,800 Dollars, 5,799 of which are to be paid out in prizes.

Then follows a statement of the value of the prizes, which ranged from three to one thousand dollars. Altogether there were eight drawings or classes, three of which—the third, fourth and fifth—took place in Boston. The third drawing began February 20, 1790, at the hall of the Green Dragon. Two days later *The Massachusetts Centinel* issued an extra to give "a generous public" the earliest possible announcement of results. In advertising the scheme of the fourth class, February 27, the managers take occasion to thank the citizens of Boston and other towns of the commonwealth for "their benevolence toward an infant seminary" which had been "beyond their most sanguine expectations." The managers regretted their inability to draw the last three classes in Boston instead of Williamstown, but "their private concerns having suffered much from their long stay here * * * render it totally impracticable." Perhaps the fact that the citizens of Boston did not buy tickets very freely may have been quite as decisive a consideration as their private concerns in sending the managers back to Williamstown. The net proceeds of the lottery were $3,459.68, the

Library.

greater part of which came from the neighborhood of the " infant seminary."

The vexatious discussions in regard to the site and plan of the new building were finally composed, and in 1790 a substantial brick structure, eighty-four feet in length, forty-two in width, and four stories high, was erected. At the outset it served a variety of purposes, as it contained a kitchen, a dining room, a library and a chapel, as well as dormitories. Gradually these variorum characteristics disappeared, and from 1847 onward it has been a dormitory and nothing more. In 1856 some important changes were made, and in 1904 there was a complete reconstruction of the interior.

For preceptor of the school the choice fell upon Ebenezer Fitch—a native of Norwich, Connecticut, born September 26, 1756, a graduate of Yale, and resident there as special student and tutor some ten years. Devout, scholarly, methodical, he lacked first-rate intellectual and executive ability. Yet, on the whole, he proved to be an efficient man in a difficult position. " I have a vivid recollection of his personal appearance," William Cullen Bryant wrote in 1859,—" a square built man, of a dark complection, and thick, arched eyebrows." This "vivid recollection " survived the lapse of half a century and was agreeable. It is easy to see that an impressive personality of this sort would be a telling factor in the new enterprise.

The Free School opened its doors in October, 1791, with a faculty consisting of a preceptor and a tutor, and with an attendance of twenty Latin and forty-five English scholars. At first sight the numbers seem surprising, but there was no other academy in the neighborhood, and living was then cheap in Williamstown. This early success suggested the possibility of converting the school into " a seminary of a more public and important nature." Scarcely seven months had elapsed since the opening when Preceptor Fitch presented to the trustees for their signatures a petition to the General Court that it "may be incorporated into a college." It was not the first attempt to establish an educational institution of this grade in Western Massachusetts. In 1762 the people of Hampshire county endeavored to found Queens College, which was to be located at Hadley, or Hatfield, or Northampton, but the project fell through—largely through the opposition of Harvard. The trustees signed the petition, which set forth the advantages of Williamstown as the site of a college—a question which, as we shall see, this document did not settle for all time—and June 22, 1793, just thirteen months afterwards, the legislature passed an act incorporating Williams College. Everything which belonged to the academy was taken over by the new institution—the plant, the funds, the trustees, the tutor and the preceptor. Possibly the founder may not have contemplated just this use of his benefaction, but it is only another instance of a man's building better than he knew. Whatever doubt or discussion or bitterness the transaction may have occasioned, they all disappeared long ago. At the present day nobody knows or cares about them.

In August, 1783, the trustees formally announced through the newspapers that Mr. Ebenezer Fitch had been elected president of the new college, which would open the following October; that the terms of admission would be the same as those of Yale, with the exception that French might be substituted for Greek; that a large and commodious edifice had been provided; that a decent library and apparatus would be immediately procured; that "victualling has not heretofore exceeded five shillings a week," and that the first public commencement would be held in 1795.

No copy of the official programme of the earliest anniversary of Williams College (1795) seems to be in existence. The histories of the college say little or nothing about it. For a hundred and ten years all the details of this interesting event have been buried in old newspaper files. September 18,1795, *The Vermont Gazette* published this letter, which is now reprinted for the first time:

"WILLIAMSTOWN, September 8th, 1795.

On Wednesday the 2d inst. was celebrated here the first Commencement of Williams College. About 11 o'clock the procession moved from College in the following order—

The Scholars of the Academy
The Students of College
The Sheriff of the County Acting as Bedellus
The Reverend President and Vice-President and Other Members of the Corporation
The Tutors
The Reverend Clergy and Other Respectable Gentlemen

The exercises of the day were introduced by prayer by the President and an anthem sung by students and by ladies and gentlemen of the town.

ORDER OF THE EXERCISES.

A Salutatory Oration in Latin by Mr. Lusk.

An English Oration on the French Revolution by Mr. Bishop.

A Forensic Disputation by Messrs. Lusk and Stone on the question, 'Can the differences in the complection and features of the human race be accounted for by natural causes?'

An English Oration on the Government of the United States by Mr. Collins.

A Forensic Disputation, in the manner of Harvard, on the question, 'Is a Republican government like that of the United States as well calculated as monarchy to promote the security and happiness of a numerous and extensive people?'

An English Oration on female education by Mr. Stone.

The exercises of the afternoon were introduced by Redemption, an Ode.

A French oration on the oratory of the ancients and moderns, showing the advantages of the latter over the former and the importance of oratory in general, by Mr. Collins.

A Dialogue on the folly and impertinence of frivolous conversation, by Messrs. Bishop. Lusk and Stone.

An English Oration on the iniquity and impolicy of the slave trade, by Mr. Lusk.

A Conference on the comparative importance to society of three institutions—civil government, religion and marriage, by Messrs. Bishop, Collins and Stone.

A short, but truly Shandean Oration by Mr. Daniel Dunbar, Preceptor of the Academy, and since elected Tutor of the College.

The President pronounced a Valedictory Address to the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then conferred the degree on the following gentlemen—

Samuel Bishop
John Collins
Chauncey Lusk
Daniel Stone

* * * * * * * * * *

> A decent dinner was provided by the corporation for the gentlemen of the clergy. Though the meeting-house was small and incommodious, order and decorum prevailed through the audience and the exercises met with general acceptance and approbation."

This quartet of graduates had a strenuous day of it. Each of them appeared four times upon the stage. Mr. Lusk, for instance, delivered two orations, one in Latin and another in English, besides taking part in a forensic disputation and in a dialogue. We should have been glad to learn more about "the truly Shandean oration" of Mr. Dunbar than that it was short. Apparently the young men made an excellent impression. That an oration in French and such topics as the slave trade and the education of girls should have found a place on the programme, is worthy of remark.

The administration of President Fitch—the longest with one exception in the history of the college—extended over a period of twenty-two years. During this period two new buildings were added to the material equipment—"a convenient house" for the president in 1795, and in 1797 a new dormitory, commonly called the Old East College. Life here in the day of President Fitch and much beyond it was simple and primitive. An entry in the diary of Dr. Robbins, of the class of 1796, under the date of January 26 of that year, affords a good illustration of this fact. "My father and I," he wrote, "went to the woods and got a good load of wood." Dr. Robbins' father, an ex-trustee of Yale, was then a prominent trustee of Williams. Governor Emory Washburn, of the class of 1817, describing the conditions after the lapse of twenty years, said that "the entire furniture of any one room, except perhaps the bed, was not worth five dollars."

There was plain living in abundance, and some respectable thinking in this primitive Williams. "Scholarship alone confers distinction" here, wrote an undergraduate in 1801. President Fitch had entire

Hopkins Hall.

charge of the seniors, and used as text books, Locke in Mental Science, Paley in Moral Philosophy, and Vattel on the Law of Nations. His teaching, perhaps not of the highest, most inspiring order, seems to have been something more than a mechanical, humdrum recitation exercise. Among the early instructors were Jeremiah Day and Henry Davis, the former afterwards president of Yale and the latter president of Middlebury, and subsequently of Hamilton College. The first full professor in the institution was Samuel Mackay, a native of Canada, who gave instruction in French from 1795 to 1799.

In 1806 a chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy was established, which Professor Gamaliel S. Olds occupied until 1810, when Professor Chester Dewey succeeded him. Both of these men were of a scholarly, intellectual cast. Students could have gone further and fared worse than in their lecture rooms.

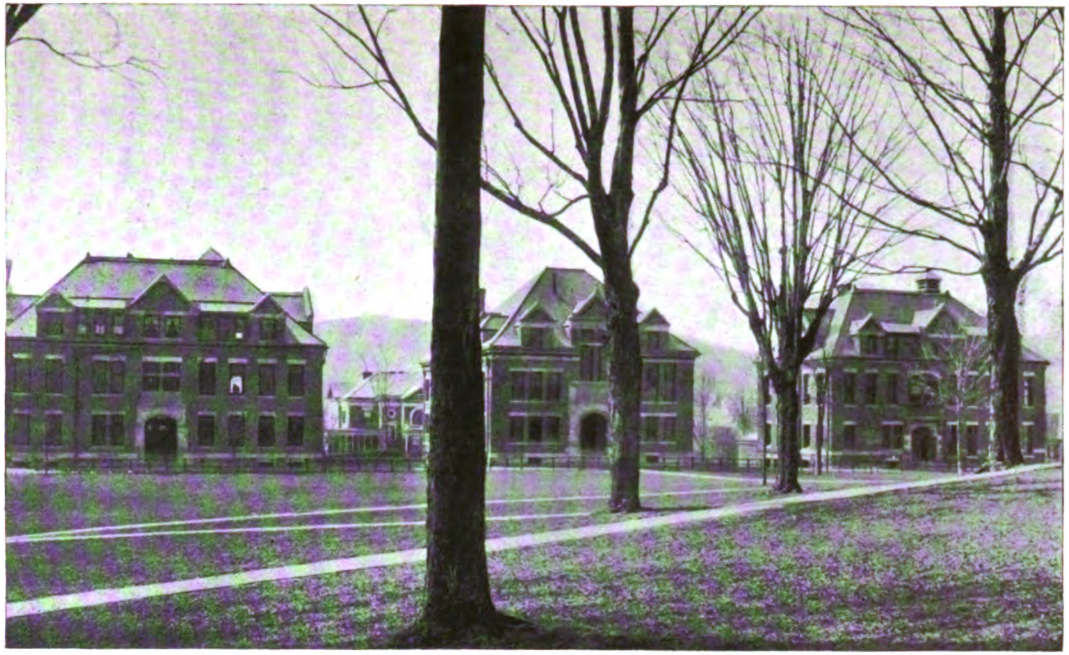
The debating societies cannot be left out of the reckoning in any adequate appraisal of this early educational work of the college. At what date the first of them, the Adelphic Union, was organized, it is impossible to determine, as the records were burned in the fire of 1841, which destroyed the Old East College, but it must have been nearly coeval with the institution itself. In 1795 this original organization having become unwieldy, it was divided into two bodies, known then and since as the Philotechnian Society and the Philologian. The Adelphic Union, which still survives, has been a considerable element in the intellectual life of the college. For a long period members of the branch societies gave two exhibitions annually under its auspices, and many distinguished men pronounced orations before it at commencement. Among the orators on its list were Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Ward Beecher and George W. Curtis. Twice at least the

Union—first in 1855-56 and again in 1868-69—provided courses of public lectures. Dr. Holmes opened the former course with a talk on Lectures and Lecturing.

For some reason that is not now very clear, the branch societies began as secret organizations. They had "tokens" and badges and grips, and the members pledged themselves "on the honor of a gentleman" to reveal nothing communicated to them in their convocations. The Philologian records previous to October 17, 1817, were destroyed, but the Philotechnian are complete. These records show that the young gentlemen discussed a considerable variety of subjects. At their first meeting the Philotechnians debated the question: Ought the liberty of the press to be suppressed? Then followed discussions on foreign immigration, novel reading, lawyers, emancipation, universal salvation, the country town as the seat of a college, the utility of religion, the relation of representatives to their constituents, the dismemberment of the union, theaters, a big navy, the conquest of Canada, divorce, quack doctors, the French Revolution, the Louisiana purchase, and the education of girls. These subjects are taken almost at random. A complete conspectus of them would show that the Williams young men of 1795-1815, though buried in the wilderness, were quite alive to the questions and issues of the day.

In addition to the debates a course of lectures, delivered by members of the societies, was begun in 1797 and continued for a long period. These lectures ranged over a wide field—history, science, philosophy, literature—and afforded an important addition to the educational resources of the college. A committee was also appointed at the outset on the pronunciation of words. In case of disagreement the question was to be submitted to President Fitch as the final authority.

Another student organization of large importance goes back to an



Thompson Laboratory.

early period—the Theological Society, which seems to have been formed in 1805. The earliest surviving records begin August 20, 1809, when a revised constitution was adopted. In the matter of secrecy it followed the example set by the debating societies, the members of it "solemnly engaging" to divulge nothing which might be injurious to the organization or any of its members. Exactly one-half of the graduates in the four classes for the period 1807-1810 belonged to it. The subjects discussed comprised some of the toughest questions of theology—Is Christ verily God? Did the human soul of Christ exist from eternity? Are we strictly guilty of Adam's sin? Ought a person to be willing to be damned to be saved? These and kindred subjects were canvassed with the greatest interest. In later years there was an occasional lapse from these heroic topics. On one occasion they debated the question whether it was right for benevolent associations to accept gifts from slave holders —an early instance of "the tainted money" discussion.

The Theological Society considered matters of conduct as well as of creed, and did not hesitate to discipline its members. On one occasion two of them "acknowledged their faults to the society and were accepted." In 1814 "Plumb, having been previously impeached, and on being found not guilty * * * was acquitted by ballot." During the same year two rather demonstrative sinners were encountered. "Bottwood and Wing," we are told, "were dismembered for refusing to pay their fines, and on account of the disturbance they made, the society wisely adjourned until the next Lord's day evening!"

In 1841 Professor Albert Hopkins, in an address before the Theological Society, dwelt upon the powerful religious influence constantly exerted by it since its formation. "It has held on its way gloriously," he said, "through the changes which have alternately obscured and brightened the prospects of the institution and of religion." The society still exists, though in a modified form.

The first years of the administration were vexed by no very serious internal disturbances. In 1802 there was indeed a minor sort of rebellion among the students, the details of which are obscure. The president dealt so successfully with this "insurrection against the government of the college" that he felt confident the present generation would "never burn their fingers again." His hopefulness was hardly justified A much more disastrous affair occurred in 1808. The trouble arose out of the unpopularity of certain instructors and a students' ultimatum that they must be removed. There was a furious tempest in the little college world which resulted in the resignation of the entire teaching staff except the president, and the suspension of the college for four weeks. It was an unfortunate event, and doubtless contributed to the decline in the prosperity of the institution which began shortly afterward. The president may not have managed the quarrel in the wisest way. One of his colleagues complained that "he wouldn't draw up hill." Probably he had little relish for that sort of thing.

The college encountered some local political squalls. President Fitch happened to be an ardent Federalist, and a majority of the students seem to have followed his lead. In 1806 the editor of *The Pittsfield Sun*—a Democratic sheet—attended commencement and was ill pleased with the orations of the young men. "It is with extreme regret," he wrote in the issue of September 13, "that we have occasion to indulge in unfavorable strictures. * * * The just sentiment of indignation excited * * * by the indecent streams of political virulence which tarnished the annual commencement at this college a few years since * * * had in some measure checked the raging of that political mania which had so long infested the institution. Since that period the streams * * * were evidently less turbid, and promised ere long to fertilize and improve the country through which they were destined to flow. The performances of the present year, however, have dashed from our lips the pleasing cup of expectation. And a fresh eruption of combustible and noisome matter warns Republicans to beware how they trust the education of their sons on the burning sides of a political volcano." The oratorical grievances of which the editor complained so bitterly were persistent preaching of Federalism, denunciation of the national administration for peaceably compromising "wrongs and insults which honor required should only be settled by the sword," ridicule of popular suffrage, sneers at "the voice of the independent freemen of our country," and invocations of

"Some chosen curse, some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven," upon the heads of "exalted characters."

The next week a correspondent countersigned and accentuated the charges of the editor. "At this college," he declared, "youth are taught to be heady, to despise government, and to speak evil of dignitaries. * * * No good Republican will retain any further connection with that society. * * * It may be well for the inhabitants of Berkshire to petition the legislature to make provision for a reformation of such a public nuisance of baneful influence on society, on the morals and taste of our youth." These criticisms, in which there was certainly no excess of reserve, appear to have had some effect. At the next commencement the editor found a better state of things. "It furnished," he said, "a happy contrast to many of those which at former periods it has been our unwelcome duty to record." He was happy to find that on this occasion "the temple of science had not been prostituted to the low purposes of calumny and slander." The reformation seems to have gone on apace. "A. B.," who was present at the commencement of

1809, wrote to *The Sun* in a highly complimentary strain. "Instead of being compelled to attend to the hackneyed subjects of the day," he said, "the audience was led by the hand of genius through the fields of science, glory, patriotism and virtue!"

The last four or five years of President Fitch's administration was a period of depression and decline. Various influences no doubt contributed to this condition of affairs—the rebellion of 1808, the downfall of General F. J. Skinner, a leading trustee of the college and its treasurer from 1793 to 1798, as well as the fact that the question began to be mooted whether a mistake had not been made in the location of the college. How much influence this preliminary agitation for removal may have had in causing the resignation of President Fitch in 1815, is not quite certain. It was definitely asserted in the controversy which followed that the trustees, finding him in the way of their schemes, rudely pushed him out of it. "Berkshire," a prominent figure in the news-

Old Observatory.

paper warfare, wrote to *The Pittsfield Sun* of August 11, 1819, that the public saw with grief and indignation "an old and faithful servant * * * driven from an institution which he had fostered to meet the buffets of the world and the caprices of fortune. * * * Age, prudent and timid, draws its fragile, weather-beaten bark within shore. * * * But he was piteously thrust to sea, to find his grave in the deep or be stranded on some unknown, perhaps inhospitable shore." This rhetorical "Berkshire" probably did the trustees scant justice. While they may not have been unwilling to have the president retire, they voted to present him with a considerable sum of money, and employed four complimentary adjectives in describing his services to the college.

With the retirement of President Fitch, the little frontier college closed the first chapter of its history. Naturally it might have been expected that the outcome of the experiment would be small and local. That was not exactly what happened. Many of the students of this period did faithful if not conspicuous work in the world. Among them may be mentioned William Cullen Bryant, publicist and poet; Amos Eaton, lecturer on botany and geology; Nathan Hale, editor and member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Charles K. Williams, governor of Vermont; Henry H. Childs, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; Luther Bradish, lieutenant-governor of New York; Elijah H. Mills, and Chester Ashley, United States senators; Egbert Ten Eyck, Henry C. Martindale, Lewis Bigelow, Aaron Hackley, Samuel R. Betts, Byrum Green, Edward Rogers, Timothy Childs, John C. Clark, Job Pierson, Almon C. Reed, Jonathan Sloan, Samuel F. Vinton, members of the national house of representatives; Rufus Pettibone, chief justice of the supreme court of Missouri; George Morell, chief justice of the supreme court of Michigan; John Birdsall, chief justice of the supreme court of Texas; Daniel Kellogg, justice of the supreme court of Vermont; Charles A. Dewey, justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts; Alonzo C. Paige, justice of the supreme court of New York; Justin Edwards, president of Andover Theological Seminary; Samuel J. Mills, who with four associates (Francis L. Robbins, James Richards, Harvey Loomis and Byrum Green), "prayed into existence the embryo of American missions," and many others whose names cannot be set down here. The relation of Mills to the college is in some respects unique. He had become interested in foreign missions before his arrival in Williamstown. With a few other students he was accustomed to hold prayer meetings in what is now Mission Park. The burden of these meetings was the condition of the heathen world. On the approach of a thunder storm one hot day in the summer of 1806 these students took refuge under a haystack. The subject of discussion was the practicability of sending the gospel "to the pagans of Asia and to the disciples of Mahomet." Mills insisted that the enterprise was not visionary but practicable, and prayed while the storm raged that "God would strike down the arm with the red artillery of Heaven which should be raised against a herald of the cross." The essential point is that this out-of-door prayer meeting has a substantial connection with the origin in this country of the great movement for evangelizing the Pagan world, and has been a factor of no little importance in the history of the college. "Williams," wrote a correspondent to *The Adelphi* in 1831, "has been celebrated on earth and I trust in Heaven, too, as the birthplace of American missions."

Mills and some of his associates formed a secret organization in 1808 for the prosecution of his missionary plans. It survived his graduation in 1809, but there remain little data in regard to its subsequent history. In 1820, an organization was in existence, the first article in

President's House.

the constitution of which reads: "This society shall be designated 'The Society of Williams College for inquiry into the state of missions and the duty of young men to engage in them.'" The earliest available record is dated June 7. This "society for inquiry" would seem to be the organization of 1808, if we may trust the historical accuracy of its members in 1833. They voted, September 22 of that year, to call their collection of books the Mills Library, "in honor of the founder of the society and of missions in the Western world." A few months later the name of the society itself was changed to "The Mills Society of Inquiry." In this organization only men who expected to devote their lives to missions were admitted to membership. Undoubtedly the foreign field was the paramount interest. "The brethren conversed for some time," so the record for December 25, 1825, informs us, "respecting * * * the deplorable state of the heathen world." They often conversed upon this topic. Yet home missions were not wholly neglected. In 1827 the society appointed a committee to visit the neighboring town of Pownal, and to "inquire into the expediency of a Sabbath School being established in that place." The committee visited Pownal and organized a successful school there.

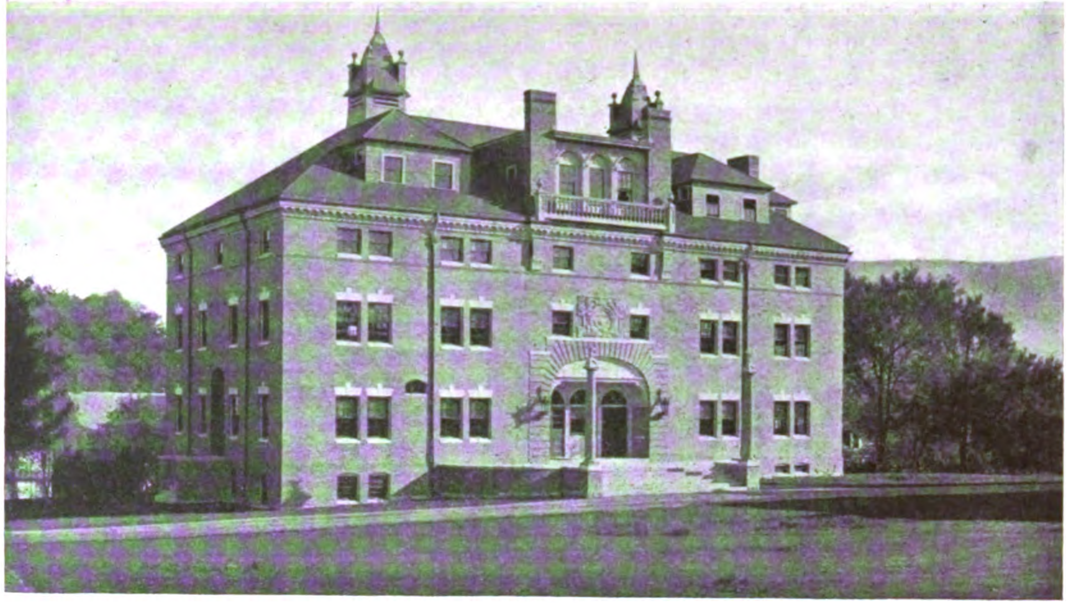
In 1849 The Theological Society and The Mills Society of Inquiry were united, and the new association became The Mills Theological Society. Subsequently the organization adopted another name, which it still retains—The Mills Young Men's Christian Association.

President Fitch was succeeded in the autumn of 1815 by the Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, professor of languages in Dartmouth College—a man of more than ordinary scholarship and executive ability. His inaugural seemed "elegant" to the trustees, though they did not take the trouble to print it. Fortunately the manuscript has been preserved. It is a sound, well-built discourse, in which the studies then constituting the college curriculum are reviewed and their educational values appraised. A fairly cheerful tone pervades it, and he hoped with the aid of his associates to make "this institution eminent among the colleges in New England." There is no reference in it to various disquieting agitations which had been rife during the preceding spring and summer. "While I feel deeply impressed," he said, addressing the trustees, "in view of the highly responsible office in which I am now placed * * * I feel no inconsiderable relief from a confidence that I shall have your counsel, advice and prayers." Whether he would not have been better off without them—we shall see.

This second administration, which continued for six years—the shortest in the history of the college—is distinguished by at least two events of more than common interest. The first of these was a course of lectures delivered by Professor Amos Eaton on the natural sciences. Not only were they in advance of what could be found elsewhere, but they made an epoch in the intellectual life of Williams. The introductory series was devoted to mineralogy, and awakened such interest among the students—these courses were elective—that, by way of preparation for the next series, which took up the flora of the northern states, they actually printed five hundred copies of a "Manual of Botany" which the professor compiled from his "manuscript system," and "gratuitously presented to them for publication." They felt that their progress "would be greatly facilitated by a systematic description of vegetables, and, being destitute of such a system," they took this, so far as the present writer is informed, unprecedented step in American colleges to provide themselves with the necessary apparatus. In this volume a letter addressed to the professor, and signed apparently by every student in the institution, follows the title-page. "We consider ourselves happy," so the letter begins, "in having an opportunity to express our gratitude." In 1818, the student edition of the Manual having been exhausted, as a call for it sprang up in "almost every part of the northern states," Professor Eaton published a second edition, and dedicated it to the president and faculty of Williams College. "The science of botany," he said, "is indebted to you for its first introduction into the interior of the northern states; and I am indebted to you for a passport into the scientific world. * * * Permit me, therefore, to inscribe to you this Manual as a testimony of that gratitude and esteem which is due to the patrons of science." So powerful was the interest awakened in botany, mineralogy, geology, and cognate studies by this man of genius that they became the dominant intellectual factor in the life of the college, and retained this precedence until the rise twenty years later of Mark Hopkins and his philosophy. The students of Williams College were not alone in their enthusiasm for Amos Eaton. His fame soon spread beyond the Berkshires. In 1818 the governor of the state of New York, DeWitt Clinton, invited him to give a course of lectures before the legislature—a proceeding absolutely unique in our history. The lectures, which dwelt chiefly upon the relations of geology to agriculture, excited an interest the more immediate result of which was the publication of the Natural History of the State of New York, and a later but none the less veritable one, the establishment of the United States Geological Survey.

The other important event in President Moore's day was the bitter controversy precipitated by the efforts of a majority of the trustees to remove the college from Williamstown to Northampton—a controversy which for the time overshadowed every other interest. As we have seen, the agitation began in 1815, when on the 2d of May the trustees appointed a committee of six to take the subject into consideration. In the following September this committee reported that " under existing circumstances and at the present time" the removal was inexpedient. The trustees did not explain. They put forth no statement of the considerations which led them to an adverse conclusion. "Plain Dealing," writing to *The Hampshire Gazette*, November 10, 1818, says that they resolved to give the college further opportunity to satisfy the public "in the place where it had stood since its first establishment. * * * Some of the most respectable men in Berkshire pledged themselves to exert all their powers to raise the college from its degraded condition if they might have opportunity to make the trial."

For some three years the subject does not seem to have been revived in the board. Among the students, however, interest in the matter was not killed by the action of the trustees. At least the question, "Would it be advantageous to have Williams College removed from its present situation?" was debated in the Philotechnian Society, July 24, 1816, and decided in the affirmative, "after an able discussion, with one dissenting vote." How far this decision represented the existing student sentiment we are unable to say. When the trustees met August 6, 1818, they received overtures from the Academy at Amherst proposing that the college should be moved thither and united with that institution. The proposition was declined, but it seems to have awakened the agitation for removal which had slumbered for three years. A number of Hampshire gentlemen, we are told in the next issue of *The Hampshire Gazette*, met at Northampton, October 22, 1818, to consider the expediency of establishing a college in Hampshire county. These gentlemen showed great interest in Williams College, and chose a committee which was authorized to take such measures as might be expedient to assist the trustees in relocating the institution, if in their judgment "the promotion of the cause of literature and religion" shall render a removal desirable. The committee was also directed to forward a report of its in-



Jessup Hall.

vestigations and conclusions to President Moore, to be laid before the board of trustees at their next meeting.

November 10, 1818, the trustees, at a special meeting, reversed all former decisions and voted, nine to three, that it *was* expedient to remove the college from Williamstown. They chose a commitee consisting of the Hon. James Kent, chancellor of New York, the Hon. Nathaniel Smith, judge of the superior court of Connecticut, and the Rev. Dr. Seth Payson, of Rindge, New Hampshire—a very respectable committee certainly, and none of its members alumni of the college—who were commissioned "to view the towns of Old Hampshire" and to select among them a new site for the college. The committee did not enter upon their investigations until the following spring. They seem to have made a careful survey of the situation, visiting the various towns interested in the matter and listening to such committees and delegations as might address them. *The Hampshire Gazette* of May 18, 1819, contains an announcement of their decision. "We have much pleasure," wrote the editor, "in stating that the college committee * * * after a full and patient hearing of the respective towns of Greenfield, Amherst and Northampton, decided unanimously in favor of Northampton."

It was not until the 23rd of June that the address of the trustees, explaining and defending their course, appeared in the public prints. They dwelt upon the inaccessibility of Williamstown and upon the disastrous competition of other colleges which had sprung up in the neighborhood—a competition threatening to destroy the institution unless something heroic were done. And it must be confessed that they were able to rally a formidable amount of public sentiment in their favor. "Almost every gentleman acquainted with the situation and resources of Williams College," wrote a correspondent of *The Pittsfield Sun,* "is strongly impressed with the belief * * * that to hold it up where it is we shall only burden ourselves with the maintenance of a sickly institution." *The Boston Recorder* in a leading article July 24, asserted that the trustees had ample ground for their contemplated removal. "We sincerely rejoice," said the editor, "in the brightening prospects of a seminary so endeared to us by ten thousand fond memories." Perhaps the most important document in the hands of the trustees was a letter to one of their number written June 28, 1815, by President Dwight, of Yale. This letter was an elaborate argument in advocacy of the removal. "At Williamstown," said the president, "the college was put under a bushel. * * * There is no more absolute error than the common opinion that a college should be placed in a small town." Naturally this letter carried a good deal of weight. "No man of the age," said the Northampton managers, "was more competent to settle the question upon which he offered his opinion." Then a correspondent of *The Hampshire Gazette,* writing August 10, 1819, argued that the alumni would support the trustees. "They will find no pleasure," he insisted, "in years to come in replying, when asked the place of their education, 'there was once a college called Williams College at which I took my degree.' * * * It is unkind and unjust to the graduates of Williams College to permit its honors and its name to be lost!"

On the 28th of July a convention in the interest of the removal was held in Northampton, with President Moore in the chair. A general committee of five, and a local committee from each of the following counties—Worcester, Franklin, Hampden, Berkshire and Hampshire—were appointed to prosecute the campaign. Citizens of Northampton also bestirred themselves and pledged the sum of fifty thousand dollars to replenish the funds of the institution in the event of its removal.

Meanwhile Williamstown was not idle. "Berkshire," from whom we have already quoted, seems to have been its leading pamphleteer. A good many communications from him are to be found in newspapers and elsewhere. He did not hesitate to speak disrespectfully of the trustees who wanted to pluck up the college and plant it elsewhere. "The shades of obscurity," he declared, referring to the election of some of them, have been "ransacked to find insignificance and imbecility."

A committee of citizens of Berkshire, appointed at a meeting in Pittsfield, October 6, 1819, issued the following month "An Address to the Public," which controverted, and with considerable success, the manifesto of the trustees. An anonymous writer hastened to the relief of the latter with a restatement and amplification of their contention, entitled "Remarks on a Pamphlet Published by a Committee of the Citizens of Berkshire." The writer urged that there was little or no prospect of increasing the funds if the college remained at Williamstown. As for students, the outlook, he thought, could hardly be worse. At the present day the considerations by which he endeavored to establish these pessimistic conclusions have a curious look. "The State of New York," he argued, "takes in the western part of the horizon, and Vermont, with New Hampshire, another quarter on the north." In this way three-fourths of the circle is covered. The two Vermont colleges will "engross everything there," while there is no reason to suppose that Union and Hamilton will be less successful in New York. As a result of the rise of these four colleges, the support which Williams once derived from the North and West has been almost wholly withdrawn. "This support," the writer adds, "is not likely to be regained."

The controversy reached the legislature, the court of last resort, in 1820. On the 17th of January the formal papers in the case were put into the hands of a joint committee of that body. These papers concomprised a petition of the president and a majority of the trustees for authority to remove the college to Northampton, a dissenting petition signed by three trustees, and a remonstrance which the people of Williamstown, "in town-meeting assembled," unanimously adopted. February 1st the committee reported that it was "neither lawful nor expedient" to remove the college, and the legislature concurred almost unanimously in this finding. While not neglecting other features of the question, the committee dwelt at considerable length upon the legal aspects of it, and their conclusions were no doubt largely colored and determined by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous Dartmouth College case. They held that "the act of 1793 creating the college" simply extended the powers and enlarged the capacity of the Free School, the original funds of which, "located and rooted" in Williamstown, could not be separated from those "ingrafted" upon it as the parent stock.

The controversy was fought out in Boston with great vigor, and attracted wide attention. Both sides were fortunate in their representatives before the legislative committees,—Daniel Noble, of the class of 1796, appearing for Williamstown, and Elijah Hunt Mills, of the class of 1797, for Northampton. In the senate Messrs. Saltonstall and Josiah Quincey were spokesmen in behalf of the remonstrants. The speech of the latter has been preserved, and it lacks neither vigor nor incisiveness. In the newspaper press the most notable article on the controversy—an editorial three columns and a half long—appeared in *The Advertiser* of February 4th. This article was written by the editor, Nathan Hale, of the class of 1804, and in opposition to the report of the legislative committee. "It is with great reluctance," he said, "that we dissent, * * * and no consideration but a sense of duty to the college would induce us to offer any reasons for an opposite opinion. * * * We enter upon the subject with the greater freedom, because from the thorough ex-

Morgan Hall.

perience of three or four years' residence at the college in its present position, we feel competent to form a very decided opinion." He dwelt at large upon the isolation of Williamstown, its small size, and the non-academic character of its inhabitants.

But neither Nathan Hale's editorial, nor the eloquence of Mr. Mills before the committees, nor the speeches of Messrs. Lyman and Banister in the senate, nor the resurrected letter of President Dwight, seemed to have produced much effect. The people of Williamstown won the fight, though at a heavy cost of effort and sacrifice. In order to put the funds of the college on a more satisfactory basis they raised for it $17,681.65—a very large sum under the circumstances. "It is known," said the author of "Remarks on a Pamphlet of Citizens of Berkshire," "that nothing but the *extreme exigency* of the case has produced the present subscription." Everybody in Williamstown, however slender his means may have been, seems to have responded to the call according to if not beyond his ability. Neighboring towns in Berkshire county and Vermont were canvassed with considerable success.

The issue of the legislative contest was a great surprise to the petitioners. "There can be no doubt," said *The Hampshire Gazette*, of August 24th, 1819, their chief local organ, "but the General Court will sanction the removal if application be reasonably made." It could hardly be expected that the report of the joint committee would please the editor of that journal. "To us," he wrote in the issue of February 15th, 1820, which reprinted the full text of the report, "it appears partial in its statements, fallacious in its reasoning and grossly erroneous in its results." The editor was interested in the future of the trustees. "We hear the inquiry often made," he said, "what course will the trustees take? * * * We think there can be no doubt about it. At present they lie under the censure of the legislature, either of gross ignorance of the law and constitution or a wanton attempt to violate both. * * * Now as there is nothing more certain than that the removal contemplated was both lawful and expedient * * * we apprehend that the trustees are under a strong and sacred obligation to procure a reversal of the attainder which has been passed upon them." The trustees never made any effort to procure a reversal of the attainder. In regard to this business the time past seems to have abundantly sufficed them. None of these unsuccessful revolutionists felt called upon even to resign, and the last of them continued in office more than a quarter of a century after the adverse report of the joint committee.

The long and disastrous controversy came to an end in the winter of 1820. On the 17th of July, in the following year, President Moore, who had received in this interval "an appointment to preside over the Collegiate Charity Institution at Amherst," sent his resignation to the trustees. "I deem it not expedient," he said in this letter, "to state now the particular reasons which have induced me to resign my office in this college, and I think it the less necessary from a view of the communications I have heretofore made to this board." There was little occasion for another exposition of these "particular reasons," as everybody interested in the controversy had long been familiar with them. President Moore went to Amherst, where he died prematurely, June 29th, 1823. He threw himself into the new movement with a tireless energy. In three years he succumbed to the burdens and anxieties of it. The Reverend Dr. Snell, a trustee of Williams College from 1817 to 1825, in his funeral discourse, characterized the dead President with a felicity, in which there was little alloy of exaggeration, as "by nature a great man, by grace a good man, and in the providence of God a useful man."

The resignation of President Moore, which was announced at the beginning of the third term of the college year, 1820-1821, produced great excitement and depression at Williamstown. He was popular with the students, and about one-half of the eighty then in attendance proposed to abandon the institution. Fifteen of them followed the President to Amherst, and the rest of these pessimists went elsewhere. Those who remained behind, however, though a rather meager remnant, determined to spare no effort to save the college. An advertisement appeared in one of the local papers calling a meeting at the next commencement of those whom the college had educated, "to consider the expediency of forming a Society of Alumni." An organization of this sort, the first of the kind in the country, was effected. President Moore presided at the commencement exercises. With him upon the stage were the trustees, ten or twelve in number, and to quote the words of an undergraduate who was present, Parsons Cooke, "the majestic form of a stranger,—a person of about fifty years of age—of most commanding figure and presence." This impressive stranger was Edward Dorr Griffin. The trustees, having brought the college to a desperate pass by their futile efforts to transplant it, were searching for a new President who was willing to undertake the task of its rehabilitation. Having been offered this position, Dr. Griffin had come to Williamstown to look over the ground. He was one of the most distinguished clergymen of his day. A native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale, he had become widely known by his occasional sermons, his professorship at Andover, and his pastorate of Park Street church from 1812 to 1815. He took up the work in Boston to make head, if possible, against the Unitarian movement which under the leadership of Channing and others had been making alarming progress. In this three years' ministry the harsher features of the current orthodox creed were given great prominence. The man who laid a trail of brimstone along the sidewalk from Dr. Griffin's door to the steps of his church was somewhat more than a caricaturist. In his Park Street lectures were gathered up the essentials of this theological campaign, and they attracted attention not only in this country but also in Europe.

The presence of Dr. Griffin--this gigantic man six feet and three inches in height, weighing at his best two hundred and fifty pounds—at Williamstown during the commencement of 1821, changed the atmosphere of that anniversary. What brought him thither? He himself practically answered this question in his unpublished inaugural address, if we may trust the reports of it which have come to us. It was not so much the overtures of the trustees as his interest in Samuel J. Mills and the haystack prayer meeting. Dr. Griffin had known Mills from his childhood, and it was a sermon of the former at Philadelphia in 1805 before the General Association of the Presbyterian Church—a sermon reverberating with impassioned declamation—which first awakened the interest of the latter in foreign missions. Mills and his associates have no absolute and exclusive proprietorship in the haystack, which not only touched the pagan world, but also, if it were really the consideration that brought Dr. Griffin to Williamstown, saved the college from extinction.

President Griffin was inducted into office November 14th, 1821—a somewhat depressing occasion according to Parsons Cooke. "The day itself," he says in his "Recollections of Dr. Griffin," "was dark, chilly, rainy * * * when a handful of students, forty-eight all told * * * gathered with a few people of the town into what was then one of the largest and most dreary of country meeting houses."

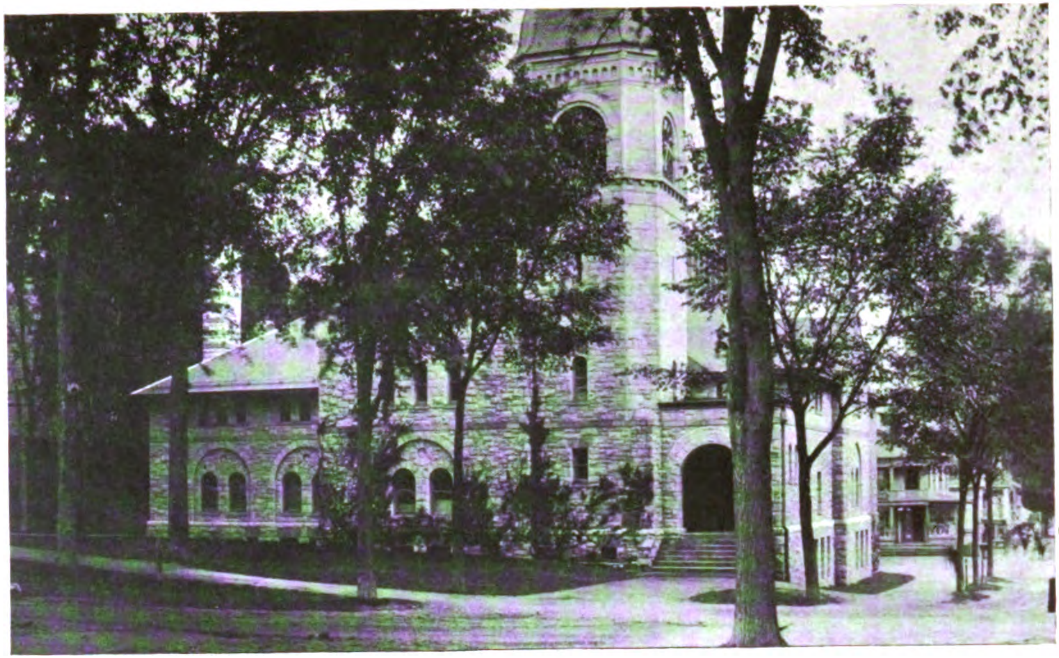
But whatever the character of the day or the size of the audience may have been, all the formalities were observed. In one Latin address the President was officially informed of his election, and in another the college congratulated upon the fact.

This new field presented some striking contrasts to the sphere in which for the most part President Griffin had heretofore moved. That sphere had been mainly in older and larger communities. Williamstown had not yet fairly emerged from the wilderness. Nathan Hale, writing in *The Advertiser* only a year and a half before his inauguration, dwelt upon the fact that it did not possess the facilities of regular stage coaches or even of good roads, but was dependent upon a weekly mail for intercourse with distant parts of the country. Naturally President Griffin was fond of society and large affairs. The grand manner became him, and the maxims of formal etiquette assumed with him a large importance. Among the students of that day, it is hardly necessary to remark, these maxims were very much neglected. Dr. Griffin gave immediate and measurably successful attention to their deportment in the chapel, in the class room, and on the street.

As an instructor President Griffin had admirable points. Possibly philosophy may have been to him a world not wholly realized, but in rhetoric and criticism, in whatever pertained to style and æsthetics, to the appreciation of literary values, he was among the best. And the man himself with his reputation as "the prince of preachers" was no inconsiderable circumstance in a college class room.

The new administration, when we consider the anarchy and desperation of the situation at the outset, soon effected a wonderful transformation. Students and alumni began to take heart and to prophesy a future for the college. At the commencement of 1822 thirteen men were graduated—only two less than the preceding year. In his address at the close of the exercises he spoke affectionately of these young men, the first to receive their diplomas from him, though in a strain not very often heard in these latter days. "I pray that after all human relations and farewells and sorrows shall have passed away," he said, "I may have the joy to meet you in a higher sphere, where your knowledge shall be perfect without a teacher, and where our union and common blessedness shall be consummated forever!"

The great crisis in the administration of President Griffin and in the history of the college arose in 1825, when the legislature granted a charter to Amherst College. That event produced a panic, as the conviction was general that two colleges could not live in Western Massachusetts, and that in the inevitable competition Williams would go to the wall. It is a significant indication of the drift of public opinion that an enactment should have been included in the charter of Amherst providing for the union of "Williams and Amherst Colleges, at Amherst," if it "shall hereafter appear * * * lawful and expedient" in the judgment of all concerned to take this step. Under the circumstances it is hardly surprising that not less than thirty students "took dismissions in the spring and summer" following, and that at commencement only seven applied for admission to the Freshman class. "During the awful syncope that succeeded in vacation," said President Griffin, "we often looked up and inquired 'Is this death?'" Though the agencies which he had at command in this emergency were religious rather than scholastic or political, they proved to be effective, arrested the panic, and saved the day. In the autumn of 1825 a great revival began—a sort of service in which President Griffin was easily a past master. The hope, the spiritual fervor, the conquering energy awakened by it, enabled him to raise twenty-five thousand dollars and to build a new chapel, Griffin Hall, which was dedicated September 2d, 1828. Some of the subscribers to



Gymnasium.

the building fund might have said with the Apostle Peter, "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have I give." April 21st, 1827, a notice appeared in *The American Advocate,* an excellent weekly paper published in Williamstown from April 12th, 1827, to January 5th, 1831, asking those "who made subscriptions toward the chapel in timber, planks, boards, etc.," to deliver these articles "by the first week in June at fartherest."

The dedication of the new chapel marked the close of an era—an era of despondency and debate over the future of the college. Griffin Hall, beautiful in its simplicity and in the harmony of its proportions, was a sufficient answer to all the skeptics. The energy and faith that built it would be able to cope with all the emergencies which may come. President Griffin preached the dedicatory sermon, and it was worthy of the occasion. The predominant note in it, heard again and again, is, that the revival saved the college. "If ever a building ought to be inscribed all over with *Holiness to the Lord,*" he said, "this is that building. God himself has reared it."

A description of the new building appeared in *The American Advocate* of September 10th, 1828. In addition to the chapel, a room fifty-six feet long and thirty-six wide, "finished in a simple, elegant style, with a stage and circular gallery," it provided a suite of rooms in the basement "for the lectures and operations of the Chemical Professor," and in the upper stories "apartments for the college library, the students' library, the philosophical apparatus, a Museum, a philosophical lecture room, a private lecture room for the Senior Class, and a large room fitted up conveniently" for religious meetings and other purposes. The writer was much impressed with the view from the belfry. "The Hoosac," he said, "and its rich meadows, and the surrounding hills and mountains, with the village and public buildings, make a landscape of very uncommon beauty." While the revival exerted a decisive influence upon the external fortunes of the institution, the impression which it made upon the interior life of it for a considerable period at least, was tremendous. It pushed aside every other interest, and was the one absorbing thought of the community. Even the exercises of the literary societies were opened and closed with prayer. In the records of one of them, under the date of December 7th, 1825, we find the following entry, solemn, sincere, eloquent: "Owing to the high state of religious feeling in college, several were excused from fulfilling their appointments. As it is from the Almighty that we receive the mental powers by which we are enabled to pursue science and literature * * * the Secretary does not deem it out of place to record here the humble acknowledgments that are due to God for the glorious displays of divine grace and mercy which he is now manifesting among us. * * * When all learning shall be of no account; when all that genius and art have done shall decay, and this society be numbered among the vast assemblage that shall be collected around the judgment seat of the great Eternal, then shall we view the scenes which are now here exhibiting with unspeakable interest—then shall we render higher ascriptions of praise to God."

It must not be supposed that any such intensity of religious feeling was anything more than intermittent and occasional. Quite another temper was often, perhaps generally, in the ascendant. Life among the students continued to be what it had been, a somewhat narrow and uneventful round. Penalties for misbehavior ranged from "a solemn talk" with some member of the faculty, to expulsion. Major offenses, like assaulting the house of a citizen at a late hour of the night, or setting fire to a college building, were punished by expulsion. The lighter transgressions, such as absence from required exercises, or going upon the mountains without leave, or attending a dancing school, or playing cards, or "taking spirits from Professor Kellogg's room where it had been placed by the Professor himself," generally drew down upon the offending student the penalty of a fine or of a public confession in chapel. The public confession, we hardly need to say, was never a popular service with students who took the leading part in it.

If we may judge from the records of the debating societies, there was in the college a creditable amount of intellectual activity. President Griffin took the trouble to deny emphatically that the "marked attention to religion," which prevailed at times, interfered seriously with the ordinary college duties. Political, biblical and philosophical questions, as well as those of a more personal or local character, appear in the lists. Some rather astonishing conclusions were reached, as, for example, that Christianity has been hostile to literature; that the society of ladies is not beneficial to undergraduates; that students who "know of scrapes in college" ought to report them to the faculty, and that the colleges of New England should not graduate "people of color." The last question came before the corporation long before the debating societies considered it, and the two tribunals reached the same conclusion. According to Sheldon, in his "History of Deerfield," Lucy Prince, a remarkable colored woman and a verse-maker of some local distinction, appeared before the trustees—the date is not given, but it must have been in the early days of President Fitch—and made an eloquent plea for the admission of her son to the college. The trustees refused her request.

Under whatever disabilities the Williams students of the second and third decades of the nineteenth century may have labored, they found time to do certain things which no other students had ever done. They established the first Natural History Society, the first Anti-Slavery Society, and probably the first Temperance Society ever organized in an American college. The Natural History Society began about 1825. After a time it was discontinued, but a permanent revival of it took place in 1835. The date of the organization of the Anti-Slavery Society is unknown to the present writer. It must have been previous to the Fourth of July, 1827, since at that time an oration was delivered before it, followed by an original hymn—"The African's Freedom Song"—which the students of the college sung. Anniversaries of the society were also held in 1828, 1829 and 1830. According to *The American Advocate*, the oration for 1828 was "chaste, pertinent and manly," and the poem "highly creditable to the talents of the author." In 1829 there was an oration and two poems—"An Ode" and "The Song of the Slave." The oration denounced slavery and applauded the Colonization Society as offering a practicable escape from the evils of it. "The Song of the Slave," set, we are told, to "a pathetic air," was sung at the conclusion of the exercises. We copy three of the six quatrains from *The American Advocate* of July 8, 1829:

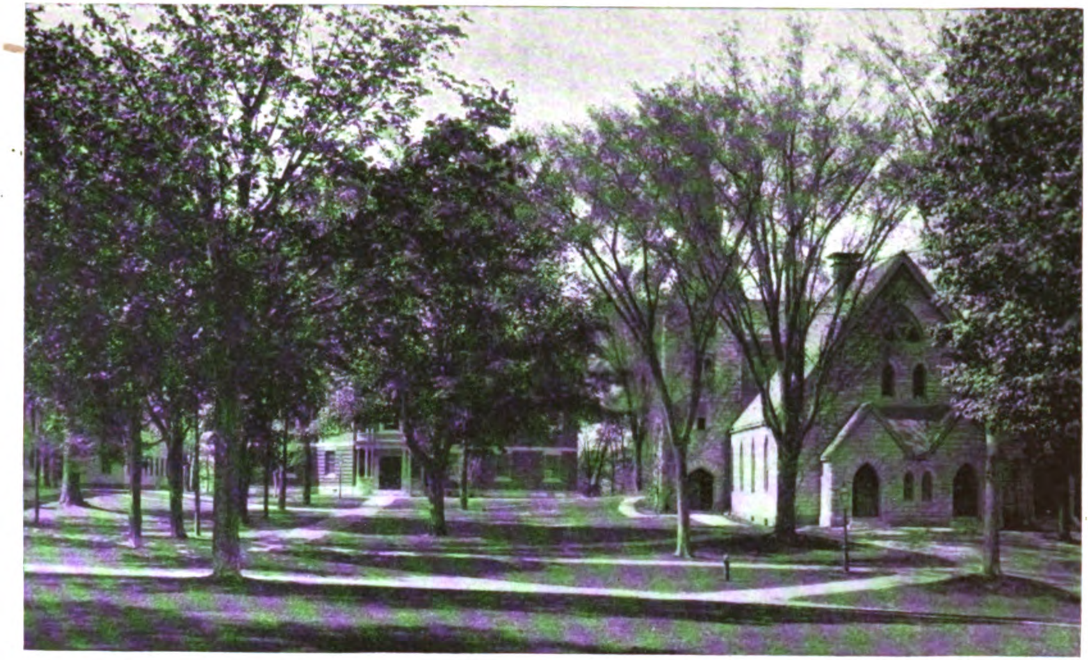
"From the plains of the South, as in beauty they lay,
With their sloping sides kissed by the ocean's green wave,
As he bent o'er his toil at the close of the day,
Came sad and desponding the song of the slave—

"'In the land of the stranger, despised and forlorn,
We drag out our lives 'neath the scourge and the chain.
Our name a reproach, our suffering a scorn,
We cry for relief from oppression in vain.

* * * * * * * *

"'O yet while the vengeance of heav'n is delayed,
Ere your crimes shall have filled up the cup of your woe;
In pity relent at the wreck ye have made,
And bind up the hearts that lie bleeding and low.'"

"The Williams College Temperate Society" was formed in July, 1827, with fifty-seven members. They adopted a constitution which



Library Campus.

prohibited the use of ardent spirits and wine except "for wounds, in case of sickness, by the advice of a physician, at the sacrament, or when necessary for the preservation of life." This pledge was regarded by some as unnecessarily stringent, and occasioned no little criticism. "It is true," said the advocates of it, "we were ahead of public opinion. We had taken high and novel ground, in which the public were not prepared to sustain us. * * * But we are not of the number of those who idly pretend that we must merely keep pace with public opinion on this subject and not attempt to lead it." The dissatisfaction resulted in the autumn of 1827 in the formation of a second organization with a milder constitution—"The New Temperance Society of Williams College." At the annual meeting of 1828 this society passed a resolution declaring "that the use of ardent spirits in any quantity by the student is most sincerely to be deprecated." Members of the older organization thought that men who could say no more than that were hardly worthy of admission into the ranks of temperance workers, especially as they laid no restriction whatever on the use of wine. The new society people seem to have been very much alive to criticism. "We have met with opposition," they declare in their report of the annual meeting for 1829, "with opposition from those whose babblings we fear not, and whose praise would disgrace us. * * * The effects of their bigotry will recoil on themselves. We would smile at their malice if we did not pity the ignorance that produces it!" On the Fourth of July, 1829, orations were delivered before both societies—one of them in the morning, and the other in the afternoon.

Another sign of progress was the publication of a college paper, *The Adelphi*, the first number appearing August 18th, 1831, and the last July 9th, 1832. It was a creditable enterprise. The young men who contributed to it, however they may have acquired the ability, wrote very respectable English. Among the subjects which they discussed were Gibbon, the political character of Milton, "Alas, Poor Yorrick," Bulwer's novels, and the poetry of Willis, Whittier, Bryant, H. K. White and Scott. In the valedictory issue the editor complains that his labors have been of almost herculean dimensions. He says that he has been obliged to sweep the college with a drag, to search old drawers, to turn upside down the neglected contents of old closets, and to pry into every nook and corner of the institution in his search for contributions. "And then," he goes on to say, "it has been our pleasant task to review, criticise, correct, amplify, point, dash and *interrogate* said compositions and condense the substance of them in our paper." Evidently this editor drew a fairly long bow.

The Adelphi of April 26th, 1832, contains a lively description of an obsolete college custom which dates back almost to the beginning of the institution—Chip Day. During the winter a large amount of debris collected about the buildings from the chopping and sawing of fire-wood, and in the spring the students (recitations being suspended) devoted a day to clearing it up. In 1832 this Chip Day seems to have passed off with unusual *eclat.* "At length it came," says the writer, "and a beautiful one it was. The laughing sun shone brightly and not a cloud darkened the azure concave. * * * 'Hurrah! hurrah!' echoed through our halls. 'We have the day, hurrah! hurrah!'" The big, disfiguring piles of chips were quickly removed. A procession followed in which the chipmen became a martial troop, brooms and brushes served as flagstaffs, and sheets and handkerchiefs as floating pennons. "Our quiet, beautiful town of the vale has not seen so imposing a sight this many a day."

There are two other holidays which, according to an editorial writer in *The Williams Quarterly* for June, 1856, it has always been customary for the faculty to grant—Gravel Day and Mountain Day. "We say always—at least the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Though their exact date may be doubtful, neither of them can claim the antiquity of Chip Day. Gravel Day was devoted to repairing the walks on the campus, which, in consequence of the clayey character of the soil, were often in a wretched condition. The only one of these holidays which still survives is Mountain Day. In the nature of the case the others were temporary. They grew out of the crude, primitive conditions, and passed away with them. But Mountain Day has quite another foundation. It is designed to call the attention of students in an emphatic way to the extraordinary scenic beauties of the region. The *raison d'etre* for this custom has strengthened with the lapse of time, as the growth of the college, the addition of new buildings to the plant, have invested the landscape with a larger human interest. In the summer of 1838 Nathaniel Hawthorne spent a month in the neighborhood and did not fail to appreciate this Northern Berkshire wonderland. The view of Williamstown which he described was at a distance of two or three miles, and he saw "a white village and a steeple in a gradual hollow with high mountainous swells, heaving themselves up, like immense subsiding waves, far and wide around it. On these high mountain waves rested the white summer clouds. * * * It was like a day-dream to look at, and the students ought to be day-dreamers, all of them—when cloud-land is one and the same thing with the substantial earth."

In 1833 President Griffin's health began to fail. It had become so far impaired in 1835 that he was unable to attend to his college duties. According to *The Boston Recorder* for June 21st, it was announced that his place as instructor of the Senior class would be supplied by Mr.

Hopkins, "the very able and popular Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric."

President Griffin resigned in 1836, and took a final leave of Williamstown in September. His departure was marked by unusual demonstrations of affection. These demonstrations were eminently fitting, as he had saved the institution from extinction and established it on a permanent foundation. The declaration of Dr. Samuel H. Cox at the Commencement of 1856 that, but for President Griffin, Williams College "would have been securely anchored among the sunken reefs of oblivion," is simply an emphatic enunciation of the truth. His impressive personality, his eloquence, which often rose to a commanding pitch, and his wide reputation among the churches, enabled him to do what probably no other man could have done. And withal, during these years when the fate of the college was trembling in the balance, it succeeded in educating and sending out into the world men of whom it has no occasion to be ashamed. Among them were eleven College Presidents, eight College Professors, eight Judges, nine members of Congress, and a goodly number of professional and business men.

The 16th of August, 1836, is memorable in the annals of the college, since on that day the man who became "beyond all question the most conspicuous figure * * * during the first century of its existence," was elected President. For this auspicious event a negative sort of credit is all that can be awarded to the trustees. Evidently they did not know a hawk from a handsaw, since, when Doctor Griffin retired, they promptly elected as his successor the Rev. Dr. Absalom Peters, a man with no aptitude whatever for the place, and that, too, when Mark Hopkins was a member of the faculty and had made an extraordinary impression upon the college. Whether the trustees, if there had been no intervention, would have finally elected him to the presidency, is more

Weston Field.

than doubtful. This fortunate intervention came from the students, who in this particular instance were wiser than their official guardians. "If the boys want him," said the Rev. Dr. Samuel Shepard, senior member and vice-president of the board, with a fine magnanimity, "let them have him." What the grounds of hesitation were is mostly a matter of conjecture. It was not their first hesitation in regard to Mark Hopkins. When they met in 1830 to elect a successor to Professor Porter in the chair of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, Dr. Durfee, in his "Biographical Annals," says that there was a difference of opinion among them as to the most suitable candidate and that the speech of a newly elected member, Colonel Henry W. Dwight, of Stockbridge, turned the scale and secured the election of his townsman. "For this," in the opinion of Dr. Durfee, "he is entitled to the thanks of the alumni."

The trustees in 1836 may have thought Professor Hopkins too young for the post, as he was only thirty-four years old. Or possibly they may have misread the significance of his popularity, interpreting it as nothing more than a by-product of easy class-room methods.

It was soon apparent to the most careless observers that no mistake had been made. The board of trustees quickly got into line. In the course of a few years the *personnel* of it changed very considerably. Among the earliest of the new members was Dr. Henry Lyman Sabin, of Williamstown, who continued in office forty-six years and was a close friend of the President. Within the first decade the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Charles Stoddard, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Robbins, Governor Briggs, Governor Washburn, and the Rev. Dr. Todd, also became members of the board.

The new President was born in Stockbridge, in Southern Berkshire, and in 1824 graduated in Northern Berkshire, where he spent almost the entire subsequent period of his long life. The year following his graduation he taught in Stockbridge and attended the Pittsfield Medical School. Then followed two years of service at Williams as tutor. In 1827 he resumed his medical studies, and in 1829 received the degree of M. D. His election in 1830 to a professorship diverted him from the practice of medicine and changed his whole plan of life. *The American Advocate* of September 8th, 1830, contains in its account of Commencement the following colorless announcement: "Dr. Mark Hopkins, of New York City, formerly a tutor in the college, was appointed to the professorship of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, vacant by the death of the lamented Professor Porter."

President Hopkins, who was inducted into office at the opening of the college year in the autumn of 1836, devoted his inaugural address to a discussion of education in general and to setting forth his plans for the college. "I have no ambition," he said, "to build up here what would be called a great institution." So late as the Commencement of 1884 he reaffirmed this statement, and declared that fifty students a year—two hundred in all—would content him. But he was anxious at the outset and always, that "here may be health and cheerful study and kind feelings and pure morals."

Mark Hopkins held the office of President for thirty-six years. On the material side, in the matter of brick and mortar and endowment, his administration made a very creditable showing. Nine buildings were erected,—an Astronomical Observatory, South College, East College, Lawrence Hall, Kellogg Hall, Jackson Hall, the old Chapel, Goodrich Hall, and College Hall,—while the productive funds rose from $25,000 to $300,000. There were times in this period when hope had heavy accounts to settle with fear. The total destruction of the old East College in 1841 by fire brought the institution into serious financial straits. Not less grave was the emergency on the outbreak of the Civil War, when sixty students left the college in six months, when prices were greatly increased and the income fell off alarmingly. Through these and other grave crises the institution was successfully piloted.

To President Hopkins, however, the executive details of college administration had no particular attraction. He managed them with good success, but his genius lay elsewhere—lay in the qualities which made him the foremost teacher of college students in his time. These qualities had their source largely in his personality. He owed little to technical scholarship or original investigation or wide reading. To freshen familiar ideas, to set them forth in their completest and most attractive form, was his province. Keen, incisive, kindly, able to invest even the profounder questions of philosophy with a fascinating interest, he made his class room a luminous and inspiring place. He taught for fifty-nine years in Williams College, and that is a capital fact in its history.

Another point is worthy of notice. For a long period Dr. Hopkins belonged, like James Martineau in Manchester College, to the class of teachers which have been called "pluralists" as distinguished from "specialists,"—teachers who meet the pupil at many points rather than a single point, so that the latter feels the "full weight of their intellect and character." During the twenty years after his election to the presidency he "taught all the studies of the Senior Class, corrected all their literary exercises, and preached once every Sabbath." Such a range of work for a single instructor, unusual at any time, is of course no longer practicable. The contrast between the Senior year of 1836-56 and that of 1905-06, when the teaching force concerned numbers more than a score, is at least interesting.

The accession of President Hopkins wrought no immediate and sudden change in the fortunes of the college. In attendance the increase was slow. The largest class graduating in Dr. Griffin's day numbered thirty-two. During the first five years of the administration of his successor that total was surpassed only once. While the students discovered at an early day that President Hopkins was a remarkable man, the public did not begin to accord him much recognition until after the Semi-centennial in 1843. That anniversary, though conditions were just then depressing, as the Old East College burned down two years before and the plans for raising funds had not prospered very well, was celebrated with great enthusiasm. And the one signal event of this anniversary, an event which lifted it high above all routine and commonplace, was the oration of President Hopkins. Not more than two or three of the baccalaureate sermons, even, which illuminated subsequent commencements, rival it in intellectual force, in breadth of thought and artistic temper. The oration attracted immediate attention, and was the beginning of the larger recognition of his genius.

One striking feature of the preceding administration was greatly modified. The revivalism which constituted so prominent and dramatic a feature in the Williams College of 1821-36, could hardly continue to be what it had been. The bent of President Hopkins' mind was philosophic and rationalizing rather than emotional and declamatory. He set his students to a serious and reverent study of man—of his physical, intellectual and spiritual characteristics. Here the dominant note was hardly revivalistic. Yet there was no lack of intensity and fervor in the religious dispensation which followed on the passing of Dr. Griffin. The apostle of this new religious life was not the President, but his brother, Albert Hopkins—a man of intense, refined, poetic spirituality. He had the fervor, the visionary eye and ear, and the dramatic sensibility of the greater Hebrew prophets. The chief organ of his religious work was a noon prayer meeting which, beginning in 1832, survived for forty years. Professor Hopkins not only founded it, but continued to be the life and soul of it to the end.

The noon prayer-meeting was essentially devotional. Questions of theology never obtruded upon it. But the field of dogmatics was not neglected. "Vincent on the Catechism" became a part of the curriculum at an early day. President Hopkins retained the book and gave up Saturday mornings to a discussion and exposition of its contents. All the great doctrines of the Christian faith were considered in the course of the year, and the splendid genius of the instructor never showed to better advantage than in some of these weekly exercises.

From 1836 to 1872 the expectancy and enthusiasm of Williams students centered in Mark Hopkins. "Senior year, which gave us the privilege of his instruction," wrote Professor W. D. Whitney, of the class of 1845, "was the period eagerly looked forward to all the way through college, * * * and, like other classes before and after us, we were not disappointed." Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that no intellectual interests were abroad in these days except those which gathered about the president. In 1838 an observatory was completed, the first permanent building of the kind in this country, and consequently, in the words of Professor Safford, a striking landmark in the history of American astronomy. The observatory was planned and built by Albert Hopkins, who three years before led a scientific expedition to Nova Scotia to observe the high tides in the Bay of Fundy and to make collections in the interest of natural history. It was a pioneer expedition, nothing of the sort having been undertaken before by our colleges, and attracted the attention of European scholars. Subsequently other scientific expeditions were undertaken,—one to Florida, one to Mexico, and one to South America. Dr. Ebenezer Emmons became widely known as a geologist. Professor Chadbourne, by his eloquence and enthusiasm, revived the interest in natural science. Professor Phillips had few, if any, superiors as a teacher of Greek; Professor Carter gave distinction to the department of Latin; Dr. Bascom introduced three subjects—Fine Art, English Literature and Sociology—into the curriculum before they had obtained much recognition in other institutions, and discussed them with unwonted power and brilliancy. Professor Perry's work in Political Economy was of a high order and importance. "From 1866 to 1870," according to Professor Bullock, of Harvard University, "after the appearance of Professor Perry's book, the study of Political Economy can be said to have been as prominent at Williams as almost anywhere in the United States. Woolsey at Yale, Lieber at Columbia, and Bowen at Harvard * * * are about the only men who were better known than Professor Perry; and, in the field of Political Economy proper, Perry's work was of greater importance than that of these men."

This catalogue is by no means complete. Other men there were quite worthy of a place in it, but enough has been said to show that the teaching staff of this period was of no ordinary character.

The relations of students and faculty in Dr. Hopkins' time were generally pleasant. His attitude toward them was always kindly; he never fell into the bad way of looking upon them as the adverse party which must be regarded with suspicion and treated with reserve. Only one serious disturbance occurred in his time—the rebellion of 1868—and that broke out in his absence and was quickly composed on his return. Fines were still the prevailing penalty for the lesser offenses. As usual, we find a considerable variety of conduct which came under the ban, some of which does not now seem to be so very black. Sleeping out of one's room, failure to recite the morning after Thanksgiving, littering the halls with the bones of chickens surreptitiously eaten, putting up a flag on the Sabbath, which happened to be also the Fourth of July (1841), smoking out Freshmen, stamping in recitation, going to Troy when excused to go to Bennington—these are among the offenses for which fines ranging from twenty-five cents to five dollars were imposed.

During a considerable part of the period under consideration there was an uncommon interest in the public literary societies. Among the subjects discussed the majority were political. They included the character of Jefferson, the annexation of Mexican territory, the Fugitive Slave law, the Kansas agitation, the emancipation proclamation, and nearly every other important question of contemporary politics. In these discussions a surprising conservatism often appears. The young gentlemen concluded that the Fugitive Slave act was "advisable"; that Old John Brown was guilty of treason and therefore deserved hanging, and that Abraham Lincoln ought not to be re-elected.

A curious illustration of certain phases of the life in these societies is seen in the abolition of the office of Reader. This office, the chief function of which was the presentation of volunteer communications, had been in existence many years, and on the whole had served an amusing and useful purpose. But it was a sort of thing that readily lent itself to abuse. From the beginning there had been complaints of varying intensity and volume. In 1840 the character of the communications fell so low that the Reader asked to be relieved from his duties. His request was granted, the office abolished, and the secretary directed to draw up and spread upon the records of the society a statement of the reasons for this summary action. "The pieces in this department," said the secretary in his statement, "tend directly to foster vice; to excite hatred, animosity, revenge and the like; to blunt the moral perceptions; to make enemies of friends, [and] to interfuse into the mind ideas the most pernicious and polluting!" Unless the secretary's indictment of this wicked institution is to be taken with large allowance, the Philologians of 1840 abolished it none too soon.

In these later times it is not easy to understand the intense and bitter rivalry which often existed. A striking instance of it occurred in 1850. President Hopkins and Professor Tatlock happened to attend a meeting of the Technian Society, and naturally were invited to speak. Being "old Techneans," they both made brief remarks. This innocent visit roused a tremendous indignation among the Philologians. At a special meeting they passed a series of resolutions denouncing it as something "unprecedented since our connection with the college," as an indefensible act of favoritism to a rival society. "We must and do unanimously protest," said these much perturbed young men, "against all such interference as most unwise and ungenerous." Two of their number served as a committee to present President Hopkins and Professor Tatlock with a copy of the resolutions. The present writer has no information in regard to the audience of the committee with these gentlemen, but it must have been an interesting occasion.

Another illustration of these absurdly strained relations appears in a vote, October 16, 1850, directing the Philologian secretary to preserve certain resolutions "as a monument of Technian perfidy too disgraceful to be placed on the records of this society!"

It was during President Hopkins' administration that all organized opposition on the part of the students to the Greek Letter fraternities came to an end. The oldest of these fraternities—the Kappa Alpha Society—was founded in the autumn of 1833 with fourteen members. Not only the faculty but a majority of the students looked upon the innovation with disfavor. About a year later this opposition took shape in the organization of a society called first the Social and later the Equitable Fraternity, with the avowed "purpose of counteracting the evil tendency of secret associations." This organization began with a membership of thirty. It waged a twenty-nine years' war against secret societies, and then gave up the fight as a lost cause. But final defeat was preceded by some signal successes. At times its membership was large and influential. In 1838 two-thirds of all the men in college belonged to it, and for the next decade the proportion seldom fell much below one-half. Feeling between the antagonistic *coteries* often ran high, especially in the early years. An illustration of the ruder collisions occurred in 1839. Late at night a mob of Social Fraternity men are reported to have visited the house where the Kappa Alphas were in session and to have begun a disturbance. "One of our members," said a participant in the little *mêlée,* "seized an old Queen Anne musket and another an ancient sabre, and we all sallied forth, drove the gang to the top of Consumption Hill, when we suddenly found ourselves confronted by Professor Albert Hopkins." His appearance brought the hostilities to a sudden conclusion. But the discussions, the warfare of pamphlets and personal appeals continued to the last. In November, 1855, two of the Greek Letter societies challenged the Equitable Fraternity to a public discussion of the question, "Resolved, that the anti-secret society in college is uncalled for and inefficient." The latter promptly picked up the glove which they threw down, and appointed James Abram Garfield, Andrew Parsons and Charles Stork as its representatives. Formal articles of agreement regulating the discussion were drawn up, but the matter never got beyond this point. The Greek Letter champions finally withdrew, pleading "want of time to do justice to the subject" and the impolicy "of making an excitement in college." "Thus ended," said Garfield in his report to the society, "the bold and chivalrous attack of the knights of modern secrecy on the principles and influence of the Equitable Fraternity in Williams College." The debate failed, but the cause which its advocates declined to risk in a public discussion triumphed. Eight years later, October 6, 1863, the few remaining members passed a vote "declaring the Anti-Secret Society of Williams College dissolved." There were then eight secret societies in college, and the number has now (1905) increased to eleven, with a membership of 248, while the total number of undergraduates is 434. A generation or two ago these organizations occupied rented if not indifferent quarters. At the present time they own some of the most costly and attractive houses in the town. The advantages of comfort, of prestige and social distinction which they afford, are evident. Not less evident is the fact that they draw a pretty sharp line of demarcation through the college world, and are the source, first and last, of no little chagrin and heart-burning.

Meanwhile the isolation of Williamstown was slowly lessening. Not until 1859, when the Troy and Boston Railroad was opened, did the town possess any public conveyances other than stage coaches. But the railroad failed to please everybody. Among the croakers was the editorial writer in the Williams Quarterly for February, 1854, who probably represented a considerable local sentiment. "The quiet, rural character of our little village," he complained, "is about to be changed. The stages which now carry into town heaped loads of students at the beginning of every term, seeming to cut us off from all the busy, bustling world and to leave us here alone among the solemn hills, soon will be remembered only by old graduates. * * * Already the road is surveyed. * * * Perhaps it will benefit the town. But we * * * doubt," and he goes on to quote with approbation a correspondent who declared that the most "detestable" event that can befall a country town is the advent of a railroad. This lugubrious correspondent seems to have been a pre-Ruskinite in rural æsthetics.

At the commencement of 1886, the fiftieth anniversary of his election to the presidency of the college, Dr. Hopkins delivered an address in which he called attention to the fact that, of the total number of graduates, which then amounted to 2,860, he had taught 2,229. Many of these men have achieved distinction in the various walks of life—in business, in the professions and in literature. It is obviously impossible to present in this connection any adequate account of them. Nothing more will be attempted than a passing reference to three or four of this honorable company who are no longer living. In the line of scholarship, the first name is undoubtedly that of Professor William D. Whitney, of the class of 1845—president of the American Oriental Society and of the American Philological Association, Knight of the Prussian Order Pour le Mérite, editor-in-chief of the "Century Dictionary," author of numerous works on Oriental and linguistic subjects. Two of President Hopkins' pupils rose to a national prominence in politics—John James Ingalls, of the class of 1855, senator from Kansas for three terms; and James Abram Garfield, of the class of 1856, twentieth president of the United States. Senator Ingalls was a notable figure in the debates of the upper house. The galleries were thronged whenever he spoke. His oratory, always clear, luminous, clothed in admirable English, sometimes rose to a stately and polished eloquence. In power of sarcasm and invective he had few rivals, and it is said that he never lost an opportunity to indulge in this rather troublesome gift. Even in his college days it seems to have been quite fully developed, and did not tend to increase his popularity. An article of his, "A Brace of College Characters," which left nothing to be desired in the line of vituperation, appeared in *The Williams Quarterly* for September,

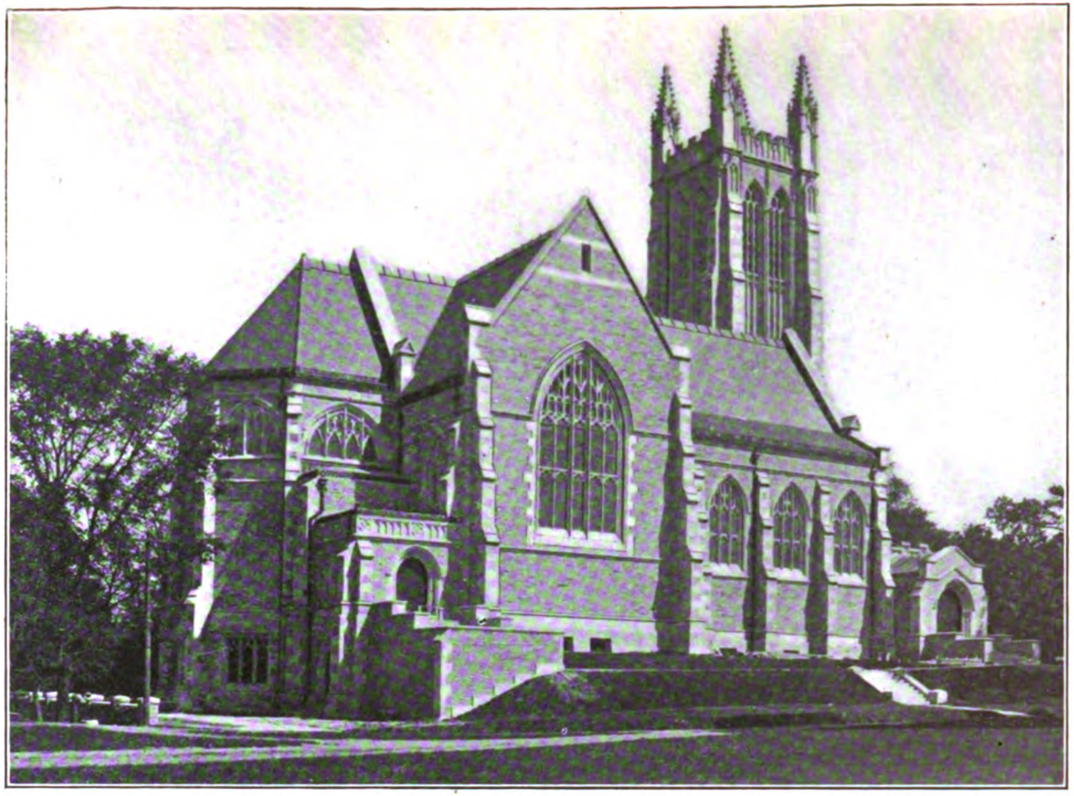
1855. The article began at a furious pace and kept it up to the end. "All over the world may be found a class of bifurcated things by courtesy called men, * * * cringing apes who cut peas with a two-pronged fork; * * * man-milliners who sell their birthright for pins and ribbons; posture-masters who smirk and diddle; vitalized tailors' models; animated wig and whisker blocks; locomotive essence shops; peripatetic epitomes of whatever is mean in conception and contemptible in practice!" Senator Ingalls had another and a poetic side, which appears in his well-known sonnet "Opportunity," and in his touching "Threnodia: A tribute to the memory of Chester Butler." The poet who sang

"The God-beloved die young: but not in vain
Their early fate, their incompleted years;
For hope survives the grave, the loss, the pain,
Though memory smite the Horeb heart to tears.
A holy spell of power
Speaks from their tomb, for consolation given:
'Earth has the fragrance of the perfect flower,
The fruit matures in heaven.'"

is quite other than the politician who sneered at the "purification of politics as an iridescent dream."

Garfield came to Williams from Hiram Institute in Ohio. This step he always regarded as peculiarly fortunate. The beauty of the Northern Berkshires appealed to him strongly, and many traces of its influence appear in his contributions to the *College Quarterly,* which were rather frequent. Two of his poems which appeared in this periodical—"Memory" and "Autumn"—have more than ordinary merit. The following lines from the latter show it at its best:

"The weather god, descending from the skies,
Has reached the mountain tops and decked their brows
With glittering frosty crowns, and breathed his breath
Among the trumpet pines, that herald forth
His coming."



Thompson Memorial Chapel.

His essays in *The Quarterly* indicate a relatively wide range of literary interest—an elaborate review of the life and writings of Karl Theodor Körner being one of the best of them. Though he was a good general scholar and took a great interest in debating, the personality and teaching of President Hopkins were the paramount factors in his undergraduate life. He had a great affection for the college, and was on his way to attend the commencement of 1881 when Guiteau shot him. "Next to the assassination of Lincoln," wrote Senator Hoar in his Autobiography, "his death was the greatest national misfortune ever caused to this country by the loss of a single life."

Scarcely less notable in its way was the career of General Samuel C. Armstrong, of the class of 1862, who in 1868 founded Hampton Institute. This school and its graduates (Booker Washington is one of them) are probably doing quite as much as any other agency in the field toward a solution of our vexed race problems. General Armstrong used to say that the inspiration and method of his work came from Mark Hopkins and Williams College.

In 1872, when he had reached the age of seventy, Mark Hopkins resigned the presidency, and Professor Paul A. Chadbourne, of the class of 1848, was chosen as his successor—a sort of position not wholly new to him, as for brief periods he had been president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and of the University of Wisconsin. President Chadbourne was a man of slender frame, with a fine, scholarly head—versatile and incessantly active. Though a manufacturer, a student of theology and medicine, his proper work lay in the domain of science. He had a passion for exploration, leading an expedition to Newfoundland in 1855, to Florida in 1857, to Greenland, Iceland and Norway in 1859, and again to Greenland in 1861. He began his work at Williams in 1853, when he was appointed professor of Chemistry and Botany.

At the inauguration of President Chadbourne the most notable utterance was undoubtedly Dr. Hopkins' address of welcome. It was natural that in these valedictory words, which marked the conclusion of his thirty-six years' presidency, he should speak of the past as well as the future. An emphatic note in his address was the warning against crude, indifferent, inexperienced teaching. "A college is like a lighthouse," he said. "The structure may be vast but if the light at its top be dim, it is good for nothing." His own teaching had been the paramount feature in the college for nearly four decades. Before his time the dominant intellectual interest had been scientific, a consequence largely of the distinguished ability of Professor Chester Dewey and the brief but brilliant lectureship of Amos Eaton. With the advent of Mark Hopkins the intenser interest of Williams students shifted to philosophy.

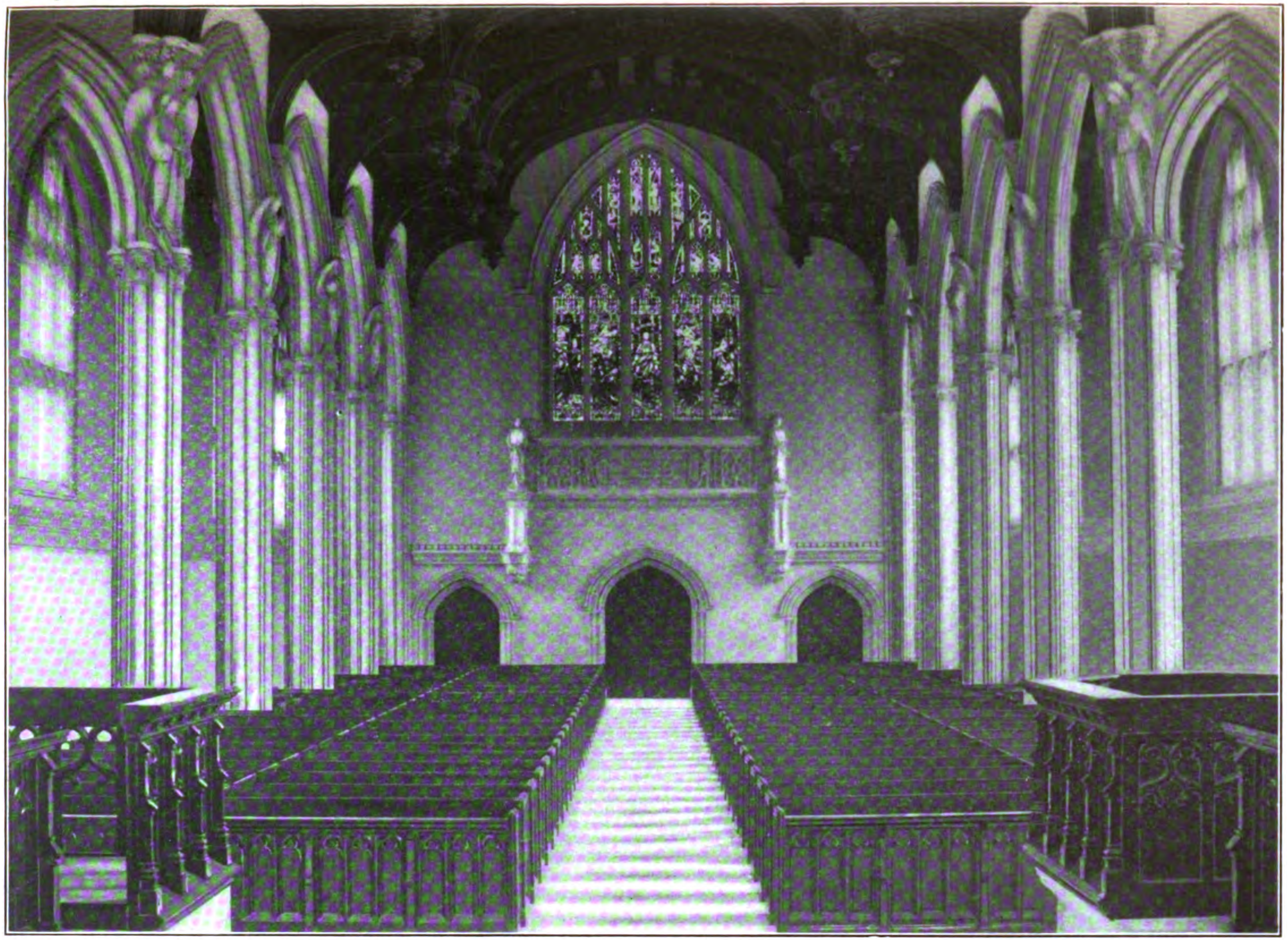
President Chadbourne entered upon his work with characteristic energy and confidence. Whether he fully realized the difficulties of the situation is somewhat doubtful. His administration was the connecting link between the old and the new Williams—a function that necessarily involved some irritations and disappointments. He was an attractive teacher, but his relations to the students seemed to change for the worse when he became president. It is quite possible that he attempted a system of supervision more rigid than wise. At all events, in 1877 the members of the faculty undertook police duties in addition to their other labors. They served in rotation as "officers of the day," and were expected to bring to book collegiate disturbers of the peace. This uncomfortable business was undertaken at the request of the president, who had managed it himself during the preceding five years and with no large success. I desire to be "relieved," he said, "from a portion of that supervision which I had found it necessary to exercise since I came here as president. * * * Freedom of the students does not require neglect." Whether he may have carried the policy of supervision to excess or not, President Chadbourne never spared himself in his work. "I have shrank from no labor or trouble," he could say with entire truth, "in seeking the welfare of the college." In it all he had a gallant bearing which compels our admiration. Much was accomplished in the nine years of his administration—the building of Goodrich Hall and Clark Hall, the improvement of the campus, and a substantial increase in the enrollment of students. The capital service, however, which he rendered to the college was the fact that he reinforced the faculty by the addition of several men of an exceptionally high grade who served the institution for longer or shorter periods—Professor Fernald, Professor Safford, Dean Edward H. Griffin, Professor Charles A. Young, President Remsen, and Dr. Lewellin Pratt. When he laid down his office in 1881 there was no "faint praise" in the official eulogy. "Whatever may be the glory of the future," said the Rev. Dr. Prime, speaking in behalf of the trustees, "no brighter record of the prosperity of the college will be found upon any page than that made brilliant by your administration."

The new Williams, if this phrase is the proper one to indicate the latter day conditions of the college, got definitely under way in the administration of Franklin Carter, who succeeded Dr. Chadbourne in 1881. The new president graduated at Williams in the class of 1862, was professor of French and Latin from 1863 to 1868 and of Latin from 1868 to 1872. Then resigning his chair, he accepted that of German at Yale in 1872, which he held until he became president of Williams College.

In this sixth administration in the history of the college, which continued for twenty years, notable additions were made to the plant—the Field Memorial Observatory, the Lasell Gymnasium, Morgan Hall. Hopkins Hall, the Thompson Chemical Laboratory, the Thompson Biological Laboratory, the Thompson Physical Laboratory, and Jesup Hall. The productive funds were increased from $300,000 to $1,290,869.10. And there was a corresponding gain in the number of students. During the administration of President Fitch the classes at graduation averaged twenty-two; of President Moore, fifteen; of President Griffin, twenty-one; of President Hopkins, forty-one; of President Chadbourne, thirty-four; of President Carter, sixty-two. In the catalogue of 1881 sixteen names appeared on the faculty pages, and twenty years later they had increased to thirty-five.

President Chadbourne declared in his inaugural address that he intended to make no change in the policy of the college. It seemed to him that what it needed was enlargement of resources rather than modification of methods. His successor, however, began his administration with a definite abandonment of the required system. It was a conservative, tentative measure, as the elective studies were confined to the senior year and embraced only two-fifths of the work. Besides, it was not absolutely an innovation, as there had been an elective element in the Williams curriculum from an early period. In 1874 the faculty appointed a committee to investigate the subject, but nothing came of the movement. During the first fifteen years of the new programme the scope of elective studies gradually increased until it comprised about four-fifths of the senior and junior subjects, and allowed certain options among the sophomore subjects.

A second important modification of the curriculum in President Carter's administration was the abrogation in 1893 of the requirement



Interior Thompson Memorial Chapel.

of Greek for the degree of A. B. This requirement had prevailed since 1799. As was to be expected, this step has caused marked changes in the entrance subjects presented. In 1893, the year when the measure went into effect, only four freshmen who were candidates for a degree entered without Greek. But subsequent years show a large increase in this class of students. For the period 1893-1902 it amounted to forty per cent. of the candidates for a degree. In 1905 the proportion rose to about fifty-two per cent.

The centennial of the college, celebrated October 8-10, 1893, was the most conspicuous public event in the administration of President Carter. The weather, an important element in a country anniversary of this character, was superb. Never were mountain and vale more splendidly arayed. The machinery of the affair, from first to last, moved smoothly and successfully. Delegates from many colleges and universities and some four hundred of the alumni were in attendance. President Carter discharged the exacting duties of presiding officer at the public assemblies with signal tact and grace. The Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, of the class of 1858, preached the centennial sermon, and ex-Chancellor Canfield, of the class of 1868, delivered the centennial oration. Great was the contrast which this anniversary, with its spectacular academic processions and its array of distinguished guests, presented to the celebration fifty years before. That seems relatively crude and provincial—except when we call to mind the oration of Mark Hopkins.

President Carter offered during his entire administration a course in Theism for seniors. A teacher of the first rank, there was no lack of keenness, intellectuality or stimulus in his handling of the difficult questions which that subject involves. When he laid down his office trustees, faculty and alumni all joined in a hearty recognition of his great services in rebuilding and modernizing the college.

Early in 1902 the board of trustees elected Dr. Henry Hopkins, of Kansas City, Missouri, as Dr. Carter's successor, and he entered upon the duties of this office at the next commencement. During the interim, Professor John H. Hewitt served as acting president. The inauguration in June drew to Williamstown a great throng of graduates and friends of the college, who gave the new administration an enthusiastic greeting. Its advent was also signalized by a substantial increase of professors' salaries, which the generosity of Francis Lynde Stetson, of the class of 1867, and of Frederick Beach Jennings, of the class of 1872, made possible.

A matter of large importance—the revision of the curriculum—was taken up at the outset, and a group system adopted. To a certain extent the system is reactionary and abridges the freedom of choice. In this scheme the studies of freshman year, which, like those of the older curriculum, deal mainly with language and mathematics, are required. The studies of sophomore, junior, and senior years are elective, but under conditions more or less restrictive. In the first place, students who enter with Greek take one year of work in the classics after freshman year, and those who enter without French or German take two years of work in one of these languages. Then all candidates for a degree must complete before graduation a major course, which comprises two years and a half of work in one of fourteen prescribed departments. They must also complete two years of work in each of the three groups—languages, philosophy, and sciences—into which these departments are divided. The conditions which may be considered restrictive affect somewhat more than three-fifths of the work. Another feature of the present system is the requirement of a grade of seventy per cent. in not less than half the courses as a condition of graduation. The curriculum is arranged on a four years' basis, but it is possible for students of superior scholarship to complete it in three years.

The following tables give an approximate idea of the changes which have taken place in the curriculum since 1821. Courses marked with an asterisk are offered for a half-year only.

CONSPECTUS OF COURSES FOR THE COLLEGE YEAR 1821-1822.

I
LANGUAGES

English 1 (English Grammar and Blair's Lessons)
*English 2 (Philosophy of Rhetoric)
Greek 1
Greek 2
*Greek 3
Hebrew (Elective)
Latin 1
Latin 2
*Latin 3

II
PHILOSOPHY

History 1 (Antiquities and American Geography)
*History 2 (Eastern Geography)
*Philosophy 1 (Logic)
Philosophy 2 (Evidences of Christianity)
Philosophy 3 (Paley, Stewart, etc.)

III
SCIENCES

*Chemistry 1
Mathematics 1 (Arithmetic and Algebra)
Mathematics 2
Mathematics 3
*Natural Philosophy

CONSPECTUS OF COURSES FOR THE COLLEGE YEAR 1904-1905.

I
LANGUAGES

Dante (4)
English 1 (2)
*English 2 (4) *and
*English 3 (4)
English 4a (Themes)
English 4b (Themes)
English 5
English 8
*English 9
*English 10
*English 12
*English 13
*English 14
French 1
French 2 (3 or 4)
French 3 (3 or 4)
German 1
German 2
German 4 (4)
German 5
Greek 1 (4)
Greek 2 (3 or 4)
Greek 3
Italian Renaissance
Latin 1
Latin 2 (4)
Latin 3
*Oratory 1
*Oratory 2

II
PHILOSOPHY

Art 1
Art 2
*Economics 1
Economics 2
*Economics 3
*Economics 4
*Government 1
*Government 2
*Government 3
*History 1a (4)
*History 1b (4)
*History 2
History 3
History 4
*History 5
*History 6
*History 7
Philosophy 1
*Philosophy 2
*Philosophy 3
*Philosophy 4
*Philosophy 5
*Philosophy 6 (4 until Christmas; counting as 3)

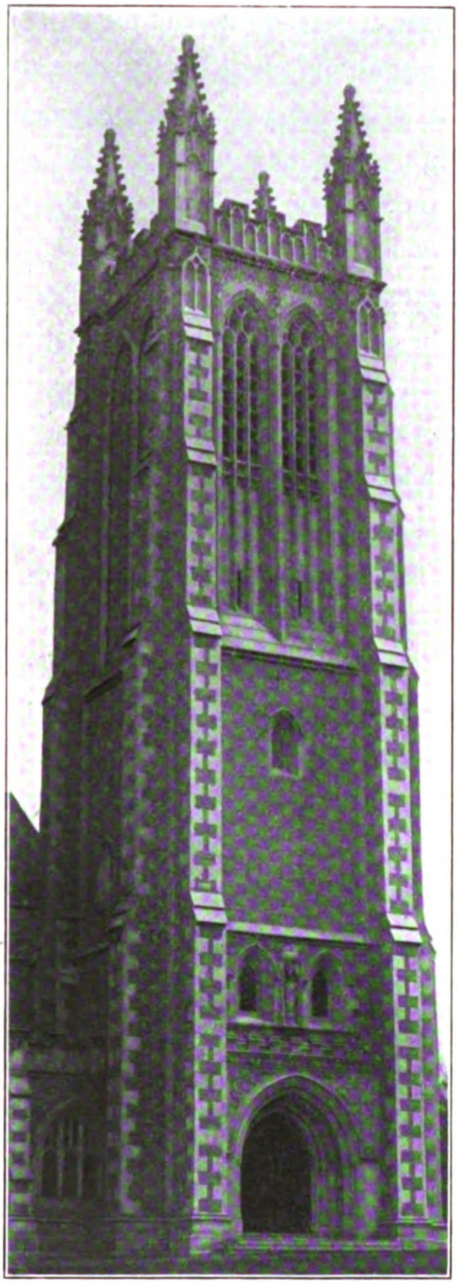
III
SCIENCES

Anatomy
*Astronomy 2
*Biology 1 (4)
Biology 2
Biology 3
*Chemistry 1 (4)
*Chemistry 2 (5)
*Chemistry 3a
*Chemistry 3b
Chemistry 4
Geology 1
*Geology 2a
*Geology 2b
Mathematics 1 (4)
Mathematics 2 (4)
Mathematics 3
*Mathematics 4a
*Mathematics 4b
*Meteorology
*Physics 1 (4)
*Physics 2 (5)
Physics 3

Also Elocution, Hygiene and Physical Training.

These changes in the curriculum naturally involved some modifications in methods of instruction. From the opening of the college until the advent of Professor Amos Eaton in 1817, text-books seem to have been used almost exclusively. Four years later we find that Mineralogy and Botany were taught mainly, and Chemistry and Natural Philosophy partly, by lectures. This method of instruction gradually increased until 1841, when it was announced in the catalogue that lectures would be given on Natural Philosophy, Anatomy, Mineralogy. Botany and Geology, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy, Greek and Latin Literature, Rhetoric, Political Economy, and International Law. While we cannot estimate the exact percentage of lectures and text-books in the instruction, it is safe to say that the latter greatly predominated, the former being without question largely incidental. These conditions, with the inevitable fluctuations that attend college life, remained practically unchanged for forty years until the formal admission of elective studies into the curriculum. Since the adoption of the elective system, text-book courses have lost ground. In the year 1903-04 they embraced thirty-two per cent of the instruction, the mainly lecture courses forty-six and the purely lecture courses twenty-two.

The Commencement of 1905 stands out as altogether exceptional in the history of the college. Various gifts, quite out of the ordinary, were announced, which included liberal contributions by Mr. Stetson for a further increase of professors' salaries, and by Senator Crane, A. C. Houghton and an anonymous donor for a Berkshire dormitory. Then there was the dedication, with elaborate ceremonial and a sermon by President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of the chapel which Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson had built in memory of her late husband, a trustee of the college and one of its largest benefactors. A more beautiful academic building can hardly be found in this country. The tower, noble and commanding, visible for miles around, adds a new and impressive feature to the landscape. Besides, the presence of President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of State Root, ex-Ambassador Choate, and the multitude which their presence attracted, gave an unwonted *eclat* to Commencement day. The contrast between the college anniversary in 1843 and that in 1893 has already been noticed. But the contrast between the Commencement of 1905 and that of 1838, two years after Mark Hopkins became president, is even more striking. Nathaniel Hawthorne happened to be in Williamstown on Commencement day, 1838, and has left in his "American Note Book" a lively account of what he saw. He found people coming to town in buggies, barouches and chaises. Students wearing badges of the rival societies filled the tavern. Near the meeting house where the Commencement exercises were held, congregated peddlers, ven-


Tower of Thompson Memorial Chapel.

dors of gingerbread and the like. One of the peddlers sold his wares at auction, and amused Hawthorne so much by his merry, lively tongue, by his quick wit and by his original elocution—"a queer, humorous recitative"—that he could have stood, we are told, and listened to him all day. Another man in the attendant crowd caught his attention—"a round-shouldered, bulky, ill-hung devil" by the name of Randall, who was the better or the worse for liquor, and made no little disturbance. Indeed, the outside attractions were so great that he does not seem to have gone into the church at all, where he might have heard twenty-two orations on a vast variety of subjects, ranging from "The Influence of Deductive and Inductive Habits on the Character" to "The Effect of Music on the Feelings." The old order has indeed changed. The booths, the hucksters' wagons, the auctioneers, and the ill-hung drunken devils have disappeared, and we find in their place the pomp and circumstance of elaborate academic ritual.

In addition to changes on the campus already mentioned, many others have been effected during the last three years, or are still in progress—the establishment of a central heating plant, the modernization of the interior of West College, the conversion of the old chapel into a recitation building, the renovation and reconstruction of Griffin Hall, the restoration of Morgan Hall, which was damaged by fire in November, 1904; a new baseball cage, and extensive improvements in the gymnasium. In the meantime the college has made large purchases of real estate on Main street and elsewhere.

But, through all changes of campus and curriculum, the character and purpose of Williams have remained essentially the same. It continues to be what it always has been—the brief alliance with the Berkshire Medical Institution excepted—a college of liberal arts with no affiliated professional or graduate schools. This alliance began in 1823 and came to an end in 1829. It was brought about by the refusal of the legislature to grant the Medical School a charter except upon the condition that its degrees should be conferred by the president and trustees of Williams College. In 1829 the legislature dissolved the connection on the ground that the school had no further occasion to borrow prestige from another institution. So far as the college was concerned, this affiliation seems to have been of slight importance. It accomplished little more than the addition annually of a few pages to the catalogue and a score of medical students to the number of candidates for a degree.

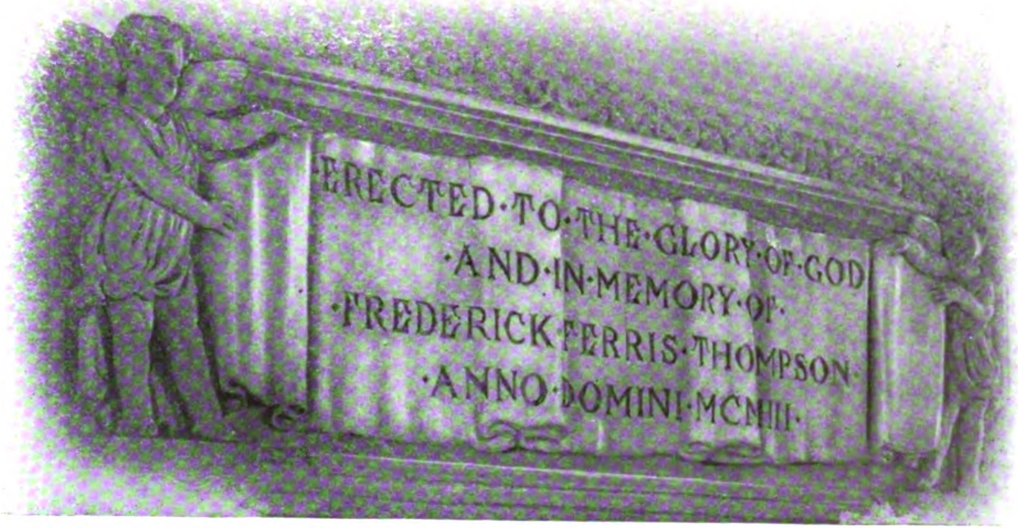
That something is gained by the separation of the college from an institution so different in purpose, in temper and atmosphere, as the university, seems to be generally conceded. The university pursues learning for its own sake, aims to make scholars, and to extend the boundaries of human knowledge. With the college, on the other hand, general culture is the paramount consideration. It proceeds upon the principle that students will secure, as a result of training in the liberal arts, not only a larger and richer life, but will be able to use their powers to better advantage.

In the ideals of the college there is, we suppose, nothing altogether peculiar. It has had a full share of intellectuality, manliness and high endeavor. After all, while other things may be important, the consideration of vital significance is the temper and quality of the instruction. Williams has been fortunate in its teaching staff. To the elect men who have been members of it from time to time it is indebted for whatever distinction it may have won in the educational world. What is more, these men largely create that illusive but potent something which we call atmosphere—a something which money cannot buy or founders bestow.

Though of Congregational antecedents and affiliations, the college is undenominational. It requires attendance at the weekly morning prayers, at the college services or those of some local church Sunday morning, and at prayers Sunday evening. For the year 1904-05 the college preachers were thirty-two in number. The Young Men's Christian Association, which has a permanent secretary and a membership of more than two hundred, conducts a service Sunday evening, as well as weekly Bible classes.

The college began, as we have seen, in the remoteness and isolation of the wilderness. President Zephaniah Swift Moore and his friends, who abandoned it as a hopeless enterprise in 1821, may be pardoned for not foreseeing that in a generation or two few traces of the primitive, border times would remain; that, to say nothing of the trolley, which makes communication with neighboring towns easy, twenty-four passenger trains should stop daily at the railroad station of Williamstown. Then, instead of the extinction which was freely predicted, the history of the college presents a creditable record of growth and progress. Since 1821 the number of professors and instructors has increased from five to forty-six; of undergraduate students from eighty-four to four hundred and forty-three; of buildings, including the houses of Greek Letter fraternities, from four to forty-two; while the endowment has grown from $46,000 to $1,373,488.12; and the value of the plant from $25,000 to $1,227,091.57.

Among the graduates of the college during the one hundred and twelve years of its existence, the names of many Berkshire men are to be found. At the outset the constituency of the college was mostly local. Three of the four members of the first graduating class—the class of 1795—came from Stockbridge, and the other member was a resident of Lenox. In subsequent years the relative proportion of stu-


·ERECTED·TO·THE·GLORY·OF·GOD
·AND·IN·MEMORY·OF·
·FREDERICK·FERRIS·THOMPSON·
·ANNO·DOMINI·MCMIII·

Tablet in Thompson Memorial Chapel.

dents from the Berkshires to the whole number has varied considerably. They furnished two of the thirteen seniors in 1801; six of the fourteen in 1802; seven of the thirteen in 1822; four of the seven in 1823, and five of the twenty in 1837. The area from which the college drew students gradually widened. Six states are represented in the catalogue of 1800; thirteen in that of 1836; twenty-eight states and four foreign countries in that of 1905.

Many of the most distinguished alumni of the college were natives or residents of Berkshire county. The list, which cannot be reproduced here with anything like completeness, includes Mark Hopkins, fourth president of the college; David Dudley Field, lawyer and publicist; Charles A. Dewey, justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; John Morgan, professor in Oberlin College; Albert Hopkins, professor in Williams College; Daniel Noble, attorney for Williamstown in the controversy over the question of removal; John W. Yeomans, president of Lafayette College; Stephen J. Field, justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; James D. Colt, justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; Henry M. Field, editor of *The Evangelist;* Martin I. Townsend, regent of the University of New York and member of Congress; Henry L. Sabin, physician; Francis H. Dewey, justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; William E. Merriman, president of Ripon College; Lucius E. Smith, editor of *The Watchman;* Henry S. Briggs, brigadier general of U. S. Volunteers; Henry Hopkins, seventh president of Williams College; James M. Barker, justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Eben B. Parsons, secretary of the faculty of Williams College and vice-president of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa; Edward H. Griffin, dean of Johns Hopkins University; Edward W. Morley, professor in Adelbert University, and honorary member of the Royal Institute, London; George F. Mills, professor in

Massachusetts Agricultural College; James R. Dunbar, justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court; Herbert R. Gibbs, editor; Charles B. Hubbell, president of the Board of Education, New York city; John H. Morley, president of Fargo College; Solomon B. Griffin, managing editor of *The Springfield Republican;* John H. Haynes, director of the Expedition to Nipur; Albert H. Tolman, assistant professor and dean in the University of Chicago; Alfred T. Perry, president of Marietta College; Walter P. Bradley, professor in Wesleyan University, and Bliss Perry, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

HENRY HOPKINS.

Henry Hopkins, president of Williams College, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, November 30, 1837, a son of the Rev. Mark and Mary (Hubbell) Hopkins. The Hopkins family is one of honorable distinction in America from the earliest colonial days. The first of the name in this branch of the Hopkins family arrived, in 1634, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Hartford, Connecticut. Members of both the Hopkins and Hubbell families were officers in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war. Colonel Mark Hopkins, great-grandfather of the Rev. Henry Hopkins, served upon the staff of General Israel Putnam, and Colonel Mark Hopkins's brother, Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, Rhode Island, was a distinguished theologian and philanthropist.

Henry Hopkins graduated from Williams College in 1858, at the age of twenty years, and then went abroad for study and observation. Returning home he entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York, but after two years his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. In September, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him a hospital chaplain, and he was assigned to duty at Alexandria, Virginia. While here, after the second battle of Bull Run, he was sent with a flag of truce in charge of the entire ambulance corps of the post into the lines of the enemy to bring away the wounded of the Union army who had been left on the fields of Chantilly and Bull Run. In 1864 Chaplain Hopkins resigned the post chaplaincy to accept commission as chaplain of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers, attached to the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, from which it was subsequently transferred to the Third Division, Second Corps. He was with his regiment in the field and at the front in the campaigns and operations beginning in the Wilderness and culminating in the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House, and he subsequently participated in the Grand Review at Washington city, just prior to the disbandment of the volunteer army, after which he was honorably discharged from service. During his service, in the report of his brigade commander he received honorable mention for gallantry under fire. His army experience and observation led him to make such representations to Henry L. Dawes, member of congress from Massachusetts, and others, as resulted in the legislation under which were established soldiers' national cemeteries in various parts of the country.

After his retirement from the army Mr. Hopkins returned to Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he resumed his theological training under his father, the Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., then president of Williams College. In 1866 he was called to the pastorate of the Second Congregational church in Westfield, Massachusetts, and which he occupied until 1880, when he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational church of Kansas City, Missouri, and with which he remained until January, 1902, when he was called to the presidency of

Williams College (his alma mater), a position which he has occupied to the present time.

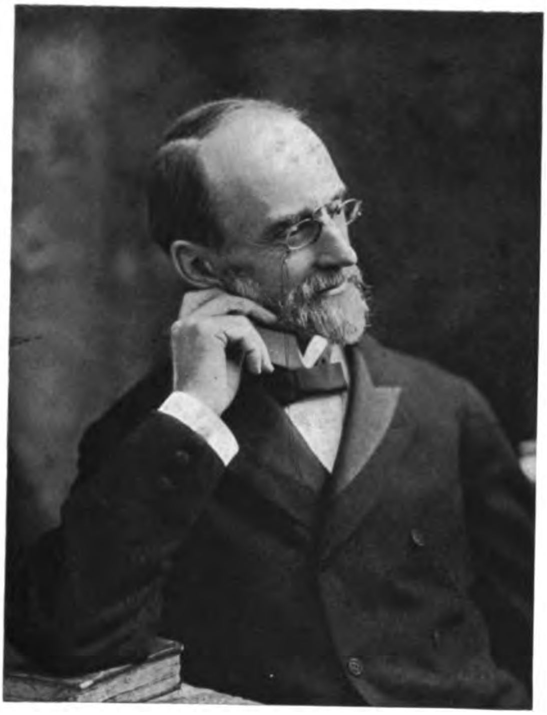
Mr. Hopkins is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of which he is vice-president; is vice-president of the American Missionary Association; in 1899 was a member of the International Congregational Council, and in 1900 was a member of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference. He has for several years been a trustee of Williams College, and of Drury College, at Springfield, Missouri. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and was chaplain of the Missouri Chapter; and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he was chaplain-in-chief. Numerous addresses of his on municipal and educational subjects and sermons have been published.

Mr. Hopkins married, in 1866, Miss Alice Knight, of Easthampton, Massachusetts, who died in 1869. In 1876 he married Miss Jeannette M. Southworth, of Bennington, Vermont.

LEVERETT WILSON SPRING.

Mr. Spring was born January 5, 1840, in Grafton, Vermont. His father, Edward Spring, was of English ancestry, a descendant of John Spring, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634; his mother was Martha Atwood, of Scotch-Irish forbears, who settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire.

Leverett W. Spring spent his boyhood on a farm preëmpted by his great-grandfather, one of Grafton's pioneers. The family removed to Manchester, Vermont, in 1854, and two years later young Spring became a student in Burr and Burton Seminary. In 1858, he entered Williams College in the class of 1862, but about the middle of the



Leverett W. Spring.

freshman year was obliged on account of failing eyesight to give up study. For about a year he was clerk in a country store. His eyes recovering in a measure, though troublesome throughout his college course, he resumed his studies and entered college some time in the early part of the freshman year, as his name is enrolled with the class in the autumn of 1859.

In college he was a member of the Equitable fraternity; of the 'Logian Literary Society; was assigned the Latin oration on Junior exhibition, April, 1862; one of the disputants in the Adelphic Union Debate, March, 1863; on the editorial board of *Williams Quatcrly,* 1862-63; orator on Class Day programme, July, 1863; and was assigned the philosophical oration on the commencement programme, and later, when a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa was formed, with the other first and second honor men he was made a member.

After graduation he entered the theological seminary at East Windsor Hill, Connecticut, in the autumn of 1863, remained there two years and followed the seminary to Hartford, and was graduated in 1866 in the first class after the removal from East Windsor to Hartford. Then followed a few months at Andover as a graduate student until the spring of 1867, when he went to Castleton, Vermont, where he supplied a Congregational church for nine months while the pastor was on a leave of absence. After the return of the pastor to his post in the Castleton church, Mr. Spring accepted an invitation to supply the Congregational church at Middlebury, Vermont, and he there spent the winter of 1867-68. Before the conclusion of this engagement, he received overtures from a committee which had been appointed in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, with the view of establishing a new Congregational church in that city. The proposals of the committee were accepted and he began to preach in the hall of a hotel, March 9, 1868.

A little later a church was organized, Mr. Spring was ordained and installed as its first pastor, and continued in office between seven and eight years. During this pastorate a meeting house costing $85,000 was built, and a church membership of three hundred and fifty was attained.

On account of failing health, Mr. Spring resigned in 1875, and after spending a few months in Reading, Massachusetts, he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, Lawrence, Kansas. He remained in this pastorate five years, and then resigned to accept the chair of English literature in the University of Kansas, about 1881. Here he found his position exceptionally agreeable, and he remained until 1886, when he accepted the Morris professorship of rhetoric in Williams College—a designation that is a misnomer, for Mr. Spring has never taught rhetoric, but has confined himself to English literature, particularly Elizabethan drama and the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The fields which he has cultivated during these years since his return to his alma mater have been agreeable to himself and very satisfactory to his pupils and to the college authorities.

Mr. Spring's literary activity, aside from that connected with his college work, has been largely on historical lines. From the outset of his residence in Kansas he became interested in the history of the state, but he published nothing until after his connection with the university. His first ventures were two articles on certain phases of John Brown's career, printed in *The Advance,* of Chicago. In *Lippincott's Magazine* for January, 1883, he published a more elaborate article on the Pottawatomie massacre, entitled, "Old John Brown at Dutch Henry's Crossing," and a few months later one in the *Overland Monthly* on "Catching Old John Brown." These articles, because of their candid and impartial manner of treating the John Brown episode in Kansas history, attracted considerable attention, and not long after their appearance, Mr. Spring was asked to prepare the history of Kansas for the "Commonwealth Series," published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, which was issued in 1885. Perhaps the best characterization of his book is that given by J. F. Rhodes, who without dispute is one of the best authorities on the slavery period of our national history ("History of the United States," vol. II, page 218). "But," writes Mr. Rhodes, "the story of Kansas, which in our own day Professor Spring, of Kansas, has told impartially and 'without a blur of theory,' is not the story that the truth-seeking voter of 1856 heard at Republican meetings and read in Republican newspapers."

This history is a fine, impartial piece of work of first-class quality, and it was this book chiefly that secured Mr. Spring's election to membership in the Massachusetts Historical Society, an honor that came to him unsolicited and unknown before he received notice of its bestowment. Since the publication of this book he has put forth occasional papers on Kansas history; one in *The Western Historical Review,* on "Kansas and the War of the Rebellion;" one in the *American Historical Review,* on "The Career of a Kansas Politician;" and a paper read, in 1900, before the Massachusetts Historical Society, on "John Brown and the Destruction of Slavery," together with several reviews of Kansas books for the *American Historical Review.* Since returning to Massachusetts, Mr. Spring has given a little attention to Williams history. In 1888, he published a monograph, "Mark Hopkins, Teacher;" an illustrated article in *The New England Magazine* for October, 1893, with the title, "Williams College." Also, the same year, he edited the "Williams Centennial Book" and "The Discourses of President Hopkins and the Rev. Joseph Alden, D. D., at the Semi-Centennial in 1843." The readers of the present work are indebted to Mr.

Spring for the very excellent history of Williams College contained therein. On educational topics Mr. Spring has printed little. The principal titles are: "On Teaching English," "Shakespeare's Ideal King," "Shakespeare's 'Life Beyond Life' of Queen Margaret," "Milton on Education." In 1891 he delivered an address before the alumni of Hartford Theological Seminary, on "English Literature and the Theological Seminaries," which was afterward published in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Mr. Spring spent the summers of 1889 and 1890 and the year 1892, a vacation year, with his wife in Europe. After his resignation of his chair in Kansas University, that institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1886. In 1904 he preached the baccalaureate sermon at the State University during commencement week.

While in Castleton, Vermont, Mr. Spring married Elizabeth, the daughter of Professor William Thompson, of Hartford Theological Seminary. They have had two children: Mary Thompson Lord and Samuel Romney. The former died in the summer of 1887, at the age of seventeen; the latter graduated at Williams in 1894 and at Harvard Law School in 1897. He is now a member of the law firm of Matthews, Thompson & Spring, with offices in Tremont Building, Boston.

PLUNKETT FAMILY.

None of Berkshire county's families of exceptional interest has been a more potent factor in its development, and none has included so many strong men contributory to progress along manufacturing lines, through rare business capacity and boldness of business conception. Although this story deals with but three generations since the founder

William C. Plunkett.

of the American family of that name came from Ireland and settled in western Massachusetts, six of his immediate descendants, sons and grandsons, have been leaders in the thought and labor of the community; several have been called to important political trusts; and the family is generally recognized as of social distinction and moral worth.

Patrick Plunkett, who was born in Ireland, as was his wife, Mary Robinson, was located in Lenox, Massachusetts, in the closing years of the eighteenth century. That they were a couple of exceptional strength of character finds all sufficient attestation in the notably useful careers of their sons—William C., Charles H. and Thomas F. Plunkett; and of the sons and grandsons of these.

WILLIAM C. PLUNKETT.

William C. Plunkett, eldest of the children of Patrick and Mary (Robinson) Plunkett, was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1799, and spent his early years in that village. While still a young boy he showed marked business ability, and was full of ideas which he was later enabled to carry out. In 1830, with the small capital of two hundred and seventy dollars in his pocket, he left Lenox and moved to South Adams, where he began a long and remarkable career of financial, commercial, social and political success. This small amount of money was all the pecuniary capital he could bring to the copartnership which founded the old mill of Plunkett & Wheeler, which was one of the oldest and the most important woolen mills in that region. Mr. Plunkett, however, brought other capital into the copartnership, in the shape of such energy, business sagacity and excellent judgment as soon conducted the firm to success and wealth and maintained it on that road. He was the prime mover in every new plan that was suggested, and the

912941

leading spirit in carrying it out with distinction and credit to the firm. Mr. Plunkett was prominently identified with every movement which tended to the benefit of the community at large, a few of which may be mentioned more in detail. It was through the efforts of Mr. Plunkett that North Adams now enjoys the benefits of a brisk railroad competition, thus effecting a marked change in the method of disposing of the products of the mills, including the storing of the goods here under the low insurance of the mill owners' association, and the selling of the goods to the trade direct, thus keeping the accounts but once. By the old method these goods were sent to a commission house, insured at high rates, with the possibility of a total loss in the case of a great fire. He was instrumental in making North Adams the great railroad center that it is at present. Where, a few years ago, one or two mixed trains did all the business of a day, there are now many passenger expresses and other trains necessary to do the work. Five important railroads have a terminus here.

Mr. Plunkett was possessed of great natural and acquired force of character, and a remarkable degree of executive ability, and to these traits we must attribute his success and prosperity. He was of a commanding figure, and would attract attention wherever he appeared. At the age of eighty-four his form was as erect as ever, and there was scarcely a thread of white in his thick, black hair, and his face was as bright and pleasant as it had been at fifty. He was a man of strong convictions, slow to make up his mind, weighing well all the pros and cons of a question, but, his opinion once formed, was unalterable. Mr. Plunkett was frequently called upon to make addresses in behalf of various objects, and it was while responding to one of these calls, and making an address in the town hall at the reunion of the Forty-ninth regiment, that he contracted a cold which, after a lingering illness, resulted in his death January 21, 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. It is probable that no community ever had from any one man more diverse efficient public service covering a period of forty years, than was given to Adams by General Plunkett. The records show his services in constant requisition. As early as 1831 he appears as moderator, and with scarcely a year's exception up to his decease, he occupied one or more local offices. He was apparently willing to put his shoulder to the wheel whenever and wherever it would be helpful. The records reveal him as selectman, measurer, highway surveyor, fence viewer, bridge commissioner, fire warden, field driver, tithing man, and each of these many times repeated. He was of the committee which laid out the cemetery, and of that which matured plans for a free high school in Adams. In 1840 he was elected as Whig candidate for state senator. He was elected as one of the governor's council in 1852. He was elected delegate to the constitutional convention in 1853, and lieutenant governor in the following year with Governor Emory Washburn.

He married Achsal Brown, of New York; of their children the career of William B. Plunkett is taken up in detail in this publication.

HON. CHARLES H. PLUNKETT.

Charles H. Plunkett, an early manufacturer, and a man of great excellence of character, was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, September 16, 1801, second of the sons of Patrick and Mary (Robinson) Plunkett.

He entered upon the duties of life sadly handicapped. Crippled by a fever sore, his early school days were less than sufficient, yet he acquired the rudiments of an education, and his indomitable spirit was manifested in his beginning of a life of self-support at the age of eighteen years, on a peddler's cart, though at the time and for long before he was unable to walk without the aid of crutches. Notwithstanding his disadvantages he was entirely successful, and found a reward for his effort, not alone in business experience and reasonable compensation, but also in health. In 1825 he became a partner in the store of Durant & Company, in Hinsdale, and was so occupied for a period of five years. In 1831 he purchased a water privilege of Captain Merriman, and built a woolen mill, and a notable evidence of his independence and deep-seated moral principle is discernible in the fact that this was the first instance of the raising of a building frame in the town unaccompanied with the providing of liquor for those engaged. Taking into company with himself his brother, Thomas F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, and Mr. Durant, he devoted himself with unflagging industry to every department of the business, and made it gratifyingly remunerative. In 1851 he began the building of the Lower Valley mill, taking as a partner his brother-in-law, Charles J. Kittredge. Prosperity attended them in this venture, and in 1855 Mr. Plunkett bought the Aaron Sawyer tannery, where he built the middle mill to establish in business his son Henry, as a member of the firm of C. H. Plunkett & Son. In 1860 his factories furnished employment to some two hundred and fifty people, and were the principal industry of the village. After his death (in 1860) the business was incorporated under the title of the Plunkett Woolen Company.

Mr. Plunkett governed his entire business career by one steadfastly adhered-to rule: "This one thing I do," devoting himself entirely to the one occupation he had chosen, and resolutely declining to be drawn into any other. When scarcely eight years old he joined the church in Hinsdale, and that at that early age he well knew his heart and motives is amply evidenced by his unblemished Christian walk and conversation from that moment until the end of his life. He was more than a mere doer of the law; he was of a deeply religious nature. His sterling moral principle was fortified by a strong will, and, dealing with thousands, he was never open to hint of inexactness or injustice. That he excelled in judgment appears from the testimony of a distinguished lawyer, who said, "I would as soon have his judgment on an important law case as that of a judge on the bench of the Supreme Court." In delivering the funeral discourse over the remains of Mr. Plunkett, on September 27, 1860, the Rev. Dr. Todd said: "During the thirty-five years he has been in this town he has risen in business, in character, and in influence, until he, who began life a poor, lame and diseased boy, became one of the most remarkable men Berkshire has ever raised." After the funeral the Berkshire Manufacturers' Association adopted resolutions in which were contained the following appreciative sentences: "The commonwealth that he served well has lost one of her truest sons; his native county is sensible of its great loss; the town in which he spent his active life mourns; the large business community of which he was pre-eminently the protector, friend and guide, is bewildered with the sudden stroke; his stricken family, alas! may they have a stronger than human arm for their support in this dark hour. He was one of the originators of this association, and one of its presidents, one of its guiding counsellors. In his own line of business his opinions were positive authority, and for wisdom in human affairs generally, we do not often meet his peer."

Mr. Plunkett married, in 1841, Mary Kittredge, born in 1809, a daughter of Dr. Abel Kittredge. To Charles and Mary (Kittredge) Plunkett were born five children, of whom the last survivor is a son, George T. Plunkett, owner and manager of the Plunkett factories. The public library in Hinsdale is the outgrowth of a bequest of five thousand dollars, made by a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett, and since then the Plunkett family have quadrupled this original bequest, making Library Hall one of the principal architectural ornaments and educational agencies of the town.

Abel Kittredge, M. D., was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, 1773; died in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, June 3, 1847; married in Hinsdale, 1795, Eunice Chamberlain.

Dr. Kittredge was descended from John Kittredge, who received a grant of land in Billerica, Massachusetts, in 1660. John Kittredge married, November 2, 1664, Mary Littlefield, born December 14, 1646. They had five children.

Dr. Kittredge studied medicine with his brother, Dr. William Kittredge, of Conway, Massachusetts, and entered upon practice in Dalton, whence he removed to Hinsdale, and then to Dalton again, finally settling in Hinsdale in 1832. In 1800 Governor Strong commissioned him "surgeon's mate" of the Third Regiment of militia. In 1802 he located in Hinsdale and there practiced his profession until 1827, when he relinquished it on account of an eye ailment, his son, Dr. Benjamin F. Kittredge, succeeding him. Dr. Abel Kittredge thereafter busied himself with agricultural matters, and became one of the largest farmers in the town. He reared nine children: 1. Marinda, born 1798, became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Lombard. 2. William C., was a lawyer and judge, and became lieutenant-governor of Vermont. 3. Benjamin F., born 1802, a physician, before referred to. 4. Judith, born 1805, married a Dr. Wells, of Windsor. 5. Mary, wife of Charles H. Plunkett (see sketch). 6. Eunice, born 1811, married Hiram Paddock, of Hamilton, New York. 7. Sophronia, born 1816, married a Mr. Bardon, of Hamilton, New York. 8. Charles J., born 1818, who became a merchant and manufacturer (see sketch Zenas Crane). 9. Abel, born 1822, who was a farmer and manufacturer.

HON. THOMAS F. PLUNKETT.

Thomas F. Plunkett, for many years actively identified with the business and social activities of Pittsfield and the county of Berkshire, was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1804, the youngest son of Patrick and Mary (Robinson) Plunkett.

His education was obtained at that excellent institution, the Lenox Academy. For two years he endeavored to follow a mechanical handicraft, but such occupation was not to his liking, and, as a biographer has phrased it, he "entered the broad field of the world, traveling from town to town through eastern New York, conducting a trade with householders and country dealers—a trade which, in those days of infrequent communication, rose to considerable proportions, meeting at the country inns the more social spirits of each village and listening with the hungry eagerness of youth to discussions of questions of the day, often viewed from standpoints quite novel to him." It was during these experiences that he gained a deep knowledge of men, a keen tact in influencing them, and a small amount of means—acquisitions which, he was accustomed to say, cost him the great labor of his life. With a small capital he went to Chester, Massachusetts, where he began the manufacture of slat window-shades. After these had gone out of fashion, he purchased a small cotton factory, which he conducted for a period of eight years. Having now accumulated what seemed to him a modest fortune, he came to Pittsfield (in 1836) and, carrying out a long proposed plan, purchased a farm, on Unkamet street, next east of the railroad.

Mr. Plunkett, however, was endowed with qualities which would not long permit him to sit down to the quietude of a farm life, and three years afterward (in 1839) he engaged in cotton manufacturing in the city of Pittsfield, and which he conducted with great success until 1866, when he severed his connection with the enterprise. He had meantime become senior partner in the firm of Plunkett, Wyllys & Company, cotton manufacturers at South Glastonbury, Connecticut, of which his son, Major Charles T. Plunkett, became business manager. Without removing his residence from Pittsfield, Mr. Plunkett continued with this firm until his death. He was also president of the Union Manufacturing Company of North Manchester, Connecticut, of which his son, Thomas F. Plunkett, became treasurer.

Mr. Plunkett was an accomplished financier, and a figure of first importance in many of the largest enterprises of the city and county. For twenty-seven years he was a director in the Agricultural Bank, and its president for five years. He was among the most active of the officiary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company from the time of its organization, and became president in 1861, succeeding Governor Briggs, deceased. His colleagues ungrudgingly conceded that his business talent and deep interest contributed materially to the remarkable success of the company. His services to the public were of great benefit, particularly in connection with the institution of gas and water works, the projecting and building of the Housatonic and the Boston & Albany railroads, the removal of the county seat, etc. A Democrat in politics, official preferment did not come to him as it would had his convictions been with the party to which he was antagonistic. As it was, however, his successes were honorable, and his public service was most efficient and without smirch. He represented Chester in the legislature in 1834 and 1835, was chosen from Pittsfield to the same body in 1868, 1869 and 1875, and was elected senator from Berkshire county in 1842, 1843 and 1863. He was twice made the nominee of his party for lieutenant-governor, and once for member of congress. In official place he was enabled on occasion to exert a strong influence in favor of a cherished project, but this was always in behalf of a public end, and in none for personal aggrandizement. To again quote: "He was a man of original and energetic thought, uniquely fitted for the places which he filled. He was a close observer of men and things, with a happy faculty of adapting all he learned to whatever purpose he had in hand. His sympathies were quick, and nothing which pertained to the welfare of the community or of the country was foreign to them. For forty years he was fully identified with the public affairs of Pittsfield, and during all that time there was hardly a project for public improvement in whose discussion he did not take part, and few which he was not concerned in carrying out."

Mr. Plunkett was married, in April, 1830, to Miss Hannah S. Taylor, of Chester, who died in 1844. In October, 1847, he married Miss Harriet Merrick Hodge, of Hadley, Massachusetts. Mr. Plunkett died October 31, 1875.

The children of his first marriage were: William Robinson; Sarah, married Edward Boltwood; Charles T.; Thomas F. Those of his second marriage were: Harriet; Helen Edwards, married James W. Hull; Edward Leicester, died 1890; Lyman, died 1890; Daisy, died 1890.

WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT.

The broad grasp of business intricacies, the boldness of business conception, the spirit of progressiveness, and the will and integrity which were characteristics of the late General W. C. Plunkett are a part of the valuable heritage of his son, Williaam B. Plunkett. There has been manifest in the latter, too, a willingness to devote time and talent to the conduct of various public and private trusts, and in the advancement of the interests of both church and state he has been a valuable factor.

He was graduated from Monroe Collegiate Institute, and entered into business with his father, being admitted into the firm of Plunkett & Wheeler upon attaining his majority. The manufacture of cotton warps was continued under the above firm name until Charles T. Plunkett, younger son of W. C. Plunkett, was taken into partnership association, since which time it has been operated under the name of W. C. Plunkett & Sons.

In 1879, William B. Plunkett was elected treasurer and manager of Greylock Mills, North Adams. This was converted into a gingham factory, and within three years, under his management, the output was tripled. These mills are now utilized as a manufactory of fine cottons, and are part of the plant now owned by the firm. Mr. Plunkett also effected the purchase of the Henry Miller mill, now known as Greylock Mill, No. 2.

W. C. Plunkett & Sons in 1879 absorbed the Adams paper mill and equipped the buildings with improved machinery for the operation of a cotton warps and cotton cloth manufacturing establishment. In December, 1886, this last named mill was destroyed by fire, whereupon W. B. Plunkett established a new and separate company, rebuilding upon the old site, in 1889, a new and modern building, and installing therein an equipment of up-to-date machinery, the business being incorporated as the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, with a capitalization of a half million dollars, and W. B. Plunkett as treasurer. Success attended the enterprise, and in October, 1891, the plant was duplicated and capital stock doubled. In 1895 the directors voted to again double the plant's capacity in a single mammoth structure, making in all three plants, with 155,000 spindles, operating about 3,700 looms, and employing 1,500 operatives, upon an investment of two million dollars. In April, 1899, another half million dollars was added to the capital, and an additional gigantic mill built and put in operation. The executive grasp of this immense industry has been wisely placed throughout these years of wonderful progress with Mr. W. B. Plunkett.

Mr. Plunkett has served as member of governor's council, and for two years, 1898-99, was president of the Home Market Club when this protective association was at the zenith of its influence in national politics and legislation. He has been delegate to numerous conventions, among the number the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892. He was a member of the national advisory committee during Mr. McKinley's first campaign, and rendered conspicuously valuable service. He enjoyed the especial friendship of President McKinley, who was Mr. Plunkett's guest at Adams upon several occasions while president.

Mr. Plunkett was in heartiest sympathy and co-operation with his brother Charles throughout the latter's successful efforts for the installation of Adams' magnificent public library. The erection of the monument to President McKinley in Adams was due in large measure to the personal work of Mr. W. B. Plunkett.

Mr. Plunkett is president of the Greylock National Bank, Adams; is one of the board of trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company and the North Adams Trust Company, and a member of the directorates of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Pittsfield, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston. He has been a lifelong member of the Congregational church, and since 1888 superintendent of the Sunday school, which now has an average attendance of nearly five hundred. He is a member of the church prudential committee. He was a generous contributor and helpful factor generally in the building of the parish house and parsonage at Adams.

He married, January 1, 1873, Lydia F. French, of Adams. Two sons born of this union are William C. and Theodore R. Plunkett.

William C. Plunkett (2) is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1900. He is manager of the W. C. Plunkett & Sons cotton mills, Adams. He married Florence, daughter of J. M. Canedy, and has two children—William and Lyda.

Theodore R. Plunkett is in the employ of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, Adams. He married Benie, daughter of A. B. Daniels, treasurer of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams.

THOMAS K. PLUNKETT.

Thomas K. Plunkett, deceased, for many years an active member of the Plunkett Woolen Company, was born in the town of Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, December 8, 1839, son of Charles H. Plunkett, whose biography is contained in this work.

Thomas K. Plunkett acquired a liberal education in the public schools of his native town and the Hinsdale Academy, the latter institution being then under the management of Mr. I. N. Lincoln. He was engaged with his brother George T. Plunkett and others in the operation of the Plunkett Woolen Company, an industry established at Hinsdale by his father, Charles H. Plunkett. He followed the fair and broad-minded characteristics of his father, and was a just judge between employer and employee. He always took an active interest in all measures that pertained to the welfare and development of the people, and his heart and purse were open to the needs of the poor and afflicted. Although not actively interested in political affairs, yet he served as repre-

William R. Plunkett.

sentative from his native town to the Massachusetts legislature during the years 1868 and 1869. He was a regular attendant of the Congregational church, an adherent of the principles of Democracy, a charter member of Globe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinsdale, and a member of Mystic Lodge, of Pittsfield. He was passionately fond of high-bred horses, and was the owner of from twelve to twenty of these noble animals.

On May 22, 1866, Mr. Plunkett was married to Abbie L. Taylor, the tenth child of Otis and Parmelia (Clapp) Taylor, and her birth occurred in Chester, a neighboring town, August 30, 1843. The marriage ceremony was performed by Kinsley Twining, a relative of the Taylor family, and of this large and influential family, besides Mrs. Plunkett, there are surviving, Mrs. Lucy E. T. Foote, of West Medford; Otis S. Taylor, of Springfield; and Ambrose Taylor, of Hinsdale.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett are: M. Louise, born in 1874; and Charles H., born in 1876, and now deceased and whose personal memoirs are contained in this work. Mr. Plunkett died July 21, 1878, and his demise was sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM ROBINSON PLUNKETT.

William R. Plunkett, deceased, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was, during a long and unusually active career, a leader in the commercial and financial affairs of Berkshire county, and his name was held in honor for the masterly ability and sterling integrity which it represented.

He was the eldest of the sons of Thomas F. Plunkett (see sketch herein), and in him reappeared the fine mental traits and strong personality of his sire. He began his education in the Chester public schools, later entered Phillips Andover Academy, and was then for two years a student at Yale College, where he made special preparation for a law course, which he later pursued at the Harvard Law School. Returning to Pittsfield, he had the advantages of practical instruction in the offices of Rockwell & Colt. The senior member of this firm was Julius Rockwell, for many years justice of the Massachusetts superior court, and Mr. Colt was one of the leading justices of the Massachusetts supreme judicial court. Under these excellent practitioners Mr. Plunkett received an excellent legal training, and he was admitted to the Berkshire county bar in 1855. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with James T. Robinson, who was later judge of the Berkshire county probate court. This association was soon terminated, Mr. Robinson removing to North Adams. In the years following Mr. Plunkett built up a large practice. He was seldom seen in court and seldom had a jury case. He was a rarely gifted counsellor, and followed an office practice, in which he continued even after becoming immersed in his large business concerns, and until the very day of his death.

Mr. Plunkett found his introduction to business affairs outside his profession through the necessities of his father, whose aid and legal counsellor he was. He thus became connected with the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, of which he became president in 1878. It was under his administration that this company had its most substantial growth and came to be recognized as among the most important in the world of life insurance. He was also vice-president of the Agricultural National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions in all New England. As treasurer of the Pittsfield Coal Gas Company he was largely instrumental in extending its works and increasing its output throughout the city of Pittsfield and in Dalton. In all these and other corporations with which he was connected Mr. Plunkett maintained an unflagging interest.

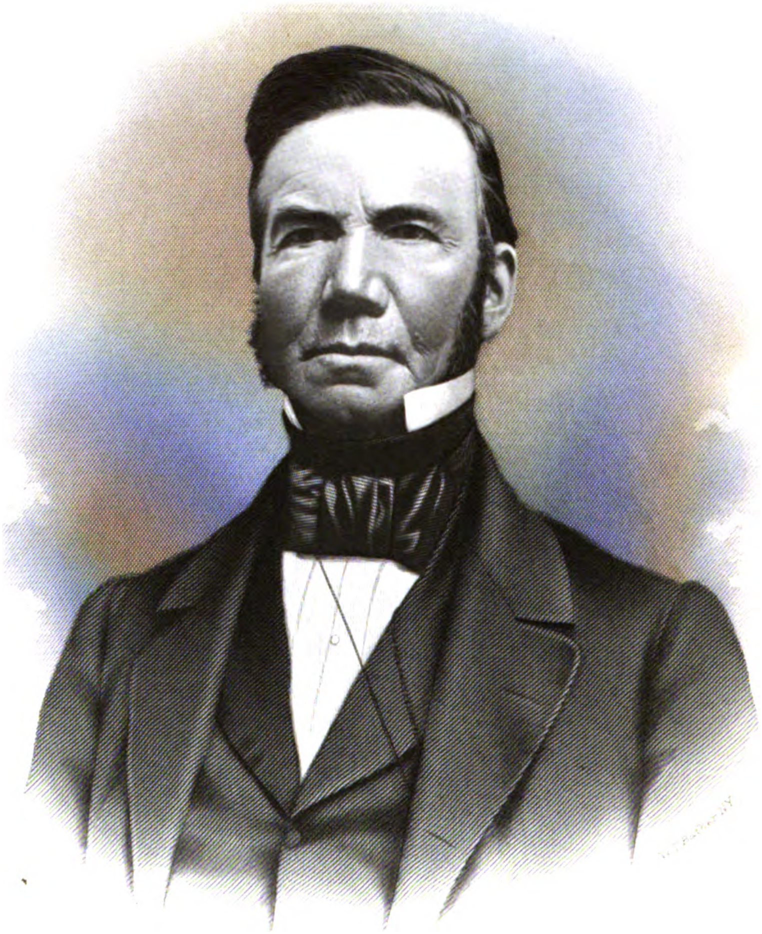
For many years Mr. Plunkett had been closely associated with the Pontoosuc Woolen Company, and he was long its president and the manager of its large affairs. This corporation possesses an ancient and honorable history. It was founded in 1825 by Henry Shaw, of Lanesboro, and has been during its entire career one of the strongest concerns in its line in the United States.

Mr. Plunkett was at the same time loyally devoted to the city and county which were the scene of his broadly useful effort, and he was a potential leader in all that could conduce to their interests and promote their fame. He was particularly devoted to the Berkshire Athenaeum, of whose board of trustees he was a member from 1871 to the time of his death, and one of his most meritorious services in behalf of that excellent institution was rendered in next to the last year of his life, 1902. Hon. Zenas Crane had made known his desire to give to Pittsfield and Berkshire county a beautiful museum of natural history and art, and he intrusted to Mr. Plunkett and ex-Mayor Hawkins the task of organizing it, and it was largely through Mr. Plunkett's instrumentality that the Museum and Athenaeum were united under one management. Mr. Plunkett often set aside a business or social engagement in order to give his attention to some matter of importance in connection with the Athenaeum. He early approved the reopening of a reading room in the Athenaeum, and he made the Athenaeum and other local institutions the recipients of gifts of substantial value, bestowed in a quiet, unostentatious way in keeping with the traditions of the family. He was a member of the committee appointed in 1871 to procure the erection of the soldiers' monument, and he had but recently interested himself in a movement for the removal of that stately shaft to a more eligible site.

Mr. Plunkett was a fine type of the true American citizen. Shirking no duty or responsibility in his relation to his fellows, a delicate sense of honor held him aloof from actual public service. More than once he was offered the mayoralty of his city, but invariably declined, notwithstanding the fact that his wide knowledge of municipal affairs and great capability made him a logical candidate. He based his declination upon his connection with various corporations, and the impropriety of his sitting upon a legislative body which had power to restrict or enlarge their powers and privileges. He constantly allied himself with the best elements of his party, exerting himself to maintain a high standard for public officials, and he did not hesitate to express his disapproval of injudicious policies and objectionable candidates. In 1876, after much solicitation, he accepted the Democratic nomination for the lieutenant-governorship on the ticket with Charles Francis Adams.

Mr. Plunkett was a man of fine literary tastes and excellent social qualities. He was a member of the Monday Evening Club, whose meeting he habitually attended, and his papers, replete with wit and humor, and with unconscious revelations of his own keen perception and fine ideals, were always heard with peculiar interest. He was a public speaker of more than ordinary ability, but in later years declined invitations to take the rostrum. He was a graceful writer, and one of his most finished efforts was a particularly interesting historical paper on "The Old Elm," written the year before his death, on the occasion of Peace Party Chapter. Daughters of the American Revolution, erecting a sun dial monument in city hall park.

Mr. Plunkett was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Kellogg, eldest daughter of the late Ensign H. Kellogg. After



Chs. H. Plunkett

The Lewis Publishing Co

her death, he married her sister, Miss May Kellogg, who bore him three children—Thomas F., a graduate of Princeton University, who is now engaged in the Pontoosuc Woolen Mills; and Elizabeth and Marion. For many years the family home has been the old Appleton mansion on East street, made famous by the delightful poet, Henry W. Longfellow, as the scene of much of his literary work. On the stairway still stands the clock which Mr. Longfellow made the subject of one of his sweetest bits of verse, "The Old Clock on the Stairs."

Mr. Plunkett died on the evening of December 7, 1903, at the age of seventy-two years. The sad event was a dreadful shock to the entire community. He was in usual health and spirits, had attended to considerable business during the day, and was spending the evening at the residence of Mrs. Ensign H. Kellogg. When about to leave for his home, he complained of an ill feeling due to heart failure, and he expired within a half hour. The entire city was at once plunged into mourning. The flags on all public and many private buildings were placed at half-mast, and the city council held a special meeting to arrange for a public funeral. The general sorrow was voiced by Mayor Sisson, who said: "Probably no man of the present time has rendered more conspicuous service, without ostentation, to the town and city of Pittsfield, than has Mr. Plunkett, whose sudden demise we are now called upon to mourn. In his death Pittsfield sustains a public loss that can neither be estimated nor compensated."

CHARLES HENRY PLUNKETT.

Among the records of the Plunketts of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, the narrative of whose careers forms a distinct and important feature of this publication, should be included that of the late Charles

Henry Plunkett, who, although a much younger man at the time of his decease than others of the name whose memoirs are contained herein, was of such fair promise and proved so abundantly equal to the efficient performance of such important trusts as to warrant the belief that, had he been spared to round out a ripened manhood, his achievements would have marked him a leader in the industrial world.

He was born January 21, 1876, at Hinsdale, a son of the late Thomas K. Plunkett, whose father, Charles Henry Plunkett, was of the family of Patrick Plunkett, founder of the family fortunes in America, and an early settler in Berkshire county. Charles Henry Plunkett, Jr., or Harry Plunkett, as he was familiarly known in his native place, attended the schools of Hinsdale, the high school in Pittsfield, and Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which last named institution he was graduated with the class of '83. The following year he was established in the employ of the Sprague Elevator Company, near Newark, New Jersey. Entering that company's shops, and being a mechanical genius of superabundant energy and industry, he speedily acquired a thorough knowledge of electrical elevator construction. This was put to the test one year later, when he was sent to San Francisco to superintend the construction of an elevator equipment for one of the greatest structures on the Pacific coast, involving the building of eighteen passenger and freight elevators. So youthful was his appearance that he was received at San Francisco with a dubiety as to his probable qualifications for the important duties with which he was entrusted that would have daunted a less capable and determined young man. "I sent for a man," was the remark that greeted him. His prompt and characteristic response was, in effect, that should he be weighed in the balance and found wanting, a man should be forthcoming, and that he would of necessity come from the east. The work in question, however, was most satisfactorily accomplished, and his services were brought into requisition similarly in the fulfillment of the contracts of the company and its successor, the Otis Elevator Company, in numerous of the great centers of population throughout the United States.

So unsparingly did he tax his physique while yet a mere boy, through his ardent devotion to his labors, that he was compelled to rest therefrom for more than a year in an endeavor to regain normal strength. Before this had been well accomplished he was again in the full tide of active business life, this time associated with the Marine Engine and Machine Company of New York city. One of the last and most noteworthy of the contracts of this company with which young Plunkett was connected was the installation under his superintendence of the great electric elevator in the Washington Monument at Washington City. Concerning this Mr. M. F. Moore, president of the company, in a congratulatory letter to the young engineer, took occasion to inform him that "Colonel Bingham has been very profuse in his expressions of approval," referring to elevator construction in the Monument and the White House, under Mr. Plunkett. Shortly after the completion of these contracts he was again compelled to desist from his labors. He vainly sought relief for his pulmonary affection in the piney atmosphere of Asheville. North Carolina, but the overtaxation of his system had been too complete for recuperation, and he died at his home in Hinsdale, June 12, 1904. He was a young man of most exemplary habits, and upon whose name there was no stain of dishonor.

GEORGE T. PLUNKETT.

Of the worthy descendants of Patrick Plunkett, the gentleman whose name introduces this brief narrative has long been recognized as one of Hinsdale's leading citizens.

He is a son of the late Charles H. Plunkett, and, with his brother Thomas K. Plunkett, succeeded to the pioneer woolen industry established by the father at Hinsdale, and operated by the sons and others as the Plunkett Woolen Company.

Mr. Plunkett has been active in advancing the general interests of Hinsdale and has efficiently served his community in many public and private capacities.

He married a daughter of Zenas Marshall Crane, deceased. (See Crane Family.)

HON. JULIUS ROCKWELL.

The Rockwell family are of genuine English stock. Judge Rockwell is the descendant in direct line from Deacon William Rockwell, who came from England in the ship "Mary and John" in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Deacon Rockwell was born in 1595, and married Susannah Cahpin, born April 5, 1602. He was one of the deacons of the Dorchester church, the first that came into the country already organized. In the spring of 1637 he moved to East Windsor, Connecticut, where he died May 15, 1640, aged forty-five. His widow was married to Matthew Grant, May 29, 1645, and died November 14, 1666. Of the seven children of Deacon and Susannah Rockwell the three eldest were born in England.

Samuel Rockwell, fourth child of Deacon William and Susannah Rockwell, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 28, 1631; married April 7, 1660, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Grace (Wells) Norton, of Guilford, Connecticut, and died in 1711. Samuel Rockwell and his wife had seven children.

Joseph Rockwell, fourth child of Samuel and Mary (Norton) Rockwell, was born May 22, 1670. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (Alvord) Drake, and died June 26, 1733. He had six children.

Joseph Rockwell, eldest child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Drake) Rockwell, was born November 23, 1695. He married Hannah, daughter of John and Abigail (Lathrop) Huntington, both of whom were great-grandchildren of Deacon William Rockwell. Joseph Rockwell died October 16, 1746. He had several children.

Samuel Rockwell, seventh child of Joseph and Hannah (Huntington) Rockwell, was born January 19, 1728. He married, 1757, Hepzibah, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Benton) Pratt. Samuel Rockwell died September 7, 1794, and his wife died in 1816. He moved to Colebrook, Connecticut, in 1767, and was one of its earliest settlers. He and his wife had nine children.

Reuben Rockwell, fifth child of Samuel and Hepzibah (Pratt) Rockwell, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, October 1, 1765. He married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Bezaleel Beebe, of Litchfield, Connecticut, a gallant officer of the revolution. Reuben Rockwell died in June, 1840, and his wife in 1853. They were the parents of five children.

Judge Julius Rockwell, eldest child of Reuben and Rebecca (Beebe) Rockwell, was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, April 26, 1805. His early studies were prosecuted at first in Lenox Academy, then under the guidance of the Rev. Ralph Emerson, of Norfolk, Connecticut, and afterward under that of the Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, at Granville, Massachusetts. Entering Yale University in October, 1822, he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1826, and subsequently received the degree of Master of Arts. Having selected the profession of the law he began the study of its principles and practice in the Law School at New Haven, where he spent the greater part of two years. Leaving there he entered the office of Swan & Sedgwick at Sharon, Connecticut, and remained with them about one year. Being thus thoroughly prepared by ample and varied studies, Mr. Rockwell was admitted to the bar in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1829. In 1830 he removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and there began the practice of his profession, pursuing it independently for nearly twelve years. In 1842 he formed a copartnership in legal business with Mr. James D. Colt, and continued in that connection until 1859, when both were appointed justices of the superior court. Mr. Rockwell accepted the appointment, Mr. Colt declined it, and some years afterward was appointed one of the justices of the supreme judicial court. Although his elevation to judicial dignity involved the discontinuance of local practice, Judge Rockwell still continued to reside in Pittsfield, and did not remove thence until 1865, when he removed to Lenox, having purchased the old Walker homestead in that village and the birthplace of Mrs. Rockwell, and resided there until his death.

Judge Rockwell's political career began with early maturity. In 1834 he was elected to the legislature from Pittsfield by the national Republican party, and held the position as representative for four successive years. Native talent and disciplined ability commanded speedy and flattering recognition. In the years 1835-36-37 he was honored with the position of speaker of the house. About two years after the conclusion of his first term of legislative service he was appointed one of the bank commissioners for the state of Massachusetts, receiving his commission from Governor Everett in 1839. The board of bank commissioners consisted of three members and was appointed for three years, during two of which Mr. Rockwell acted as chairman. It was the first board of the kind in the state. In 1844 he was elected from the seventh congressional district to the house of representatives, the district then comprising Berkshire county and the western parts of Hampden, Hampshire, and

Franklin counties. Three times after that the honor was repeated consecutively. He represented his district from 1844 to 1852. During his service in congress he formed an integral and influential part of the committee on territories, of which the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was the chairman. The objective point in both parties was the territories. Their social character, when constitutionally determined, would solve the question of sectional supremacy in the Union, and consequent domination of plantation or free labor ideas. True to the traditions and to the ineradicable political principles of his grand old commonwealth, Mr. Rockwell took an active part in the parliamentary strife. The speech made by him upon the joint resolution offered by Mr. Douglas for the admission of Texas as a state of the Union, was one of the most powerful delivered on that occasion. A few of his closing sentences, which we quote, will give some idea of its character:

> "As one called to represent in part the people of his ancient commonwealth, he must enter his 'solemn protest' against the extension of slavery, as an evil directed against the truest interests of his country, as militating against her prosperity and freedom, and darkening that national character which she sought to hold up to all nations and ages of the world; as being in opposition to the constitution which had preserved us hitherto in concord; as against the principles of the fathers of the republic, who lived themselves in slave-holding states; who would have saved us, if they could, from so great an evil, and who openly confessed that they trembled for their country when they remembered that 'God is just.'"

Elevation to the senate of the United States followed his excellent advocacy of natural rights and constitutional law in the house of representatives. In 1854 he was appointed by Governor Washburn to fill the vacancy in the United States senate occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Edward Everett. He worthily sustained the dignity and responsibility of United States senator until the election of the Hon. Henry Wilson to that position by the legislature in 1855. At the time of Mr.

Rockwell's election to the lower house he was a Whig, and while in the house was a decidedly anti-slavery Whig. In 1855, when the Republican party was first organized in Massachusetts, he received the nomination at the first Republican convention, held at Worcester, for the gubernatorial chair, and at the ensuing election received the gratifying number of thirty-seven thousand votes. The first Republican nomination for the governor, indeed, failed of immediate success, but prepared the way for a long succession of Republican triumphs. In 1858 the ex-senator was again elected to the legislature of the state, and was also made speaker of the house, paralleling in this instance the action of another of Massachusetts' most distinguished sons, John Quincy Adams, who, having been president of all the states, did not hesitate afterward to represent his native state in the popular branch of the national legislature. On the organization of the present superior court of Massachusetts in 1859, Mr. Rockwell was appointed by Governor Banks to the position he held for many years. He was one of the original appointees and was the oldest incumbent of the judicial bench.

The mental and moral traits of Judge Rockwell were in perfect harmony with his public addresses, whether delivered in congress, in the state legislature, or elsewhere. Historically accurate, accustomed to pierce through the surface and lay hold of the spirit of things, judicially discriminate, clear in exposition, forcible in argument, and able in the use of persuasive rhetoric, he carried hs audiences to his own conclusions. The address delivered by him at the centennial celebration in Lenox, July 4, 1876, was eminently characteristic of the man and will not soon pass from the memory of those fortunate enough to be present.

Judge Rockwell married in 1836, Miss Lucy F. Walker, of Lenox, daughter of Judge W. P. Walker. They had three sons and one daughter: 1. William Walker Rockwell, died in the service of his country (the

W. W. Rockwell Post No. 125, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pittsfield, is named in his honor); 2. Hon. Frank W. Rockwell, lawyer, member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1879, of the state senate in 1881 and 1882, elected to congress to fill an unexpired term of Governor Robinson, January 17, 1884, and re-elected November, 1884, married Mary, daughter of Deacon Henry Gilbert and Mary Bullard (Dowse) Davis, natives of Oxford, Massachusetts, and has five children: William Walker, Henry Davis, Samuel Forbes, Julius, and Lawrence Dowse; 3. Robert C. Rockwell, resident of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; 4. Cornelia, wife of Charles P. Bowditch, of Boston, and has four children.

THE PAUL FAMILY.

The founder of the Paul family in America was William Paul, who was born in Scotland in 1624, and came to this country in 1643, settling in Taunton, Massachusetts, where he followed the occupation of weaver. He received a good education in the schools of his native land, and was brought up in the Presbyterian faith. He was a large landowner, one of the proprietors of "Taunton South Purchase," which comprised the town of Dighton, which was incorporated in 1712. This was purchased of the Indian "King Philip" in 1672, and William Paul was one of the company who purchased it, he receiving from that purchase lots Nos. 3, 28, 45, 85. In February, 1688, he gave five acres of this in payment for the Rev. Mr. Danforth, the Taunton minister. He was in the list of those subject to military duty in 1645, and surveyed lands and made line divisions. He died November 9, 1704. His wife, Mary (Richmond) Paul, a most benevolent woman, who "willed property at death for support of the minister," was born in 1639, died October 3, 1715, daughter of John Richmond, of Taunton, who, according to Savage, came from

Ashton Keynes, a parish of Wiltshire, England, four and a half miles west from Crichlede, where he was baptized in 1597. William and Mary (Richmond) Paul were the parents of five sons and three daughters.

James Paul, eldest son of William and Mary (Richmond) Paul, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, April, 1657. There are records where he testified to some important town matters in 1717. He was "made choice of to see upon what ground Swansey men held a mile of land out of our Grand Deed, and to make returns before next May." At a meeting, March 25, 1717, of twenty-six proprietors he was present, owning three shares. He married Mary Winthop, and they were the parents of three children.

John James Paul, eldest son of James and Mary Paul, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, May 20, 1725, married Abigail Kiles, and removed to Wells, Vermont, being one of the first settlers of that town. He was a farmer by occupation. He served in the revolutionary war with the rank of lieutenant. He died May 10, 1805. Ten children were the issue of his marriage.

James Paul, second son of John James and Abigail (Kiles) Paul, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, 1750. In 1781 he came to North Adams from Dighton. His farm was one of the largest in the vicinity; its western boundary was then the town line between Adams and Williamstown, the early road running along at the foot of the mountain, and the farm extended from the top of Prospect Mountain to Hoosic river. At the time of settlement the valley was infected with fever and ague, and the log houses were built on the hill part of the farm. The property was divided by James Paul, leaving the hill part to his eldest son Joseph, who was a farmer. Joseph Paul had two sons; the eldest, George, lived upon the farm until his death, and the second son, James, also occupied a part as a nursery and for fruit growing. A son of George Paul, Everett

Paul, a milkman and farmer, still occupies the land. James Paul, who settled here in 1781, moved from the hill part to the valley farm in 1803, after the meadows had been drained, and chose his third son, Truman Paul, to remain with his parents. Together they built a square brick house in 1813, which is now occupied by William Gove, on State road. The father died in 1831, and Truman remained upon the farm until 1862, when he sold it and retired to North Adams, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. James Paul served as a private in the revolutionary war at Dorchester Heights and Lexington. He and his wife united with the Congregational church at Williamstown, at that time there being no organized churches in North Adams. He married Zeruah Short, of Thompson, Connecticut, and eight children were born to them.

Truman Paul, third son of James and Zeruah (Short) Paul, was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, March 2, 1789, died February 4, 1875. He was educated in the public schools, was a farmer and cattle dealer, successful in both occupations, a member of the Congregational church, and a Whig and Republican in politics. During the early years of his life he trained with the town militia. He filled an honorable place in the church and community, and like his father was honest and God-fearing and very hospitable. Almost every summer some worn out teacher, minister or homeless missionary found a welcome place to rest in his family, and in this he was ably seconded by his wife (second), who used every effort in making their home a refined and cordial resting place. Mr. Paul was married twice. His first wife, whose maiden name was Lavinia Wells, of Williamstown, died young, leaving two children: Sylvia, who was Mrs. Auten of Wisconsin, and Henry Wells, who was born in 1834, educated at Williamstown College, served in the civil war, and died in California, July, 1879. He was survived by one son, Choteau

Paul, a resident of California. The second wife of Truman Paul was Sara (Thayer) Paul, of Buckland, Massachusetts, who was a teacher of young ladies for many years, educated under Mary Lyon, a well known instructor, and she was a daughter of Elijah Thayer, a revolutionary war soldier. One child was the issue of this union, Jennie Lavinia Paul.

Jennie Lavinia Paul was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, July 19, 1843, and was united in marriage to John C. Goodrich, September 23, 1869. She was educated in the schools of her native town, and fitted in Drury Academy for Claverack College, from which institution she was graduated in 1861. She has taken a deep interest in preserving the history of her church and town, and was the means of organizing the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society, formed to secure the Fort site, and establish historical rooms in our public library. She is a member of the First Congregational church at North Adams, a Sunday school teacher for over forty years, and has held most of the offices which are filled by the women of the church, who are in health and desire the work of the Lord to prosper. She is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association Auxiliary; for many years president of the H. M. Society; an incorporator of North Adams Hospital; registrar of the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society, and Fort Massachusetts Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution, in which she has held a number of offices. She was chosen secretary of her class in Claverack College, and has filled the post with fidelity for forty-three years.

John C. and Jennie Lavinia (Paul) Goodrich are the parents of three sons, all born in North Adams: 1. Paul Myron, born November 27, 1871, graduated from Williams College in 1894, is a lieutenant in the regular army, and after serving five years in the Philippines and China was appointed adjutant in the Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Niagara, New York. On October 8, 1903, he was married to Anna Coyle. 2. Clinton Burr, born January 13, 1875, graduated from Williams College in 1897, and is now a practicing lawyer in North Adams. 3. Lyman Calvin, born October 15, 1882, a student at Harvard University.

JOHN FRED WHITING.

The Whiting family, represented in the present generation by John Fred Whiting, of Great Barrington, was founded in this country by William Whiting, Gent., who came from Boxford, Sussex county, England, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1630. Shortly afterward he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, of which he was one of the original proprietors and principal founders. He was prominent in the colonization of Connecticut, and served as its first treasurer. Trumbull, in his history, describes him as one of the civil and religious fathers of the state. He was secretary of the colony till May 8, 1648, member of the first general court of deputies, magistrate in 1642, treasurer in 1643, and also held the office of high sheriff. He was always known as "Gentleman," and in the local militia bore the title of major. He was engaged in the shipping industry, and was associated with Lord Saye and Seal and Lord Brook in various patents of land. At the time of his decease, July, 1647, it is claimed that he was the richest man in the colony. Various letters of his now in the state archives of Connecticut bear the following armor: azure, a leopard's head erased or, between two flaunches ermine, in chief three plates, crest, a demi-eagle, displayed, two faces proper, which arms are a variation of those of the Whitings of Lincolnshire, England, to which family he belonged. The name of the wife of William Whiting, Gent., was Susanna, and she died July 8, 1673.

Rev. John Whiting, son of William and Susanna Whiting, born 1635, died 1689, graduated from Harvard College, 1653, was ordained, 1660, and is reported to have been a fellow of the college, but this is not certain. He married Sybil Collins.

Rev. Samuel Whiting, son of Rev. John and Sybil (Collins) Whiting, born April 22, 1670, died September 27, 1725, was the first minister of Windham, Connecticut. He married, September 14, 1696, Elizabeth Adams, daughter of the Rev. William and Alice (Bradford) Adams, the latter having been a daughter of Lieutenant Governor William Bradford, who was a son of Governor Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower."

Colonel William Whiting, son of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Adams) Whiting, born January 22, 1704, was a lieutenant-colonel in the colonial army and gained great distinction in the siege of Louisburg and at Lake George, under Sir William Johnson, of Connecticut. He married Anna Reynolds, 1724.

Dr. William Whiting, born 1730, died December 8, 1792, removed from Connecticut to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 1766, where he practiced medicine till his death. He was a noted patriot. He held a commission as justice of the peace under the Crown, and, when such commissions were revoked, refused to relinquish his, but continued to exercise his old privileges and duties. He was a member of the Massachusetts revolutionary law-enacting bodies, representing his town. He made a valuable discovery as to a cheaper method of manufacturing gunpowder, and was sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by the Massachusetts assembly to impart his discovery to the colonial authorities, his formula, which he had previously sent, having been captured by the British at New York. The decree of the colonial legislature sending him and appropriating money for his trip is very quaint. His letters to Robert Trent

Paine are preserved in the state archives. He married Anna Warner, 1759.

Dr. Abraham K. Whiting, son of Dr. William and Anna (Warner) Whiting, born January 9, 1769, married, 1793, Currence Wheeler, made a fair fortune by the practice of his profession; he died in 1848.

Theodore W. Whiting, son of Dr. Abraham K. and Currence (Wheeler) Whiting, born April 8, 1799, died January 8, 1856, seems to have had no profession, and probably lived on his father's money. He married, 1820, Amelia Ann Robbins.

Frederick Theodore Whiting, son of Theodore W. and Amelia Ann (Robbins) Whiting, born June 6, 1825, died March 27, 1895. He was a druggist by profession. He was a member of the legislature, held various town offices, and was a highly respected citizen. He married, December 11, 1849, Ruth Maria Hill, daughter of Rodney and Sara (Collin) Hill. She was a prominent member of St. James Protestant Episcopal church.

John Fred Whiting, son of Frederick Theodore and Ruth Maria (Hill) Whiting, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, December 13, 1852. He was educated at Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, and Flushing Institute, Flushing, New York. His profession is that of druggist, which he follows in his native city. He has held the offices of secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trade, treasurer of the Men's Club, and a member and sometime officer of Cincinnatus Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; and president of the local branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He is a member of St. James Protestant Episcopal church, and a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Whiting married, at Great Barrington, April 2, 1877, Annie Louise Hitchcock, daughter of Ralph G. and Electa Maria (More) Hitchcock. Ralph G. Hitchcock, born August 23, 1832, died November 20, 1857, was descended from Luke Hitchcock, who founded the family in this country about 1640. Electa Maria (More) Hitchcock was a daughter of William and Mary (Mayhew) More, who came to this country from England shortly after the birth of their eldest child. Electa Maria was born in this country. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Whiting are: 1. Howard Mayhew, born January 27, 1878, married, September 10, 1904, Martha S. Dalzell, and they are the parents of one child, Elizabeth Dalzell, born October 12, 1905. Howard M. was educated at Sedgwick Institute and Boston Law School, graduating from the latter with *cum laude* degree in 1899, admitted to the bar the same year, and is now practicing in Boston. 2. Percy Hollister, born October 8, 1880, educated in Sedgwick Institute, Hotchkiss School, Harvard University, and Vanderbilt University, now sporting editor of the Memphis (Tennessee) *News-Scimitar*. 3. Ethel Louise, born July 27, 1882, educated in Housatonic Hall, Great Barrington; Bellemont College, Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago University. 4. Egbert Frederick, born March 31, 1888, educated in People's School, Nashville, Tennessee, now in the Tenth United States Cavalry Regiment.

ALDEN BRADFORD WHIPPLE.

That the life work of Alden Bradford Whipple has been a beneficence to his fellowman, his three score years' active and successful career as educator sufficiently attest. Conjunctively with this work in Berkshire county, he has given more than ten years' faithful service in the Baptist ministry, and for a like period was the very efficient presiding officer of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society. He was born in Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 7, 1824, son of Elias and Phila (Brown) Whipple, also natives of Berkshire county.

The founder of the American family of Whipple was John Whipple, born in England in 1617, married in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1644 and was subsequently located in Providencetown, Rhode Island, where the records reveal him as a military character bearing the title of captain, and as a coworker with Roger Williams. Of his descendants Stephen Whipple, born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1735, married in 1760, Zilpha Angel, and in 1777 brought his family to western Massachusetts, locating in Cheshire, Berkshire county, where he was a farmer and shoemaker. Of the children of Stephen and Zilpha (Angel) Whipple, Samuel Whipple married Temperance Post, tilled the soil of a Lanesboro farm, and had a son Elias, who became a house and boat builder, and eventually located in the West, whence he never returned.

Alden Bradford Whipple, son of Elias and Phila (Brown) Whipple, fitted for college in Easthampton, and was graduated from Williams College, class of 1852. He read law with Governor George N. Briggs, incidentally engaging in that which was destined to become his life work, teaching. Various schools in Berkshire county, including Pittsfield's high school, were included in this initial pedagogic service, which was followed by his acceptance of the principalship of the Nantucket high school. In 1858 he purchased the Female Seminary at Lansingburg, New York, which he continued to successfully conduct up to 1875, and early in this period was ordained to the Baptist ministry, thereafter devoting his Sundays to pulpit service. In the latter year he resumed his teaching work at Nantucket, and in 1879 returned to Berkshire county, locating in Pittsfield, where his time has been occupied in private tutoring, pulpit supply work (mainly at Williamstown and Hancock), and the management of his estate, which includes considerable realty holdings in Pittsfield and substantial improvements thereupon made by him.

In addition to his connection, above referred to, with the local Historical and Scientific Society, Mr. Whipple is a member of the American Scientific Association, and the Troy and Albany Scientific Association. He has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa, and his interesting observations have been the subject of numerous magazine and newspaper articles. He collaborated with Dr. Samuel Watson, of Memphis, Tennessee, in the latter's interesting book of travels entitled, "A Memphian's Tour to Europe." Mr. Whipple also rendered much valuable assistance in the preparation of the "History of Berkshire County," edited by J. E. A. Smith, and was the author of the "Life of Governor George N. Briggs," printed by the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society.

During 1863 he was with the Army of the Cumberland as a member of the Christian Commission.

He married in August, 1857, Mary E., daughter of the late O. W. Robbins of Pittsfield. Mrs. Whipple died in 1894, leaving two daughters, Phila Maria and Nellie Louisa Whipple. The family residence is on East Housatonic street, Pittsfield.

THADDEUS CLAPP.

Thaddeus Clapp, deceased, was during a long and phenomenally useful career one of the principal manufacturers in Massachusetts. He was also a most public-spirited citizen, and contributed in considerable degree to the development and prosperity of the town of Pittsfield and the county of Berkshire.

Mr. Clapp was a conspicuous representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the earliest colonial period. He was the descendant in the eighth generation from Captain Roger Clapp, who

Thaddeus Clapp

was born in Salcombe Regis, Devonshire, England, April 6, 1609. Captain Clapp sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," Captain Squeb, and arrived at Nantasket, Massachusetts, May 30. With fellow passengers he settled at Dorchester. It is recorded of him that he was a remarkably industrious man and continually engaged in some useful employment, and he was frequently called to the public service. At the age of twenty-eight he was chosen selectman of the town, and he was re-elected to that position fourteen times. He was several times chosen deputy from Dorchester to the general court, and was first lieutenant of the Dorchester county militia, and afterwards its captain. The frequency with which he was called to be overseer of wills, and to the conduct of other weighty business, attests his high standing and ability. August 10, 1665, he was appointed by the general court as captain of the Castle in Boston Harbor (now Fort Independence) and held the office twenty-one years, until he was seventy-seven years old, when he resigned and removed to Boston, where he died, February 2, 1691. His wife was Johanna, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, England, who were passengers in the same vessel with Captain Clapp. She survived her husband and died in Boston, June 29, 1695, aged seventy-eight years. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the sixth was

Preserved Clapp, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 23, 1643. When twenty years old he settled in Northampton, then a far distant settlement in the western limits of the colony, and which with Springfield constituted the entire inhabited portion of western Massachusetts. Blake says of him: "He was a good instrument, and a great blessing to the town of Northampton. He was a captain of the town, and their representative in the general court, and ruling elder in the church." He married, June 4, 1668, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Nenbury, of Windsor, Connecticut, who went from Dorchester to that place. He died at Northampton, September 20, 1720, and his wife died October 13, 1716. They had eight children, all but one of whom lived to adult age. Their seventh child,

Roger Clapp, was born May 24, 1684. He was captain in the military company, and a representative to the general court. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Bartlett, and they had eight sons and one daughter, all of whom married and reared families. He died in 1762, aged seventy-eight years, and his widow died August 9, 1767. Their third child,

Jonathan Clapp, was born in Northampton, in 1713. He removed to Easthampton, being one of the first settlers of the town. " He was a man of great energy of character, and was prominent in all matters connected with the early settlement of Easthampton." He was major of militia. He was the father of eleven children, of whom the second was

Joseph Clapp, born in Easthampton, November 3, 1736. He was captain of militia, and was active in all town and church affairs. The first meeting for the election of officers after the town was incorporated was held at his house, and there the church was also organized. He married Hannah Lyman, and to them were born seventeen children, of whom the seventh was

Thaddeus Clapp, born March 31, 1770. He kept the tavern which had been opened by his grandfather, Major Jonathan Clapp, and was kept successively by his uncle Jonathan, his father Joseph, and brother Luther, covering a period of nearly or quite a hundred years, being the only public house in Easthampton, and patronized by nearly all the travel from Hartford and New Haven to the north. In connection with his father he also operated a fulling mill. He was the first justice of the peace in the town, and its treasurer for twenty years; representative to the general court for twelve years; delegate to the constitutional convention of the state; and postmaster of the town. "All of his public duties were efficiently and acceptably performed." He married Achsah Parsons, and to them were born seven children, the second being

Thaddeus Clapp, born in Easthampton, March 29, 1792. In 1816 he took up his residence in Pittsfield and became superintendent and manager of the Pittsfield Woolen and Cotton Factory, afterward known as L. Pomeroy's Sons. In 1825, at its organization, he became the superintendent of the Pontoosuc Woolen Manufacturing Company, which position he held until 1860. His abilities and experience were thus set forth in Smith's "History of Pittsfield":

> "Mr. Clapp was bred to the clothier's trade in his native town, and afterward perfected himself so far as was then possible in America, in all the details of the woolen manufacture, in the factories at Middletown, Connecticut, and Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was the first American born citizen of Pittsfield who by his native talent, thorough knowledge of his art, and general business qualities, was competent to manage a woolen factory. Indeed, he was the first of any nationality who was so qualified."

Never satisfied with present attainments, he was always on the alert for any improvements, was ever discerning of prospective demands in the trade in woolen fabrics, and was certain to be the first in the market with the desired article, and it was under his supervision that Pontoosuc goods early obtained a reputation which has constantly increased. Colonel Thaddeus Clapp married, in 1820, Elizabeth, daughter of James D. and Sarah (Root) Colt. Their children were: Thaddeus, of whom further; James C.; Elizabeth; Theodore; Thomas W.; Helen, died aged ten years; and Margaret, died aged nine years. Colonel Clapp died April 1, 1865.

Thaddeus Clapp, eldest child of Colonel Thaddeus and Elizabeth (Colt) Clapp, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 4, 1821. He attended the public schools of that town, and was there also prepared for college, but concluded to discontinue his studies in order to enter upon an industrial career, entering the Pontoosuc Woolen Mill—a diversion, as has been remarked, "which gave Pittsfield one of her most successful manufacturers, and one less to fill the ranks of the crowded professions." Under the experienced eye of his father he enjoyed superior advantages of becoming what he was—thoroughly skilled in all pertaining to the manufacture of woolen fabrics. He passed through the various grades of practical work, became his father's assistant superintendent in 1855, and was made superintendent in 1860. In 1865 he was made general agent as well as superintendent, and in 1882 was made president, succeeding Ensign H. Kellogg, deceased, and held that position until his death. From his first connection with the factory, Mr. Clapp devoted the greater part of his time and effort to its interests, and will be remembered longest and most widely as the successful manager of a factory which under the auspices of himself and his father became second to none of the enterprises of its kind in the country, its products favorably known in every market open to American commerce. In caring for these interests Mr. Clapp traveled frequently and far, making a score of trips to California for the purchase of wool grown in that state, and which was shipped to the factory by way of the Horn. The high position achieved by the Pontoosuc Mill was thus broadly acknowledged in the report made by the committee of award at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia:

> "The Pontoosuc factory is one of the most enterprising concerns of which the United States can boast; and which in its rise and progress, the skill it exhibits in its manufactures, and the high reputation it has in making first quality goods, is an honor to the country. During its

long and prosperous career it has sold its goods in every trade center in the country, and they have gone into thousands of homes, missionaries for the expulsion of foreign goods, which they have had a large share in accomplishing. The judges at the Centennial were highly pleased with their display, and awarded it the first prize, besides making special mention of its merits in their report."

In his young manhood Mr. Clapp took an active part in political affairs. In 1837, in company with a brother, he published a campaign paper, *The Herald*, a folio sheet four by three inches; and in 1840 a journal under the title of *Old Tip*, both of which are real curiosities as compared with the great size of political and other journals of the present day. He was identified with the Whig party until its dissolution, and became a Republican at the organization of that party in 1856. He was a man of marked public spirit and liberality, and contributed in no small degree to the advancement of educational and religious institutions, and to the growth and beautification of the city of Pittsfield.

Mr. Clapp married, May 1, 1845, Miss Lucy Goodrich, who was born in Pittsfield, August 23, 1825, daughter of Levi and Welthy (Whitney) Goodrich. Her family represents one of the oldest and most respected of the early settlers of Pittsfield, and her father was one of its most valued and honored citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. Clapp were born three children: Agnes Margaret and Theodore Harold, both residents of Pittsfield; and Lillian Porter, who died in Paterson, New Jersey, March 14, 1884.

WILLIAM JOHNSON WARNER.

The name of the founder of the Warner family in the United States is unknown to the branch to which William J. Warner belongs, but it is on record that he was of English origin, a native of Yorkshire, England. The first descendant of whom there is any known record was

Gilbert Warner, who, in August, 1775, at Nantucket Island, married Sarah Ellis, born June 15, 1752, died in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York, December 23, 1837, a daughter of Matthew Ellis, born 1726, died 1776, and a granddaughter of Mordecai Ellis, who married, March 17, 1722, Margaret Swan, daughter of Joseph and Mary Swan, descended from Richard Swan, one of the original proprietors of Nantucket in 1659. Tradition says that Gilbert Warner lost his life in the Revolutionary war, but no documentary record has been discovered. Their children were Reuben and William. Reuben migrated over a century ago to some locality on the Unadilla turnpike, New York, and all trace of his descendants is lost.

William Warner, son of Gilbert and Sarah (Ellis) Warner, was born at Nantucket in 1776. He was a farmer by occupation. He served in the regiment of Colonel John Brush, commander of Dutchess county militia at Harlem, New York, in the war of 1812-15. He was a Quaker, preferring that form of religion to any other. He died in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 2, 1856, and his remains were interred in Crum Elbow Quaker churchyard. In 1805 he married Elizabeth Wilbur, removed to Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York, and they were the parents of five children: Sarah, Anne, Daniel, Gilbert, and Maria. Elizabeth (Wilbur) Warner was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, July 16, 1772, died September 15, 1827, at Hyde Park, New York, daughter of Sylvanus, born 1749, and Sylvia (Chase) Wilbur, granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Shaw) Wilbur, great-granddaughter of William and Esther (Burgess) Wilbur, great-great-granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Potter) Wilbur, and great-great-great-granddaughter of William Wilbur, who emigrated when a child with his uncle, Samuel Wilbur, from Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, about 1630. William Wilbur about the year 1656 settled at Ports-mouth, Rhode Island, and also purchased large tracts of land at Little Compton, where his numerous descendants remain to this day. The early members of the Wilbur family were all Quakers, and in a Quaker churchyard in Little Compton seven generations are said to be buried. Sylvanus Wilbur of the fifth generation was born August 18, 1749; married, January 20, 1771, Sylvia Chase, daughter of James and Huldah Chase, who died in 1847, aged ninety-six years, emigrated to Hyde Park, New York, in 1792, where he owned a large farm, and died in 1812. In 1846 the number of their descendants were two hundred and thirty-one.

Daniel Warner, son of William and Elizabeth (Wilbur) Warner, was born in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York, August 17, 1807. He received such education as the common schools of a new settlement offered. His early occupation was a cooper, but when past middle age he turned his attention to farming. When a young man he was a member of a military company at Poughkeepsie, New York, the regiment being commanded by Colonel Brush. In early life he was favorable to the faith of the Quaker religion, but about 1834 became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which at one time he held the office of steward. In politics he cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828, and thenceforward, with the exception of his vote for William McKinley in 1896, he was a Democrat. Not only in his prime but down to old age Mr. Warner was a strong and vigorous man, and could perform more farm work in a day when past seventy years of age than many young men. He had an excellent memory, and was well versed in the scriptures. On June 11, 1831, Mr. Warner married Polly Smith, of New Marlboro, the marriage ceremony being performed by the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, the blind minister at Green River, Columbia county, New York. They settled in the western part of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1832, and remained there through life. Mr. Warner died May 1, 1898, and his wife passed away May 10, 1894. They had three children: A daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, born September 23, 1839, died October 4, 1844; Henry Crawford, born August 9, 1845, a retired newspaper reporter, resides with his family at Great Barrington; and William J. (see forward).

Polly (Smith) Warner, wife of Daniel Warner, was born at Kent, Connecticut, August 17, 1810, a daughter of Thomas Johnson and Laura (Emmons) Smith. Thomas J. Smith was a son of Bethel and Deliverance Smith, and was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, September 2, 1784, married, about 1807, Laura Emmons, and died at Alford, Berkshire county, January 14, 1866. His father Bethel Smith, born at Woodbury, Connecticut, 1755, married in 1775, Deliverance Smith, whose ancestry, owing to the large number of Smiths, has not been discovered. Bethel Smith was a son of Thomas Smith, who died in 1812, aged ninety years. Laura (Emmons) Smith, wife of Thomas Johnson Smith, was born at Cornwall, Connecticut, April 1, 1789, and died at the home of her son-in-law, Daniel Warner, in Great Barrington, October 7, 1877. She was a daughter of Asaph and Nancy (Seeley) Emmons. Asaph Emmons was a son of Woodruff and Esther (Prentice) Emmons, born about 1763, died 1831. Woodruff Emmons, a son of William and Sarah (Way) Emmons, was said to have been born on the ocean while his parents were migrating from England in the year 1718. For many years he kept the Emmons Tavern in Cornwall, a great resort for Revolutionary officers. His wife, to whom he was married March 10, 1743, was a daughter of Valentine and Abigail (Walker) Prentice, the latter named being a descendant of the Rev. Hezekiah Walker, first pastor of ancient Woodbury. William Emmons emigrated to America in 1718. He was born in England between the years 1690 and 1695, settled first at Taunton, Massachusetts (Lee Spooner's Genealogy), and about 1733 removed to South Farms, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a son of Major General Carolus Emmons, of England, who in 1689 was granted a coat of arms by King William and Queen Mary for his services in five victorious battles.

William J. Warner, son of Daniel and Polly (Smith) Warner, was born at Great Barrington, May 27, 1851, and was educated in such public schools as the town then afforded. At North Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 10, 1878, Mr. Warner married Miss Frances Snyder, born April 1, 1856, and they are the parents of one son, Charles Watson, successful farmer of Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Warner, with their son and his wife, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Alford, Massachusetts. Father and son have been trustees and stewards in this church for several years, and active workers in the Sunday school.

While the Civil war was progressing, William J. Warner became an expert musician on the fife and drum, and has often led martial parades at Memorial day services and Fourth of July celebrations. Before those organizations disbanded he was a prominent member of the Egremont Band and Hope Drum Corps at Great Barrington. Like his son Charles, Mr. Warner is a member of the Housatonic Agricultural Society, and is largely engaged in general farming and market gardening.

Charles Watson Warner, born March 17, 1880, is a graduate of the Great Barrington high school, class of '97. He married June 28, 1905, Jennie, a daughter of George F. and Lucy A. (Baker) Woodin, late of Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Like her husband, Mrs.

Warner is a high school graduate, and for some time previous to her marriage was a successful teacher in the public schools of Great Barrington.

ABEL CHALKLEY COLLINS.

Abel Chalkley Collins of Great Barrington, son of Abel F. and Electa Jane Collins, was born in North Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, March 27, 1857. He was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1878 with the degree of A. B., later receiving the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. After graduation he taught school for three years.

He is a nephew of the late Dr. Clarkson T. Collins, a well known physician for many years prominently identified with southern Berkshire. Upon the death of his uncle in 1881, Mr. Collins settled in Great Barrington, where he has since resided. He studied law with the late Judge Justin Dewey, and was admitted to practice before the state supreme court in May, 1884, and has since been admitted to practice before the United States courts. He has been very successful in the trial of cases, and has had a number of important ones before the supreme court. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has served as chairman of the boards of selectmen and water commissioners, and as member of the school committee for a number of years. Mr. Collins is a Republican in politics, and in 1901 was elected representative to the state legislature, where he served on the committee on the judiciary. He successfully presided over the house when called upon in the absence of the speaker, a privilege not often granted to new members. In the face of an active opposition he secured the passage of the first bill regulating the speed of automobiles and took an active part in other legislation. He declined renomination. He has taken a great interest in educational matters, and is one of the trustees and executive committee in charge of the Moses Brown School in Providence, where he prepared for college.

Mr. Collins was married in 1890 to Miss Sarah D. Sheldon, daughter of the late Seth L. and Phebe A. Sheldon. They have three sons: Sheldon C., born in 1891; Theodore A., born in 1895; and Frederick S., born in 1898.

FRED S. PEARSON.

In a list of Berkshire county's civil engineers the name of Fred S. Pearson, of Great Barrington, would stand very high. Mr. Pearson belongs to a family of English origin which was founded in America by an ancestor who emigrated in 1632 to the colonies and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. A century and a half later the family was represented in the patriot army of the Revolution.

Ambrose Pearson was a civil engineer and a pioneer in the art of railroad building. He was employed in the construction of many of the first roads of the country, among which were the Illinois Central, Boston & Maine, and Central Vermont. He married Hannah Edgerly of Manchester, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of four children, three of whom are now living, among them a son, Fred S., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Pearson died in 1876. His memory is perpetuated by his works, which remain as monuments of his professional skill. He is survived by his widow.

Fred S. Pearson, son of Andrew and Hannah (Edgerly) Pearson, was born July 3, 1861, in Lowell, Massachusetts, and in 1883 graduated at Tufts College. He was for a time instructor in chemistry in the Institute of Technology of Boston, and also filled the chair of mathematics in Tufts College. Choosing for his life work the field of endeavor in which his father had won distinction, he devoted himself with enthusiasm to engineering. Acting as chief engineer, he had charge of the electrical equipment of the West End street railroad in Boston, and designed and constructed the underground conduit system for the electrical operation of the Metropolitan street railway of New York. He has been employed as consulting engineer on many other street railroads, both in this country as well as in Europe and South America. For several years he has devoted his attention to the development of water powers in this country and abroad, and is now consulting engineer for the Ontario Development Company of Niagara Falls, Ontario, where he is constructing one of the large hydraulic powers at this point. He is also vice president of the Mexican Light and Power Company of Mexico, and the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which two companies are engaged in the development of large water powers and the transmission of the power by electricity to the centers of consumption. Three years ago he became a resident of Great Barrington, where he has since built for himself a delightful home. He is a member of the University and Engineers' Club of New York, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers, also of the similar societies for mechanical, electrical and mining engineers, and is also a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain.

Mr. Pearson married in 1887, Mabel Ward, of Lowell. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are the parents of three children: Ward, Natalie and Frederick.

FRED TOWER FRANCIS.

A well known figure in social, political, business, musical and fraternal circles of Pittsfield, and a member of the historic Francis family of Western Massachusetts, is he whose name introduces this sketch.

Fred Tower Francis was born in Pittsfield, November 21, 1869, third son of the late James Dwight Francis. (See Francis family.) He attended the public and high schools of Pittsfield, leaving the latter in 1886 to accept the position of clerk of Berkshire County Savings Bank, an office theretofore held by his brother, George D. Francis, and vacated by the latter's decease. This position Mr. Fred T. Francis has continuously held and still occupies.

He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party since attaining his majority; has been delegate to numerous conventions, served upon the city committee, represented Ward four efficiently in Pittsfield's council in 1900 and 1901, and has been since 1904 one of the especially diligent, aggressive and intelligent members of Pittsfield's board of health.

His interest in matters musical, the natural outgrowth of the possession of a well cultivated bass voice, has extended to an interest and association with all progressive steps of whatever character that have been taken along musical lines in the city of his nativity during the past fifteen years. Within that entire period he has had constant association with one or other of the church choirs; was one of the original members of that well known local musical organization, the Crescent Male Quartette, and a most active member and treasurer of the Berkshire Musical Association, and president of the Pittsfield Musical Club.

Another especial interest of Mr. Francis is Pittsfield's fire department, of which he has been a member since December 3, 1889. He is a member also of the Park and Country Clubs of Pittsfield, and secretary of the former. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and its treasurer since November, 1891; of Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Berkshire Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Francis married, October 17, 1901, Maude Allison Thompson, daughter of the late William O. Thompson, of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Francis have a son, Frederick Tower Francis, born April 2, 1905.

WILLIAM DERBYSHIRE CURTIS.

A most important factor in the splendid development of the town of Lenox, Massachusetts, has been the excellence of its hotel service, a feature which has its especial exponent in the Curtis Hotel, which was founded in 1853 by the late William O. Curtis, father of William D. Curtis, upon the site of that tavern of historic memories, the Berkshire Coffee House. The Curtis family was one of the pioneers of Berkshire county, being among the early settlers of Stockbridge, and after it was named the village of Curtisville.

The founder of the American family of Curtis was Henry Curtis, born in 1621, died November 30, 1661. He was married May 13, 1645, to Elizabeth Abell. He had land granted to him in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1645, and probably lived there until 1655, when the town voted to buy the property for a currier's use, if it was for sale. His name is in a list of householders paying for seats in church in January, 1660, in Windsor, and in a list made in 1677, of "the number of children born in Windsor from the beginning," is included "Henry Curtice, 2." Savage says that he removed to Northampton. It is a

William A. Curtis

tradition that he was born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, and related to William and John Curtis, who settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. His widow Elizabeth, on June 22, 1662, became the wife of Richard Weller, who was of Windsor, Connecticut, 1640; of Farrington, Connecticut, 1659; Northampton, Massachusetts, 1662, and Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1673. He died about 1690.

Henry Curtis had two children, the second was Nathaniel Curtis, born in Windsor, Connecticut, July 15, 1651; he married Prudence ———, and their son was Samuel Curtis, born in 1683, married, in 1710, Lois Wentworth, and their son was Elnathan Curtis, born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 10, 1712, died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, August 20, 1780. He married, March 10, 1737, Rose Weller, born in Guilford, Connecticut, in April, 1714, died June 1, 1808, a daughter of Thomas Weller. Elnathan Curtis and his wife were admitted to the Congregational church in Stockbridge, June 5, 1763, by letter from New Preston, Connecticut. According to the "History of New Milford, Connecticut," they had nine children. The third child was

Abel Curtis, born in Woodbury, Connecticut, February 17, 1740, died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, July 29, 1829. He was married at West Stockbridge, September 18, 1767, to Sarah Neale, born January 17, 1749, died April 5, 1831, daughter of Samuel and Ruth Neale, of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Abel Curtis served in the war of the Revolution. He and his wife resided in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and there were born to them a family of eight sons and five daughters. Their eighth child was

Ocran Curtis, born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 20, 1780, died December 12, 1849. He was married May 28, 1806, to Lucy Dresser, born in Charlton, Massachusetts, in 1787, died April 13, 1857, a daughter of James and Irene Dresser. Ocran Curtis was a merchant in

Stockbridge, and was eminently successful in his undertakings. He was the father of ten children, among whom was

William Otis Curtis, born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, July 15, 1817, died February 20, 1895, aged seventy-seven years. He married, November 5, 1842, Jane Evaline Derbyshire, daughter of William and Laura (Trowbridge) Derbyshire. William O. Curtis came to Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1833, when sixteen years of age, and after establishing and operating for twenty years a stage line from Lee to Pittsfield, connecting with the Western (now Boston & Albany) railroad, became the proprietor of the hotel which has become so widely known under his management and that of his son, and has entertained many famous men and women. From the date of its establishment the Curtis Hotel found favor with the traveling public, and has always ranked as a leader among the best and most select of the summer hotels of the Berkshire Hill country. Its management has been characterized by the immediate adoption of any improvement and the addition of every appliance that would conduce to the comfort of their guests, and it is in strictest conformity with the facts that the magnificent improvements which have given to Lenox a world-wide fame is in no small measure due to the excellent care taken of the present summer residents of Lenox while they were simply summer visitors and guests of Curtis Hotel. Mr. Curtis also manifested a keen interest in the public affairs of Lenox, having served efficiently as selectman, deputy sheriff and otherwise as an official, and also represented his district in the general court of 1853. He left two sons, one of whom was William D. Curtis, born at Lenox, December 21, 1843.

William D. Curtis, the present proprietor of the hotel, who has contributed materially in making Lenox well known throughout the country as one of the great summer resorts, is descended through his grandmother, Lucy Dresser, from John Dresser, who settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1638, and from William and Joanna (Blessing) Towne, who came from Yarmouth, England, and settled in Salem. Their first child had the distinction of being hanged as a witch July 19, 1692. He is also descended, through Lucy Dresser, from Francis and Mary (Foster) Peabody, who came to America in the ship "Planter" in 1635. Francis Peabody was born in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, 1614, son of John Peabody, born in 1590, and wife Isabell. Another ancestor was Thomas Browning, whose daughter Mary, born January 7, 1638, married Edmund Towne, born in Yarmouth, England, 1628, son of the first William Towne. William D. Curtis's maternal grandmother was Laura, daughter of Joseph Trowbridge, of New Haven, Connecticut.

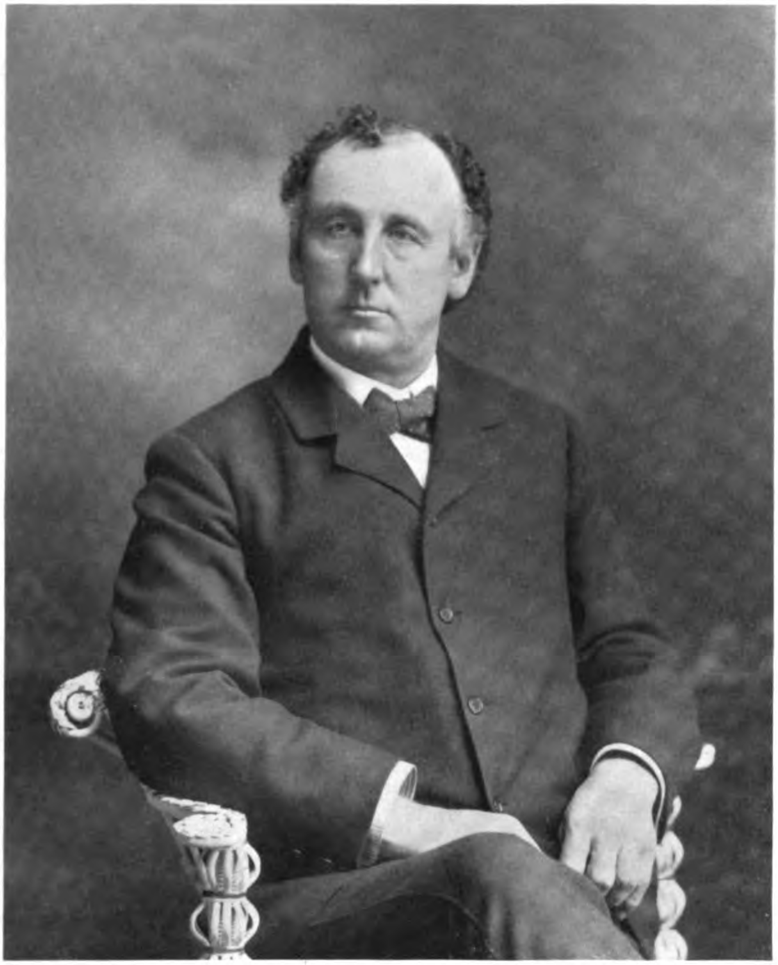
William D. Curtis attended Lenox Academy, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and by his studious habits and close application to study acquired an excellent English education. He then became associated with his father in the management of the hotel interests, of which he has had the entire charge since the decease of the latter in February, 1895. He has been one of the prime movers in every phase of the development of Lenox; has served in the capacity of selectman, assessor, town treasurer, and clerk, and in 1875 represented his town in the state assembly. He was one of the incorporators of the National and Savings Banks and president of the latter; president of the Electric Light and Power Company; treasurer of the Water Company; director of the Berkshire Mutual Insurance Company of Pittsfield. In all of these diverse and important positions he demonstrated his business foresight and sagacity. He has been active also as a member of the Congregational church, and served as treasurer of the society for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Curtis was married twice. His first wife, Sylvina (Phelps) Curtis, a native of Lenox, Massachusetts, bore him two children. Otis P. and Lura P. Curtis. His second wife was Sarah Butler Smith, of Coronado, California, daughter of Rev. Eli Smith, a Presbyterian missionary, whose life work was at Beirut, Syria, where Mrs. Sarah (Smith) Curtis was born.

SAMUEL BRIDGES.

Samuel Bridges, born June 29, 1850, is a son of the late James Augustus and Jane Matilda (Hibbard) Bridges, the former a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts, the latter of Schodack, New York. James A. Bridges was a son of Samuel Bridges, who was one of the prominent and well-to-do early farmers of Williamstown. His son James established a livery business at Williamstown, and for some years operated a stage route between Williamstown and North Adams. In 1862 he removed his business and family to Pittsfield, where he remained until his decease, May 20, 1872. His widow survives and resides in Pittsfield. Of eleven children born of this union there are living: Martha J., wife of Frank Wadham, of San Diego, California; Samuel, the immediate subject of this sketch; James Franklin Bridges, of Jersey City, New Jersey; Harriet, wife of James H. Kelly, of Philadelphia; Edward; Fannie, wife of Nelson J. Lawton, of Pittsfield; and Harry Bridges.

Samuel Bridges attended the public schools of Williamstown and Pittsfield, and was early initiated into the details of the livery business, and was fully equal to the assumption of its management upon the decease of his father. For four years thereafter he conducted it for his mother, and in 1875 purchased the business which he still conducts.



Saml Bowles

The Bridges, father and son, had a like experience in having their business premises totally destroyed by fire, the former in the early '60s, the latter in 1891, and it is a significant fact that in both instances larger structures supplanted the original stables. Samuel Bridges represented Ward two in Pittsfield's board of aldermen in 1892, his only political office.

He married, November 3, 1875, Helen, daughter of Richard and Marcia (Gallup) Vandenburgh, and has two children: Bessie, wife of Wallace Roberts, of New York; and Ralph A. Bridges, in the employ of his father. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have a daughter, Helen.

* * *

FRANK WARNER BRANDOW.

Without a peer in his profession, and standing alone in the wonderful versatility of his mechanical genius, the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs is one of the most interesting personalities in the Berkshire Hill country. There is the added charm to the story of his professional life that he was absolutely unaided save through the exercise of native ability and persistent application in his attainment of the high position which he occupies while yet a comparatively young man. Heredity is doubtless responsible for his most valuable characteristics—unfaltering devotion to and indomitable will in the accomplishment of a desired end. The patience, ingenuity of method and unremitting toil through centuries with which his Hollandese forbears have repulsed the encroachments of Zuyder Zee upon the beloved soil of Fatherland, are unmistakably evidenced in both the profession and pastimes of Dr. Brandow, for, be it understood, he has found his highest enjoyment—his rest (?) from professional labors—in practically mastering all trades, as will appear from the narrative which follows.

The founder of the American family of Brandow was one of the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, and, of his descendants, Jacob Brandow, great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was, prior to and during the Revolutionary war, the owner of a large tract of land with a frontage of six miles upon the Hudson river between Athens and Catskill. He was a boat builder, and established and successfully operated for some years a line of freight-carrying sailing vessels between Albany and New York City. A part of the tract of land above mentioned is still held by direct descendants of its original owner, five generations of Brandows having resided there.

Josiah Warner Brandow, the father of Dr. Frank W. Brandow, was a native of the homestead tract in the state of New York, and for many years a highly esteemed citizen of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He, too, was a mechanical genius, and whatever he undertook he accomplished with a thoroughness that evidenced his belief that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," a truism which he took early occasion to instill as a guiding precept for his son. He conducted for some years a sporting goods store on North street, on the site of the present Central Block, and had a gunsmith repair shop in connection therewith. In his earliest years in Berkshire county he was for fifteen years in charge of repair work for the Boston & Albany railroad, with headquarters at Pittsfield. He married Mary Ann May, daughter of Hezekiah, a farmer of West Pittsfield.

Frank Warner Brandow was born March 24, 1853, in Pittsfield, where he received his preliminary schooling and took up the study of dentistry under Dr. James Gamwell. His dental studies were continued and completed under the preceptorship of that very distinguished member of the profession, Dr. W. W. Walker, of New York City. When twenty-one years of age he established offices at Pittsfield, and there speedily demonstrated his ability as a dental practitioner, taking rank with the leaders of his profession and acquiring a more than ordinarily lucrative practice. The labor and confinement incident to this have made inroads upon Dr. Brandow's health, and he has been compelled in some measure to relax his professional efforts, his practice being principally confined to summer residents of Lenox, where he early attained and for many years has had an extensive patronage.

From boyhood his interest in mechanics has been keen, and that realm, broad as it is, seems to be able to hold no secrets from his inquisitive and intelligent scrutiny. His initial effort in model making on a broad scale was brought about during a trip abroad in 1895, when, in company with Mr. I. C. Swazey, superintendent of the British Model Works, London, he was examining the wooden models of marine crafts at the works named. Upon this occasion Dr. Brandow ventured the suggestion that the models would be much handsomer if constructed of metals. This was pronounced by the superintendent as impracticable, an assertion that was challenged by Dr. Brandow. During his leisure moments of the following year Dr. Brandow demonstrated the correctness of his own position on the question by himself reproducing in metals a perfect model of the American line steamship "Paris." Concerning this wonderful and beautiful piece of miniature mechanism the *New York Herald* of April 26, 1896, comments as follows: "The model is an excellent finished piece of workmanship. Except the figurehead of the prow and the emerald and ruby jewels used for the steamer's lights, every detail from hull to rigging is made by hand. There are three thousand pieces in all. It is so riveted with bolts that the entire mechanism can be taken apart. The hull is of burnished copper, in many pieces, but brazed into perfect curves. The cordage of copper wire falls to the ship's sides from silver masts. The capstan stands on a bridge of brass, of which the deck and nearly all its furnishings are composed. All the minutiae of a complicated ocean liner (machinery, of course, excepted) are carved out with elaborate detail. The pilot ladder is gold, and the passenger ladder astern is aluminum. Her silken flags are set for entering an English port, a dainty Union Jack at the peak." This model was sold for one thousand dollars to John Hood, proprietor of the Tifft House, Buffalo, who subsequently disposed of it to Mr. R. H. White, of Boston, and it is now one of the highly prized treasures embodying both the arts and mechanics in the palatial home of the latter.

Within the next few years Dr. Brandow had constructed a perfect working model of the famous "999" locomotive of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and shortly thereafter a model of the steamship "City of Berlin," of the American line. Shortly after the invention of the phonograph, and before that type of wonder was in the market, Dr. Brandow procured the use of an instrument from the Edison company and proceeded forthwith to the making of its counterpart. He has made also very beautiful models of the Winton pattern automobile—the 1902 machine of wood, the 1903 machine of metals. The body of the latter is of silver plateen, and the running gear of oxidized silver. The machine was upholstered in black kid. Brass, copper, iron and steel were all used in its construction. It was on exhibition at Tiffany's, New York, for some time, where it received much admiring attention.

Dr. Brandow has numerous other models of his own construction, but nothing, however diminutive, that he has built to work, has failed to respond to the tests. An interesting recent model of the doctor's is that of the Santos Dumont airship, No. 6, with clock work to illustrate its propeller action.

Dr. Brandow is an enthusiastic automobilist, and, as may be imagined, is his own most capable chauffeur. A friend recently remarked that there was nothing in which the doctor took greater delight than in bowling smoothly along in his automobile, save having some accident happen to its mechanism, thereby giving free play to his mechanical genius. He was actively identified with the founding of the Berkshire Automobile Club, and president of that organization from its formation up to 1905. Dr. Brandow has a wonderfully well equipped laboratory at his home, fitted up with machinery and an electric motor for experimental work.

Dr. Brandow married, November 14, 1905, Louise, daughter of William and Bertha (Dietrich) Engel, of Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. Brandow's residence is 59 Bartlett avenue. Mrs. Brandow is widely and most favorably known in Berkshire county as one of the especially talented graduates of the Henry W. Bishop Memorial Training School for Nurses.

EDWARD JAMES MALLEY.

That artists, of whatever type, are born and not made, is a generally accepted and probably correct theory. The subject of this sketch, a Berkshire county boy, developed an early aptitude with crayon, pencil and brush, and early numbered among his most cherished possessions a camera. That he should have eventually developed into a photographer of signal ability was the natural sequence of the boy's pronounced proclivities.

He was born May 30, 1876, son of the late Patrick A. and Elizabeth A. (Moran) Malley, the former a native of the county Mayo, Ireland, born in 1845, and the latter of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, daughter of the late Michael Moran, who came from county Roscommon, Ireland, in the early '50s, and located in Stockbridge, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Patrick Malley was also a farmer at Blue Hill, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Lee in 1880.

Edward J. Malley was graduated from Lee Academy, then, taking up the study of electricity, as the outcome of which he was subsequently for a time night manager at Pittsfield of the New England Telephone Company.

His strong bent for work along artistic lines led him in 1896 to purchase Chapin's studio, at Lee, where he conducted a general photographic business until 1901, when he came to Pittsfield to engage with E. S. Houck, then accounted the leading photographer of Berkshire county. In 1903 he purchased this business, and now has a well equipped studio in the England block, and a class and extent of patronage that is an all sufficient attestation of his ability. A number of the most artistic of the portrait illustrations of this publication were engraved from imprints of Mr. Malley's negatives.

WILLARD M. DELEVAN.

The stories which have been told by ballots have challenged human interest in recent years more than even the thrilling narratives that have volleyed from musketry or bellowed from the cannon's mouth. This is especially true in these United States, and it is upon the purity of the ballot rather than military and naval strength that our national safety depends. He who safeguards the republic in this direction therefore may justly be regarded as a public benefactor, a distinction which may be fairly accorded the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. His inventive genius has evolved a voting machine, the use of which insures an absolutely accurate, a speedy, and an unimpeachably honest count. An especial interest attaches to the invention in question in Berkshire county, for it was here that its idea was first conceived, and here, too, that one by one the difficulties that presented themselves in its construction were overcome and a perfect work finally stood revealed.

Willard M. Delevan was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, December 27, 1862, son of George N. and the late Margaret (McGurn) Delevan, natives of New York, where George N. Delevan spent the greater part of his life in the employ of Tilden & Co., manufacturing chemists. Mrs. George N. Delevan died in 1891, and since 1901 Mr. George N. Delevan has resided in Pittsfield, and is now associated with his son in the manufacture of the voting machine heretofore referred to.

Young Delevan received a public school education. He was for several years traveling salesman for Tilden & Co., and in 1896 came to Pittsfield to accept a position with the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, retaining a position therewith for a period of five years. Shortly after his arrival in Berkshire county Mr. Delevan's attention was called to the inadequacy of the ballot box system, the possibilities for fraudulent work and the length of time required in arriving at an accurate count. Believing that there was crying need for improved conditions generally in voting methods, his study was directed along that line. He secured from the secretary of state copies of the election laws with a view to undertaking the invention of a voting machine that could be legally used in elections. Throughout 1897, '98 and '99 his spare time was devoted to the proposed mechanism, and in 1900 he succeeded in enlisting the interest of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of the Tilden Chemical Company, who advanced the necessary funds to proceed with the making of models from Mr. Delevan's plans. These models were made by the Fenn-Sadler Machine Company. Model after model was made, each in turn improving upon its predecessor, until June 9, 1904, when the ninth of the series, the "Triumph," as it is appropriately designated, was completed. The Triumph Voting Machine Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000, with manufacturing headquarters at Columbus and Francis avenues, Pittsfield, and the work of presenting the merits of the machine is now in active and most successful process. The officers of the company are De Witt Bruce, of Pittsfield, president and general manager; and William Shillaber and Arthur H. Van Brunt, of New York, respectively treasurer and secretary. Mr. Delevan is the company's general sales agent.

Mr. Delevan has been a working member of the Democratic party, acting as chairman of the Democratic city convention in 1903. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He married, October 14, 1885, Jeannette, daughter of the late Alexander and Jeannette (Todd) Burrowes, of Newburg, New York. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Delevan are Marguerite, Isabella and Willard.

FRANKLIN FESTUS READ, Sr.

Numbered among the substantially valuable citizens of Pittsfield, and, although approaching four-score years of age, still in active identification with important business interests, is he whose name forms the caption for these memoirs.

The Read family of which he is a member is of English origin, the records revealing it in unbroken line to Brianus de Rede, who was living in 1139 at Morpeth, on the Wensback river, in the north part of England. Of his descendants William Read, of Maidstone, county of Kent, who married Lucy Henage, had a son Elias, born in 1595, who

J. F. Read

became a professor of divinity, came to the American colonies with his family, and is first located by records in this country as a resident of Woburn, Massachusetts.

His son Philip, born in England in 1623, became a physician in Lynn, Massachusetts, where in 1669 he made a complaint against Margaret, wife of John Gifford, for witchcraft. The Gifford family was influential, and, the charge not being sustained, operated against Dr. Read, who thereupon removed to Concord, Massachusetts, in the following year. The unhappy effects of his Lynn controversy followed him to his new place of residence, and he was subjected to bitter persecution, at one time going to jail for a short period through some complication growing out of the witchcraft. He continued, however, to maintain his residence and practice his profession at Concord. He was one of the trustees of the estate of John Proctor, of Salem, whose son John, hanged at Salem for witchcraft in 1692, was convicted on the testimony of Cotton Mather, who deposed among other evidence that during the trial he saw evil spirits behind the unhappy Proctor, in converse with him. Dr. Read had an extensive practice in Concord and the adjacent towns of Middlesex and Essex counties. He had a son, Philip, born in Concord in 1671, who succeeded to his father's medical practice. He married Thanks Dile. Their son John, born in 1714, also became a practicing physician in Concord. He married Abiel Butterfield, and to them was born, in 1736, a son, Simeon, who located in Ludlow, Vermont, where he married Sarah Cummings. Their son Simeon, born in 1761, died January 10, 1833, settled in 1790 in Windsor, Massachusetts, where he was admitted to the church in 1802. He married in Dalton, Massachusetts, May 8, 1792, Thankful Hovey, born in 1760, died in Windsor, July 11, 1830. Their three children were baptized August 15, 1802. Of these was

Festus Read, born in Windsor, October 22, 1795, died in Pittsfield, January 9, 1879. Intentions of his marriage were published in Windsor church, January 25, 1823, and he married Rebecca Blackman, of Dalton, born in Partridgefield, now Penn, Massachusetts, August 2, 1798, daughter of Eleazer and Ann (Payn) Blackman. Mrs. Read's father, Eleazer Blackman, was born November 13, 1768, son of Abraham Blackman, Jr., by his wife Sarah Loomis, who came to Penn from Hebron, Connecticut, in 1768. Through Sarah Loomis the line of Mrs. Festus Read goes back to Joseph Loomis, who came from Braintree, England, in the "Susan and Ellen," arriving at Boston July 17, 1638, with his wife Mary White, daughter of Robert and Bridget (Allgar) White, of Messing, Essex, England.

Festus Read was engaged in agricultural pursuits at Windsor during his earlier life. In 1836 he came to Pittsfield and embarked in the meat business in company with his brother Nathan, under the firm name of Read Brothers. Like all meat dealers at that time, they did their own butchering, taking cattle raised in the neighborhood. For some years prior to his death, which occurred January 9, 1879, Festus lived in retirement upon his farm. He was a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks and was from that time one of its warmest adherents. Seven children were born of his marriage: Charles Allen, now deceased, born in 1824, and as long as he lived followed the business established by his father; Anna R., also deceased, in 1825, married George Marks, of Haydenville; Franklin F., the immediate subject of this sketch; Thankful, born in 1829, now deceased, who married the late John Wark, of this city; Martha E., born in 1832, who lived but eight years; William D., born in 1834, who served in the Civil war and was afterward engaged for eighteen years in the grocery business with his brother, Franklin F., died in 1875, leaving four children—William D., Alice (Mrs. Fawcett), Jessie and Walter; and Lyman J., of Pittsfield, born in 1838. Both parents were members of the old First Church.

Franklin F. Read attended public schools until he was sixteen years old. Then he began assisting his father by driving the meat cart, an occupation which he continued until he attained his majority, building up a fine paying route in this locality. Afterward he was otherwise employed by his father until 1851. Following then the tide of emigration westward, he went to California by way of the Isthmus, which he crossed on a mule's back. Forty days after leaving home, in November, he arrived at San Francisco. Thence he proceeded to Stockton and afterward to San Andreas, where he mined for a time. Not pleased with the results of his labors he went to Sacramento, then a very new place, and worked for a while at boating, poling a flat-boat loaded with lumber up the river, and receiving one hundred dollars a month for wages. A few months later he purchased the boat and for a time carried on the business on his own account. He subsequently bought a half interest in a tripe shop of a man from Worcester, Massachusetts, and the two made money rapidly for awhile by cleaning and selling tripe, calves' heads and feet. In 1853 he returned to Pittsfield and here established himself in the meat business on West street. A year or two later he took into partnership his brother, William D. Read, and, adding a complete line of groceries, carried on a thriving business on North street until the death of William, a period of nearly twenty years. In 1876 he closed out his store to devote himself entirely to his duties as assessor and collector, offices which he held for six consecutive years.

He is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in 1891, 1892 and 1893, represented his district in the state legislature, serving during the first two years on the committee on banks and banking, and during the last term on the committee on election laws. He has also been a delegate to many county and state conventions, and he rendered the city inestimable service as a member of the school board for eight years. During that time he was chairman of the building committee that had charge of the erection of the new high school, which cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is said to be the finest of its size in the county. While he was on the board the school houses on Elizabeth street, John street, and at Russell's were erected. For some time after giving up his meat and grocery business, Mr. Read settled many estates in this vicinity, having been trustee and manager of the George Brown estate for the past twenty-five years, and dealt with seventeen different estates at one time. He also purchased the Samuel Howe insurance business, which he has since conducted in association with his son, Franklin F. Read, Jr. Now he devotes his time to collecting rents and taking care of estates. Since 1880 he has been the head of the well-known firm of Read & Burns, ice dealers, which each winter puts up some six thousand tons of ice to supply its numerous patrons. It keeps six men steadily employed and for much of the time has from twenty to thirty men assisting. The firm first shipped ice to New York from its houses both on Onota and Silver Lakes. For years this company had the largest business of its kind in western Massachusetts.

Mr. Read belongs to Mystic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; to Berkshire Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, and of which he has been the treasurer and its delegate to the grand lodge; to the encampment, in which he has filled all the offices, and is now the treasurer; and to the Knights of Pythias, of which he is

F. F. Read Jr

chancellor, and has been a representative to the state conventions of the organization.

On August 8, 1857, Mr. Read was married to Miss Martha C. Butler, a daughter of James Butler, of this city, and they have one son, Franklin F. Read, Jr. (See sketch following.) Mr. Read and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he serves it efficiently in the capacity of trustee and treasurer, and held the latter office for eighteen years. Both Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Read, Sr., are descended from Revolutionary soldiers, the former from Simeon Read, who enlisted at Woburn, a private in Captain Josh Walker's Company, Colonel David Grimes' regiment, which marched probably on alarm of April 19, 1775. Mrs. Read is a granddaughter of George Butler, who enlisted in Pittsfield as private in Captain David Noble's company, Colonel John Patterson's (26th) regiment; marched to Cambridge, April 22, 1775, and served six months; also, same company and regiment, muster roll dated August 1, 1775. Enlisted April 29, 1775, services, three months, nine days; also company return dated October 6, 1775; also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Fort No. 3, Charlestown, October 26, 1775; also Lieutenant Joel Stevens' detachment, Colonel David Rossiter's regiment, enlisted October 15, 1780, discharged October 18, 1780, service three days on an alarm at Fort Edward.

FRANKLIN F. READ, JR.

Franklin F. Read, Jr., son of Franklin F., Sr., and Martha C. (Butler) Read, upon graduating from the high school, served three years as apprentice, journeyman and master, and learned the machinist trade, but never worked at it after his time was over. In 1882 he joined the insurance firm of Howe & Read, and has had full charge of this department ever since (1906) for H. & R. Wilson & Read, and F. F. Read & Son, the latter firms succeeding Howe & Read. During the first year of Pittsfield's existence as a city, he represented ward Three in the board of aldermen, having been elected on the Republican ticket, which he uniformly supports. At one period of his life he joined many secret societies. He is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Berkshire Council, Royal and Select Masters, Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, Boston, Massachusetts. His mark in the Chapter is emblematical of his business: The bird Phoenix rising from the ashes. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the New England Order of Protection, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Workman's Benefit Association, the Loyal Additional Benefit Association, Pittsfield Boat Club, and the Berkshire Agricultural Society, of which he was secretary for two years. At one time he was a member of Osceola Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Greylock Encampment. He has been a member of the Park Club since organization, and was a member of the Business Men's Club before it was merged into the Park Club. He was a member of the Bicycle Club at the time when high wheels were in use. He owned and rode the first safety bicycle ever seen in Pittsfield.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal church when young, and was a member of the choir from early boyhood. In 1887 he was engaged to sing at St. Stephen's Episcopal church, and April 22, 1888, he joined the church. He was elected treasurer of the parish in 1891, and has been re-elected every year since. The monthly meetings of the wardens and vestry of this parish have been held at his insurance office for many years. He was a member of the choir at St. Stephen's for twelve years, and had full charge of the music and played the organ in the chapel while the new church was being built. He was leader in chancel of the boy choir for two years. His is a baritone voice, and is very powerful and penetrating. When Grace Episcopal church at Dalton was being organized, he with a friend drove there twice a week and conducted services, he having charge of the music.

Mr. Read married Miss Mary Emma Smith, of Pittsfield, and they are the parents of six children: Daniel D., Clarence A. and Florence V. (twins), Franklin F. (3), Clinton, and Robert Ray.

REVEREND LEON D. BLISS.

One of the most active among the Congregational ministers of Berkshire county is the Reverend Leon D. Bliss, of Great Barrington. Mr. Bliss belongs to a family of Norman origin, the name having been spelled de Blois in their native province. It was doubtless about the time of the Conquest that the family migrated to England, where they were large land owners.

Frederick D. Bliss, son of Lewis Bliss, was born in Vermont, and has always led the life of a farmer. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and while engaged in active service received a wound from which he subsequently recovered. He married Frances P. Hitchcock, and they were the parents of a son, Leon D. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are still living.

Leon D. Bliss, son of Frederick D. and Frances P. (Hitchcock) Bliss, was born June 2, 1861, in Calais, Vermont, and received his education in the schools of his native state and at Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated in 1883. After spending some time at

Pacific Theological Seminary, Oakland, California, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1888. For several years he officiated as assistant pastor of the Central Congregational church, Worcester, Massachusetts, and for a time was pastor in Woodland, California. In 1896 he accepted a call to the Congregational church in Great Barrington, where he remained until December 1, 1905, his pastorate being attended with the most favorable results.

HARVEY H. B. TURNER.

One of Berkshire county's most venerable citizens is Harvey H. B. Turner, of Housatonic. The Turner family is among the oldest in New England, having been founded by an ancestor who emigrated from England in 1630, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. Subsequently, he, or some of his descendants, moved to New Haven, Connecticut, where the family remained for several generations.

Jabez Turner appears to have been animated by the same daring and adventurous spirit which inspired his remote ancestors, for like them he was a pioneer. He moved from Connecticut to what was then the unsettled part of Berkshire county, in 1795, and cleared the land on which the seminary now stands. In his early manhood he served in the Revolutionary war, and his sword and powder-horn are in the possession of his grandson, Harvey H. B. Turner, to be transmitted by him as precious memorials to future generations.

Benyah W. Turner, son of Jabez Turner, was a farmer, as his father had been before him. He resembled his father also in patriotism, and was a faithful soldier in the war of 1812. In matters of religion he likewise followed the footsteps of his ancestors, he and his family being active members of the Congregational church. He married

Laura Hart, daughter of Martin Hart, and of the two children born to them one is now living, Harvey H. B., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. and Mrs. Turner, the parents, lived and died respected and loved by all their neighbors for their friendly dispositions and upright lives.

Harvey H. B. Turner, son of Benyah W. and Laura (Hart) Turner, was born May 24, 1813, at Housatonic, and obtained his education in the local schools. His life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and his labors have been rewarded by success and prosperity. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, fulfilling all the duties of a good citizen, and his townsmen have not been slow to manifest their appreciation of his sterling qualities. When a very young man he was elected town assessor, an office which he has held for years. For twenty years he was vice president and also one of the directors of the Great Barrington Savings Bank. Mr. Turner has all his life been a temperance worker. At the early age of fourteen he signed the pledge, and not only has he ever since practiced total abstinence both from intoxicating drinks and from tobacco, but has won honorable distinction in using his best efforts to persuade others to follow his example. He is an active member of the Prohibition party. For many years he has been a member of the Congregational church, and for twenty years served as librarian.

Mr. Turner married, October 18, 1842, Dorcas, daughter of Samuel Giddings, and they have two children: Anna Rebecca, and Noble B., who holds the office of selectman. In 1876 Mr. Turner moved from the homestead to his present abode, where he is passing the evening of his days in the well earned leisure which is the reward of an industrious and useful life. His wife, who was but a year his junior, died September 17, 1905. In consequence of the unusually advanced age to which he has attained, Mr. Turner's memory is stored with a wealth of reminiscence. He is able to recall all the principal public events of the last eighty years or more, and his memory is equally retentive in regard to local matters. Having lived all his life in Berkshire county, his knowledge of its history, both recent and remote, is extraordinarily thorough and familiar, and it is a privilege to hear from his lips accounts of many things which have fallen under his personal observation. Among other ancient customs of the township he remembers that of using the old Congregational church as a hall for public meetings, and can recall many a stirring scene which transpired within its walls, especially at times when national events of importance were agitating the community, and when questions of vast moment to the welfare of the country were under discussion.

ROBERT WARD VOLK.

The dental profession, well represented in Pittsfield, numbers among its especially capable and well known members the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this sketch. He is a native of Berkshire county, born August 14, 1868, son of the late Abraham and Matilda (Ward) Volk, the former a native of New York city, of Holland extraction, and the latter born in Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and descended from early English settlers of New England. The maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Volk was a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather fought in the war of 1812.

The late Abraham Volk followed the tailoring trade at Pittsfield for many years. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted under the first call for troops made by President Lincoln, in the Allen Guards, and was subsequently a member of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and still later of the Thirty-first Cavalry Regiment.

Mr. Volk died in 1899. His children are: Caroline, wife of Selden D. Andrews (see sketch); Robert W. Volk, the immediate subject of this narrative; and Harry A. Volk, traveling salesman with headquarters at Seattle, Washington, of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company of San Francisco, California.

Robert W. Volk attended Pittsfield public schools, then entering the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the class of '91. His initial practice was as assistant to a prominent dentist of Syracuse, New York, following which he established himself in the practice of his profession in Boston. In 1893 he returned to Berkshire, locating his offices in the England Block, North street. Dr. Volk is a member of Mystic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

He married, May 2, 1895, Florence, daughter of Robert G. and Eliza N. Hermance, of Pittsfield. Four children born of this union are: Mark G., Ralph L., Marjorie, and Robert H. Volk. The family attends the Baptist church of Pittsfield, and resides at 195 Pomeroy avenue.

SAMUEL HUMES.

Samuel Humes, eldest son of Hamilton B. and S. Floretta (Sebring) Humes, was born in Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1870, and died at his late residence in that city, September 30, 1904.

In early life he attended a private school which was conducted in a brick building at the head of Seminary street, later was sent to the Hillis School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1887, and subsequently entered Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts, graduating therefrom in 1891. Upon his return home he entered the banking house of the Jersey Shore Banking Company as clerk, later was promoted to assistant cashier, and then to vice-president, and in all capacities took an active part in the conduct of the business of the institution, being an expert in stocks and bonds. He served as treasurer of the Electric Light Company of Jersey Shore, of the Business Men's Club, and of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of exemplary habits, and his good qualities were innumerable. He was well liked and thoroughly trusted by all who knew him, was well informed in financial affairs, and his opinion was often sought at home and abroad.

Samuel Humes was a member of the Presbyterian church for a number of years, and had always taken great interest in church and Sabbath school work and in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. He was trustee of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school at the time of his death, and although absorbed in business he never allowed it to overshadow his devotion to his church and the interests of his Master's kingdom. There were no interests in the church in which he did not take an active part, and no demands for its maintenance and work to which he was not among the first to respond. There was never a call looking towards the world's evangelization to which he did not open a liberal hand, and, besides the regular channels of the church for benevolence, the worthy and needy were constantly encouraged by substantial help of which the church and world knew nothing. Every missionary of the cross had an interest in his prayers, and every Christian worker a large place in his helpful sympathy. His nature was an intense one, and this intensity manifested itself no more in his business than in his love and loyalty to his church and to his Lord. No other expression but unfaltering faithfulness will describe what he was as a son, husband, father, citizen and Christian. Mr. Humes died

September 30, 1904, and the funeral service was held in the Presbyterian church. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Charles H. Bruce, the Rev. W. V. Ganoe, of the First Methodist Episcopal church, officiated.

Mr. Humes was united in marriage December 28, 1893, to Miss Jessica Cole Prindle. Three children were born to them: Margaret Prindle, born December 2, 1894; Hamilton Marshall, born May 8, 1896, died July 9, 1897; Samuel, Jr., born January 29, 1901. Mrs. Humes and the two surviving children reside in Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Humes was born November 7, 1870, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and began her studies in the common schools of her native town, and pursued advanced courses in Glen Seminary, Williamstown, and Abbott Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. She is a daughter of Marshall and Caroline Prindle, both of whom are now living. Marshall Prindle was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1819, a son of John and Penelope (Johnson) Prindle. John Prindle was a farmer, and was a son of John Prindle, who was a merchant in New Milford, Connecticut, of a leading family of that state. Marshall Prindle was a prominent and prosperous farmer at Williamstown. He married (second) Caroline Lamphier, who was of French ancestry on the paternal side and of English ancestry on the maternal side.

William Pringle (also spelled Prindle in his will), a native of Scotland, the emigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in America, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he took the oath of fidelity to the New Haven jurisdiction, Theophilus Eaton, governor, on April 4, 1654. He is first mentioned in the New Haven Colonial Records as "the Scotchman which lives at Mr. Allerton's," who was one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. Savage says that William Pringle "was a Proprietor in 1685, and so was Joseph, who may have been a son." He married, December 7, 1655, Mary Desborough, daughter of ——— Desborough, Mr. Stephen Goodyear, magistrate, officiating. Eleven children were born to them, seven sons and four daughters; of these sons, Ebenezer, Elezar and Samuel settled in Milford, Connecticut. Ebenezer later removed to New Town, Connecticut. Elezar died in middle life, and Samuel betook himself to New Milford and was one of the twelve original settlers of that town. Samuel Prindle was born April 15, 1668, was twice married, and had one of those good old colonial families of nine children—Elizabeth, Samuel, John, Sarah, and Dorothy, Daniel, Abigail, Mary and Obedience. His son John became a merchant in New Milford, but about 1760 a young minister of New Milford, one Whitman Welch, was called to take charge of a new little church just started at Williamstown, Massachusetts. After him flocked a goodly number of the citizens of Milford and New Milford, and he became a great help to them in their selection of lots, and to sign their deeds as witness. Among these we find John Prindle, with two sons—Solomon and John—who, having sold his store in New Milford, came too, along with his fellow townsmen. He purchased the original sixty-acre lot No. 54, on Birch Hill, on what is commonly known as the "Prindle place," and was the grandfather of Marshall Prindle.

The maternal ancestors of Mrs. Humes, the Coles of England, trace their lineage back to the year 1001. There were some twenty-seven coats-of-arms in the family, and the representatives in England filled positions of honor and trust. During the Revolutionary war eight hundred and sixty-five members of the family enlisted their services, thus clearly demonstrating their loyalty and patriotism. The pioneer ancestor of the branch of the family named in this narrative was James Cole, born in Highgate, a suburb of London, England, in 1600. He married in 1625, Mary Lobel, and came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in

1632. He owned for many years what is still known as Coles Hill, and opened and kept for many years the first hotel of Plymouth, one of if not the first in New England. He and his son James for a long number of years owned the ground upon which rests Plymouth Rock.

Hugh Cole, son of James and Mary (Lobel) Cole, was born in England in 1627. He was one of the proprietors of Swansea, and the river running through Swansea bears his name—Cole's river. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, 1675-77. He was deputy general of the court and representative of Swansea for many years. In 1665 he purchased from King Philip a farm which is yet in possession of his descendants, having suffered no alienation during this long period of two hundred and thirty-six years. His home, built upon the banks of the river, was the first burned by King Philip; he rebuilt the same, but after his death it was again burned. He married, January 8, 1654, Mary Troxwell, who bore him ten children, six sons and four daughters.

Benjamin Cole, son of Hugh and Mary (Troxwell) Cole, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, 1678, died in Swansea, September 29, 1748. He was a farmer, and the house built by him in 1701 is still standing and in good condition. He was a deacon in the Baptist church of Swansea for thirty-five years. He married, June 27, 1701, Hannah Eddy, who bore him eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Israel Cole, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Eddy) Cole, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, March 4, 1709. He married, March 5, 1733, Susannah Wheaton, who bore him six children, five sons and one daughter. At about the same time his son Israel removed to Royalton, he with the remainder of the family removed to Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he died August 5, 1789.

Israel Cole, son of Israel and Susannah (Wheaton) Cole, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, September 26, 1735. He married, January 17, 1765, Susannah Wood, and they were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters. About the year 1769 the family settled in Royalston, Massachusetts, having gone there with the Wood and Mason families, and afterwards Mr. Cole removed to Cheshire and was a very successful farmer. He served in Captain Parker's company, Colonel Leonard's regiment, at Ticonderoga during the Revolutionary war. He died at his home in Cheshire, July 6, 1830.

Lydia Cole, daughter of Israel and Susannah (Wood) Cole, was born in Cheshire, Massachusetts, 1766. In 1787 she became the wife of Jason White, born in 1762 in New Ashford, Massachusetts, son of William White. Abigail, their fourth and youngest child, was born August 27, 1809, in New Ashford, Massachusetts. In 1826 she was married, by Elder John Leland, to Benjamin Lamphier.

Caroline Lamphier, youngest child of Benjamin and Abigail (White) Lamphier, was born November 25, 1839. She became the wife of Marshall E. Prindle, above mentioned, December 10, 1862, and their children are: Franklin Everett, of Beloit, Wisconsin; Jennie A., of Williamstown, Massachusetts; Jessica Cole, who married Samuel Humes; and Clarence Harvey, who resides with his parents.

CYRUS CLEVELAND HENRY.

Successor to his father's business, which he has conducted with signal success on ever-broadening lines, Cyrus Cleveland Henry, eldest of the sons of the late Harvey Henry, has received general recognition as one of the progressive merchants and substantially valuable citizens of the county seat of Berkshire county.

He was born April 15, 1859, attended the public schools of Pittsfield, and graduated from Eastman's Business College, New York, in

C. L. Henry.

1878, at the age of eighteen years. The following two years he spent in learning the trade of tinsmith with the firm of which his father was a member, then Henry & Blain, during this period assisting in the office work, and during the subsequent two years was exclusively in office employ or acting as traveling representative of the firm, thus through these varied lines equipping himself in a thoroughgoing way for his eventual entrance into and final conduct of the business.

In 1882 he purchased an interest in the firm of Henry & Blain, which was thereafter known as Henry, Blain & Company, and in 1887, upon the retiracy of his father from the business, purchased with Mr. Blain the retiring partner's interest, and the name of Henry & Blain was resumed. Upon the decease of Mr. Blain in 1902 his interest was purchased by Mr. Henry, the latter thus assuming sole proprietorship. During the several following years, under the wise, aggressive and successful business methods of Mr. Henry, rapid strides were made in the development of the business, which included a paper stock, iron, metal and second-hand machinery departments, and wholesale paper, woodenware and tin and galvanized iron ware departments. In 1905 the wisdom of dividing these growing responsibilities led Mr. Henry to the formation of a stock company incorporated under the name of C. C. Henry Company, with C. C. Henry, president and treasurer; R. J. Brooks, vice-president, and Thomas N. Clark, secretary and general sales agent, the new company handling the wholesale paper, wooden, tin and galvanized iron ware departments, and Mr. Henry continuing to conduct on his own account the paper stock, scrap iron, metal and second-hand machinery departments. A single feature of Mr. Henry's individual business, viz.: the approximate annual scrap-iron purchases, two thousand tons, will suggest the proportions of this great and growing industry.

Mr. Henry is Republican in his political affiliation, but has never held office. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar; Berkshire Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Melha Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Springfield.

He married, in April, 1885, Annie, daughter of the late William Ewan, of Jersey City, contractor and builder for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have three children: A. Margaret, Jeannie C., and Cyrus Alexander. One son, William Ewan Henry, died when nine years of age. The family attend the First Congregational church, Pittsfield.

HARVEY HENRY.

The broad realm of biography offers nothing of such fascinating interest as the records tracing the careers of successful men who are indebted to neither heredity nor environment for their advancement—who are, as it is tritely phrased, self-made. The gentleman whose name introduces this narrative was of that type. Born upon his father's farm in Stoddard, New Hampshire, in 1831, he had the usual experience of the farmer's son, viz.: some winter schooling, and much spring, summer and autumn farm work. He made some money and he saved it, being prepared in early manhood to purchase a horse and wagon, with which he made his first business venture in general bartering throughout contiguous territory, making a specialty of selling tinware.

He was industrious and capable, and in the early '50s was able to establish a general store at Falls Village, Connecticut, where he remained until 1858, when, having added largely to his capital, he determined upon engaging in business on a larger scale and in a larger

H Kenny

place. He located at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where with his brother Lorenzo he established a general peddling business, with a store and storehouses on Fenn street, where the business was conducted by the original proprietors and successors (always including a member of the Henry family), and now owned by Cyrus Cleveland Henry. Mr. Henry died in Pittsfield April 12, 1902, leaving a substantial estate. Originally an old-line Whig, he became a Republican; he never held or aspired to office. He was one of the original stockholders of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield, and was one of the first persons to take out an insurance policy with the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield. His public spirit was especially evinced in his activity in the formation and subsequent operations for years of the Housatonic Fire Engine Company. For thirty years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Pittsfield, and a liberal contributor towards its maintenance.

He married, in Dalton, Massachusetts, Clarissa, daughter of Cyrus Cleveland. Mrs. Henry survives her husband, residing in Pittsfield. Her children are Anna M., wife of W. L. White, pattern manufacturer of North Adams; Cyrus Cleveland Henry, whose personal history is contained herein; Harvey Earl Henry, manager of the box-making department of the D. M. Collins Knitting Company, Pittsfield, and Wellington Kirk Henry, cigar and tobacco dealer in North street, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. White have three children, Halliday, Harvey and Aira. Harvey E. Henry married Della Pulver of Pittsfield, and has two children, Rodman and Janett; and Wellington Kirk Henry married Anna, daughter of James H. Butler, of Pittsfield, and has four children, Richard, Ruth, Elizabeth and Clarissa.

ROBERT TUCKER.

Robert Tucker was born at Lenox, October 1, 1858, son of William N. and Emma Helen (Cotrell) Tucker. William N. Tucker was eldest of the sons of William S. Tucker, who was the oldest of the children of Joseph Tucker, grandfather of Judge Joseph Tucker, of Pittsfield, whose personal and genealogical memoirs are herein contained.

William S. Tucker was one of the especially valued and valuable citizens of Lenox, where he held the office of justice of the peace for many years. He was also assistant for a number of years under Henry W. Taft, county clerk. He creditably represented his town also in the state assembly. His wife, Lydia Louise Newtown, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, and a cousin of Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska. William N. Tucker was an agriculturist. He married into the well known Cotrell family of Stockbridge.

Robert Tucker attended Lenox Academy under Mr. H. H. Ballard, preparing for college. Concluding to enter into business, he sought and secured employment with the John G. Myers Company, Albany, New York, remaining therewith for a period of fourteen years. In 1890 he returned to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, to establish at Pittsfield the Berkshire Steam Laundry, under the firm name of Van Etten & Tucker. A disastrous conflagration causing the total destruction of the plant during the following year led to Mr. Tucker's retirement from the business.

He married, February 7, 1883, Ella, daughter of Richard and the late Sarah (Francis) Coleman, of Albany. Mr. Coleman, now retired from business, was for many years a cabinet maker and undertaker of Albany, New York. Since 1895 he has resided in Pittsfield with his daughter, Mrs. Robert Tucker.

William S. Tucker

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tucker have five children: Raymond Lenox Tucker, an employe of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company; Helen Winne Tucker, Beulah Bigelow Tucker, Worthington Coleman Tucker and Robert Prince Tucker. The family reside at 118 Howard street, and attend the First Congregational church.

* * *

WILLIAM ARTHUR GALLUP.

William A. Gallup, treasurer of the Arnold Print Works, was born in North Adams, October 28, 1851, son of William W. and Eugenia O. Gallup. His schooling was obtained in his native place, where he also received preliminary business experience in his father's store. Following this he was with Briggs & Boland, merchant tailors of North Adams, and in 1869 became one of the clerical staff of Adams National Bank.

In 1870, he entered the office employ of Harvey Arnold & Company, calico printers. The print works of this company were destroyed by fire in 1872, and rebuilt the following year, and through all the vicissitudes of the concern Mr. Gallup retained his connection until 1876, when the Arnold Print Works Corporation was organized, and Mr. Gallup, as one of the charter members, was elected clerk and director. The same year he also entered into partnership with Edward Barnard in the clothing business, and the connection was continued until 1881, when he withdrew from the firm to concentrate his attention on the large and growing manufacturing interests with which he was concerned. In 1877 Mr. Gallup purchased his father's interest in the cotton manufacturing firm of Gallup, Houghton & Smith, operating the Beaver Mill, and in 1878 Messrs. Gallup and Hougton bought out Mr. Smith, and the copartnership then formed continues today. In 1883 Mr. Gallup was made treasurer of the Arnold Print Works, and still holds that position. He was also treasurer of the North Pownal and Williamstown manufacturing companies from 1877 to 1882, and was subsequently one of the directors of these institutions. On October 20, 1902, he was elected president of the Adams National Bank, of which institution he had been a director since January 12, 1892, and vice-president since May 27, 1901. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of Saint John's Episcopal church, North Adams, and vestryman of the parish for many years. His gift of a large addition to North Adams hospital was a memorial to his wife, who died October 31, 1889.

HARRY DWIGHT SISSON.

Business integrity and general moral worth are the conspicuous characteristics of the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative, and they have been in evidence alike in efficient public service and successful private enterprises.

He is a native of Berkshire county, born in Stockbridge, January 9, 1863, son of Henry Dwight Sisson and Emily P. (Spaulding) Sisson, the former a native of New Marlboro, the latter of Sheffield, Berkshire county. Henry Dwight Sisson, who was an officer in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, is a resident of New Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he is in the lumber business with a son, the firm being H. D. and F. E. Sisson. Henry Dwight Sisson is one of the present (1906) board of county commissioners.

His son, Harry Dwight Sisson, attended the public schools and South Berkshire Institute, New Marlboro, and at eighteen years of age found his first employment in Pittsfield, where he was subsequently engaged as bookkeeper for a period each, with Robbins & Kellogg, Renne & Hall, and for several years with the Terry Clock Company.

He was for two years in the office and one year in field employ of Hamer & Stone, general agents of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company.

In 1889 he formed a partnership with Charles H. Robinson, which, under the firm name of Sisson & Robinson, established and for a dozen years successfully conducted a paper box manufactory. In 1901 this plant was purchased by and merged with the Eaton-Hurlbut Paper Company, Mr. Sisson becoming a stockholder therein, and manager of its box making department, a position which he still holds.

Mr. Sisson's staunch Republicanism antedated the attainment of his majority, and has found vent throughout his subsequent career in every variety of party service. He was tax collector of Pittsfield in 1892, 1893 and 1894, and of its board of assessors, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899. He was mayor of Pittsfield in 1903, and again in 1904. His inaugural addresses were unique in that they dealt exclusively in futures, outlining the proposed policies of his administrations in undertaking to secure municipal improvements. It is worthy of remark that the desired ends were attained. One of the most important improvements in the history of the county seat was accomplished during Mr. Sisson's incumbency of the mayoralty, viz.: the paving of West and North streets, to which end the city's chief executive rendered every possible character of official service. Mr. Sisson is a member of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Berkshire Council, Royal and Select Masters; Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar; Onota Lodge of Perfection; and Melha Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Springfield. He served in 1896 in command of the Massachusetts Division, Sons of Veterans.

He married, February 7, 1886, Elizabeth C., daughter of William M. Wells, of Pittsfield, and had four sons: Walter, Irving, William, and Harry. The family residence is 41 Brenton Terrace.

HENRY LANSING WILCOX.

Prominent among the lawyers of Berkshire county, and descended from its early settlers on both paternal and maternal lines, is he whose name forms the caption for this article. He was born in New Marlboro, July 16, 1861, son of the late Virgil Lansing and Emilie M. (Sheldon) Wilcox.

The late Virgil Lansing Wilcox was a son of Samuel Barker Wilcox, a son of Joel Wilcox (died March, 1830, aged eighty-three). Joel Wilcox was one of the first children born in Sandisfield, his father, Samuel Wilcox, having been one of the pioneer settlers of the locality. Emilie M. (Sheldon) Wilcox was born November 12, 1833, daughter of Josiah and Charlotte (Wheeler) Sheldon, the latter a direct descendant of the first settler of New Marlboro (1734). The house built and occupied by him remained in the Wheeler family up to 1895, and there still resides in New Marlboro one of his lineal descendants. Of the direct descendants of the early settlers Sheldon, there still live children in the eighth generation, occupying a homestead dwelling of which the original structure forms a part.

Henry Lansing Wilcox received his preliminary schooling at New Marlboro and the high school at Great Barrington, then (1879) entering Wheaton (Illinois) College, where he took a two years' scientific course. In 1881-2 he was in the law department of Ann Arbor University. For two years following he was principal of the Sheffield high school, and in 1884 entered the law offices at Hudson, New York, of Andrews & Edwards, the latter now on the New York supreme bench. Mr. Wilcox was admitted to the bar in 1888, remained in the practice of his profession at Hudson for two years thereafter, then returning to Berkshire to establish offices at Great Barrington, where he continues to

Geo Beebe

reside, and has acquired a valuable practice. He was appointed clerk of the district court of Southern Berkshire in 1905, by Governor Douglass.

An interesting case in Mr. Wilcox's practice was his defense of Sherlock, the "gentleman burglar" of Stockbridge and Lenox, whose short but eventful career in Berkshire county was exploited in the erstwhile popular drama by Elizabeth Phipps Train, of "The Social Highwayman." Mr. Wilcox is the inventor of and for some years manufactured a bicycle rack (Findecycle, by name), which was in high favor during the palmy days of the wheel, and is still widely used.

Mr. Wilcox married, January 18, 1888, Grace, daughter of Albert W. and Susan (Whitehead) Curtis, the former a native of Sheffield, son of Ira, who was a son of Colonel Abijah Curtis, a Revolutionary officer. The Curtis family has been a prominent family of Sheffield for a century and a half. The Whiteheads were of English-Welsh stock. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilcox have two children, Lansing and Everett, and reside on Main street, in Great Barrington.

DR. GEORGE H. BEEBE.

Among Pittsfield's physicians of excellent repute, the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative may be appropriately numbered. He was born in North Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachustts, January 6, 1867, son of the late Dr. Richard Beebe, whose biography is contained with that of Dr. John B. Beebe in this publication.

Dr. George H. Beebe attended the public schools of Great Barrington, and with a view to the adoption of the medical profession as his life work began the study of medicine as a youth with his father. He continued his studies at Albany, New York, under Dr. Vanderveer's preceptorship, entered Albany Medical College, and was graduated valedictorian of the class of 1894.

From 1894 to 1900 he pursued his profession at Salisbury, Connecticut. In the latter year he located at Pittsfield, where he has won general recognition as a most capable medical practitioner and skilful surgeon. Dr. Beebe has pronounced literary tastes, and has acquired a library of very choice editions of many valuable works. He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Lakeville, Connecticut; and Hematite Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member also of the Pythian Lodge of Salisbury.

He married, December 17, 1895, Lila, daughter of Leonard Brainard, who was for many years in governmental employ at Albany, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Beebe have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born January 1, 1905.

HARLAN H. BALLARD.

Harlan H. Ballard, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is a descendant of William Ballard, who was born in England in 1603, and died in 1694, and son of Professor Addison Ballard, born in Framingham, and Julia Perkins (Pratt) Ballard, daughter of Captain David Pratt.

Professor Addison Ballard graduated from Williams College, class of 1842, was professor in his alma mater during the following year, then becoming pastor of the Congregational church at Williamstown. He was subsequently professor of logic in the University of the City of New York, and is now (1906) a resident of Pittsfield.

Harlan H. Ballard, born in Athens, Ohio, May 26, 1853, married, August 30, 1879, Lucy Bishop Pike, daughter of John and Lucy (Bishop) Pike and granddaughter of Judge Henry Walker Bishop, of

Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have three children now living—Harlan Hage, Jr., Elizabeth Bishop, and Lucy Bishop.

Mr. Ballard was graduated from Williams College, class of 1874. He was principal of the high school at Lenox for six years, and of the Lenox Academy for the same length of time. He was elected librarian of the Berkshire Athenaeum in 1887, and the following year secretary of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, which position he still retains. He has more recently been made the curator of the New Museum of Natural History and Art, the munificent gift of Zenas Crane, of Dalton, to the people of Pittsfield. While in Lenox in 1875 Mr. Ballard founded the Agassiz Association.

HORACE M. HOLMES.

Dr. Horace Marshall Holmes, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Adams, was born in Waterville, Vermont, November 2, 1826. His parents were Jesse C. and Orinda (Oakes) Holmes. During the early period his ancestors came to America and settled at Peterborough, New Hampshire, where Jesse C. Holmes was born.

In the public schools in his native town Dr. Holmes began his education, which was continued in Bakersfield Academical Institute at Bakersfield, Vermont. His choice of a life work fell on the profession of medicine, and he began reading under the direction of Doctors H. H. and T. Childs, of Pittsfield. His preliminary medical training was supplemented by courses of lectures in the old Berkshire Medical College, in which institution he completed the full course of studies, graduating with the class of 1852. Dr. Holmes commenced his practice in Cambridge, Vermont, but after a brief period removed to Adams in 1853, and since that time has been an active member of the profession here.

Throughout the intervening years reading, experience and investigation have kept him in touch with the progress that has been continually made by the medical fraternity, and he has progressed along modern scientific lines.

During the first years of his residence in Adams he was elected a member of its school board, and served for two years. He has been chairman of the Adams board of health, and in 1878 and 1879 he represented the second Berkshire district in the legislature, and was re-elected the following year. His course as a member of the house was highly commendable, being characterized by unfaltering devotion to the general good, for he ever placed the welfare of the commonwealth before partisan measures and the general good in advance of personal aggrandizement. While a member of the house he served on a committee on public health and other important committees. Dr. Holmes became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1857, and for two years he served as president of the Berkshire Medical Society, with which he still retains membership. He is a member of other medical organizations, in which he has been honored with offices. He is a charter member of Berkshire Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and was master of his lodge for two years.

On the 11th of October, 1855, Dr. Holmes was married to Miss Helen C. Ross, a daughter of Merrick Ross, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who died in the year 1880, leaving two children—Jessie R., now the wife of Charles E. Legate, of New York city, and Dr. Harry B. Holmes, who is associated with his father in the practice of medicine and surgery. April 29, 1896, Dr. Holmes was married to Miss Mary B. Reynolds, daughter of Captain Edward B. Reynolds, of San Francisco, California.

H. F. Davenport

HYMON H. KRONICK.

Hymon H. Kronick, a merchant tailor and jobber of woolens at North Adams, was born in Russia, June 25, 1874. His education was acquired in the schools of his native place and in the evening schools of North Adams, Massachusetts, after his immigration to this country. He came to America in 1889, when fifteen years of age. He learned the tailor's trade in North Adams, where he worked on the bench for five years, when, having carefully husbanded his resources, he embarked in business for himself in a small way at No. 23 State street, removing afterward to his present location at No. 11 State street. He is one of the enterprising young merchants of the city, having now a well appointed store filled with a carefully selected line of goods, and he is receiving a liberal patronage in both the merchant tailoring and mercantile departments of his business.

Mr. Kronick is a member of the Congregation House of Israel (Jewish), of which he was president for two years in 1899 and 1900. Socially he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and member of the Order of Red Men and the Foresters. He has been treasurer of the last named since 1899, and has been chairman of the board of trustees for the Eagles for two years. In politics he took an active interest and gave earnest support to the Democracy. Upon that ticket he was elected a member of the city council December 20, 1904, for a term of three years, and is now active in municipal affairs in North Adams.

AMMON FARNSWORTH DAVENPORT, D. D. S.

Ammon Farnsworth Davenport, one of the oldest and best known practitioners in dentistry in western Massachusetts, was born in Colerain, this state, October 24, 1827. His father, Dr. Nathaniel Davenport, who was a native of Dorchester, Massachusetts, studied medicine, and first practiced in Boston, afterward removing to Colerain, where he married Alice Davenport. It was not supposed at the time of their marriage that there was any blood relationship between them, but it has since been discovered that they sprang from a common ancestor, Thomas Davenport, the founder of the American family of that name, who was located at Dorchester in 1640. There were several branches of the Dorchester family, some of whom went to Connecticut, others to Vermont, and to Colerain, Massachusetts. The line of descent from Thomas, 1640, is traced through his son, Joseph, to the latter's son, Dr. Nathaniel Davenport, the father of Ammon F. Davenport.

Dr. Nathaniel Davenport was a physician of the old school, a Republican in politics, and a Quaker in religion. He married Alice Davenport, the daughter of Paul Davenport, whose father, Elijah Davenport, was born April 27, 1748, and died at Mount Holly, Vermont, in August, 1826. His name was first on the town records of that town. Paul Davenport was born at Mount Holly, August 22, 1766, and coming to Colerain, Massachusetts, purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, the deed describing it as the north half of lot No. 96 and No. 93 in the third division of lots in Colerain. He erected a house of logs in the wilderness of that place, called Catamount Hill, and there reared a large family, his wife being Alice Farnsworth, of that place. Their descendants are now scattered throughout the United States and the old world. Paul Davenport died August 3, 1832. Their daughter Alice, who became the wife of Dr. Nathaniel Davenport, was born July 20, 1800. She was a woman of remarkable force of character, with strong religious convictions, and as a member of the Methodist church took an active part in its work. Her death occurred November 10, 1870. Dr. and Mrs. Davenport became the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter—Robert M., Ammon F., Joseph N., Lydia D., Truair, and Jason L. The eldest, Robert, was a mechanic, and was accidentally killed at North Adams. Joseph N. is one of the early dentists in western Massachusetts, located at Northampton, and he has two sons and a daughter, the sons both practicing dentistry in New York city. Lydia D. became the wife of E. J. Cary, a business man now deceased, and she resides at North Adams. Truair went to Iowa and engaged in farming, and was killed by lightning while at work in the fields. He reared a large family, and his widow still resides in that state. Jason L., spent his early life as a dry goods clerk, afterwards studied dentistry, and graduated at the New York College of Dentistry as valedictorian of his class. He married Emma Jane Drake, of New York, and their only son is also a dentist, the family home being in New York.

Ammon F. Davenport, whose name introduces this review, received his early literary training in the common schools of Colerain, the town of his birth, and was reared to farm life. At the age of fourteen he left the farm and spent the following three years in the cotton factory of that town, after which he received the position of overseer in a factory in North Adams. A few years later he embarked in the daguerreotype business, but not finding this a profitable occupation soon afterward began teaching penmanship, thus continuing until deciding to take up the study of medicine. After attending a course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College his plans were agains changed and he entered the Pennsylvania Dental College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1867, and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession in North Adams. After a successful career there for many years an opportunity was offered him to take an old and aristocratic practice in New York city, and among his patrons there were over thirty of the Roosevelt family, including the boy "Teddy," whose teeth he cared for until the lad was fourteen. About this time, in the year 1870, Dr. Davenport becoming engaged in real estate transactions in North Adams disposed of his New York practice and returned to North Adams. He erected Davenport block on Main street, a three-story brick structure one hundred foot front, containing four stores and offices. The first plate glass brought to North Adams was used in this building. He has since completed a fine residence on Church street, where he resides. During his professional life he has instructed several students, one of whom was Dr. E. F. Barnes, who for many years has been a successful practitioner in New York. A cousin also spent eight years in his office, and graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, also receiving the degree of M. D. S. from the Regents of the state of New York. He afterward went to Paris, where he is said to have the most aristocratic and lucrative practice in that city, with an income of about sixty thousand dollars a year. Dr. Davenport has two brothers in the profession, one son and three nephews in New York, two cousins in Paris and one in London. Since beginning practice in the '50s seventeeen Davenports, all relatives, have entered the profession, many of them occupying the highest places in the ranks both in this country and abroad.

Dr. Davenport was married at North Adams, November 5, 1848, to Julia Maria Walden, who was educated in the schools of that town. She was the only daughter of Job and Eunice Walden, of North Adams, the former being a son of Benjamin Walden, a Quaker from Rhode Island. Two children were born of that union, a son and a daughter. The latter, Eunice Anna, was born in 1849, and received her education in North Adams and East Greenwich, Rhode Island. She married Frank Albert Baker, a contractor in the Remington Armory of Ilion, and they had four children: Frank Eugene, M. D.; Ammon Albert, deceased, who was a mechanic; Roy Davenport, who was educated in the military academy at Northfield, Vermont, spent three years in the Philippines, and is now in the United States army stationed in Florida; and Will Manning Baker, a student. The son Arthur Eugene was born at North Adams in 1867, attended its public schools, and graduated from the New York College of Dentistry in 1890, receiving the degree of D. D. S., and is now in practice with his father in North Adams. He has been twice married, his first wife being Daisy Sherman, of this city, who died in 1901. He afterwards married Blanche Sabin, of Lee, Massachusetts, a daughter of Dr. Sabin, of that town. She was a student in the State Normal school of North Adams. They reside at 354 Church street, North Adams. Dr. and Mrs. Ammon F. Davenport are members of the Congregational church, first uniting with the First church in Pittsfield, under Dr. Todd, and later transferred their membership to North Adams, where Dr. Davenport has served as a deacon for twenty-five years. He is not aggressively sectarian, however, holding very liberal views along theological lines. In his political affiliation Dr. Davenport is a Republican, but has never had ambition for political preferment, his aspirations being devoted to the highest interest of his profession, in which he has won prominence and belongs to many societies, namely: The American Dental Association; the Connecticut Valley Dental Society, in which he has held at times the office of president; the Massachusetts Dental Society, the Western District Dental Society, the Dental Protective Association, the New York Institute of Stomatology, the Alumnal Association of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, the Medical Association of Northern Berkshire, also one of the oldest members of Lafayette Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Catamount Hill Association, a society formed to keep in remembrance the associations of his birthplace, and of which he is president. This association holds reunions every five years, and has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the first flag ever raised over a school house in this country was floated over a little log school house in this neighborhood on Catamount Hill in May, 1812. Through Dr. Davenport's efforts a book has been published of the history of this association, as well as many other reminiscences of the locality, and which gives a description of this first flag raising. Dr. Davenport has witnessed dentistry grow from a tinkering catchpenny calling to the dignity of a noble profession, in whose ranks may be found men of the highest moral character and of eminence in scientific culture. These changes have taken place mostly in the past fifty years, and during this time he has nobly performed his part in educating the public to properly appreciate the value of the natural teeth. He has published many articles on the subject, as well as read many papers before the most prominent dental societies, many of which have had a wide circulation by being published in the American dental journals and in Europe. He was prominent in the establishment of the North Adams Free Public Library and the Hoosic Valley Agricultural Society.

* * *

HERVEY BURNHAM.

Hervey Burnham, general superintendent of the Eclipse and Beaver Mills, and active in community affairs of North Adams, was born in Essex, Massachusetts, and pursued his education in the public schools there. When seventeen years of age he went to Fall River, Massachusetts, entering the high school, where he spent one year, then went to work with the Troy Manufacturing Company, and his business capability and trustworthiness were manifest in the fact that he was retained in its employ for twelve years. He afterward worked in the mills at Ware and at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and subsequently returned to Fall River.

In 1893 Mr. Burnham removed to North Adams as superintendent of the Eclipse and Beaver Mills, which at that time were about one-fifth their present size, and has since occupied this important position, controlling one of the extensive productive industries of the city. The plant was operated for the manufacture of common print cloth, but after Mr. Burnham became superintendent the output was changed to a line of ladies' fine dress goods. Throughout his entire business career Mr. Burnham has been connected with the manufacture of cloth, and is thoroughly familiar with the business, combined with a progressive spirit which well qualifies him for the important position which he is now filling. Interested in the welfare and progress of his adopted city, his fellow townsmen have called him to public office, and he served for three years as a member of the city council. His term expired January 1, 1905, and he was re-elected in 1906 for another three years' term.

ISAAC FREEMAN HALL, A. M.

Isaac Freeman Hall, A. M., superintendent of the public school of North Adams, was born in Dennis, Massachusetts, April 23, 1847. He attended school in his native town and was graduated from the Bridgewater Normal school at the age of sixteen years, being the youngest student that ever completed the full course in that institution, the date of his graduation being March, 1864. He taught for several years at West Port Point, Massachusetts, and also at the academy at South Dennis. He afterward entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, to prepare for college, and later matriculated at Dartmouth College, where he remained for one year, when he was obliged to return home on account of the illness of his father.

He afterward went to Quincy, Massachusetts, accepting the principalship of the grammar school at that place. For nine years he occupied that position and later became superintendent of the public schools at Dedham. Massachusetts, for five years. Professor Hall's next position was that of superintendent of schools at Leominster, Massachusetts, where he continued for six years, on the expiration of which period he became the district superintendent of schools at Arlington and Belmont. Three years later, in 1895, he came to North Adams, and for ten years has been superintendent of the public schools of this place, each time being unanimously elected. His entire life has been devoted to educational work, and he stands today as one of the leading representatives of his profession in connection with the public school system of the state.

JOHN A. BREWER.

John A. Brewer, of Great Barrington, who, after nearly forty years of active life as a hardware merchant, is now devoting his attention chiefly to private business interests, of which he has enough to keep him fully occupied, is a native of New Marlboro, Massachusetts. He is the son of John and Maria (Smith) Brewer. John Brewer was a farmer and lumberman of New Marlboro for many years, and in 1870 removed to Great Barrington, where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1867, while a resident of New Marlboro, John Brewer bought the hardware business of Burgett & Watson, which was being carried on two doors south of the present Brewer building. The firm name of John Brewer & Son was adopted, although technically the son could not be a partner until a year later. John Brewer was never especially active in the store, and in 1875 sold his interest to John F. Sabin. Mr. Brewer, Sr., was a man much respected in the community, and was an active member of the Congregational church. He died in 1888.

During his boyhood days John A. Brewer attended the common schools, subsequently becoming a student at the South Berkshire Institute. Until reaching the age of nineteen he assisted his father, who in 1867 established him in a small hardware business in Great Barrington, as above stated. From 1875, when Mr. Brewer, Sr., sold his interest to John F. Sabin, until 1880, the business was conducted under the firm name of Brewer & Sabin, and for twenty-five years following that date it was conducted by John A. Brewer, at the old stand. In his hands the excellent reputation which the house always enjoyed was fully maintained, and the same degree of enterprise and careful management which were prominent characteristics of the establishment in all its past history were also maintained by him. Mr. Brewer had few superiors, or equals even, in the conduct and management of mercantile business, and his popularity with the public was always a most valuable feature of his enviable business career. He was as closely identified with and as faithful to his business interests as any man in the county, and brought the business up from its small beginning to the large proportions it had assumed upon his disposal of the same to Frank E. Giddings, February, 1905. His handsome business block on Main street was as fine as any in Great Barrington, being thoroughly modern in every detail. The changes in the nearly forty years of Mr. Brewer's active business life have been very numerous, and very few are alive of the men foremost in the town when he as a boy first began business. In the fire of 1896 his building and stock were totally destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt a much better block and placed therein a larger stock, and later added a large carriage repository to the establishment.

While not seeking prominence outside of business, Mr. Brewer has during all of his residence in Great Barrington been active for the good of the community, and has taken an active interest in its affairs. He served as first president of the local Board of Trade, of which he was a charter member, was chief engineer of the fire department many years, and held many other offices. He has probably been more active on behalf of the Housatonic Agricultural Society than any other business man in the town. Before taking up his residence in Great Barrington he was a marshal for the society, and for twenty-five years was its chief marshal, resigning that position in January, 1901, when he was elected president. He also served on the executive committee for a number of years, and is familiar with the requirements of the society and its patrons. He was the sixtieth president of the society. He is prominent in Freemasonry, a past master of Cincinnatus Lodge, and past high priest of Monument Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in which he has served as treasurer for eighteen years. He is a member and vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal church. His political affiliations are with the Republicans.

Mr. Brewer married, in 1885, Alice Seeley, daughter of Isaac Seeley, Esq. Their home place on South Main street is one of the prominent residence properties of the town, the beautiful house being surrounded by seventeen acres of ground, which has been kept under successful cultivation, the grounds about the house being among the most attractive of any residence grounds in southern Berkshire.

HARVEY F. SHUFELT.

Many of the buildings in Housatonic which testify by the beauty, finish and durability of their construction to the ability and faithfulness of the contractor under whose supervision they were erected, are the work of Harvey F. Shufelt, a well known business man of Housatonic, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who traces his descent to German ancestry.

Andrew J. Shufelt, father of Harvey F. Shufelt, was born in Hillsdale, New York, in 1813. He was a farmer by occupation, and after his marriage, he removed to North Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a worthy and respected citizen. He married, in 1842, Delinda Nichols, who was born in Alford, Massachusetts, in 1824, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom one, Harvey F. Shufelt, is the subject of this sketch.

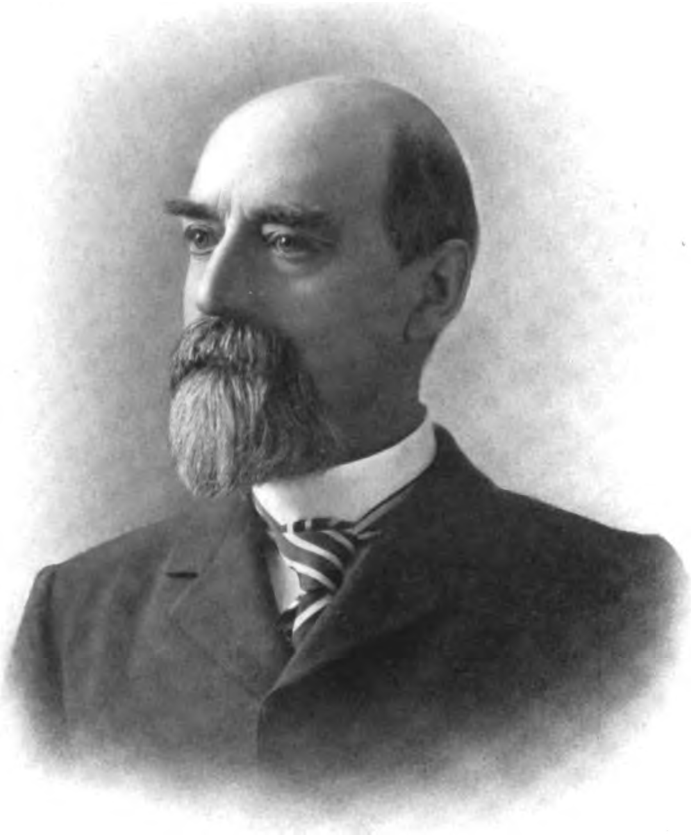
Harvey F. Shufelt, son of Andrew J. and Delinda (Nichols) Shufelt, was born in North Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 19, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen years engaged in farm work, which employment he followed up for about four years. He then, in 1880, went to Housatonic, where he found employment with the Monument Mills Company, and remained in their employ for a period of twelve years. He then established himself in business as a contractor and builder, in connection with which he dealt in real estate, lumber and building materials in general. His knowledge of human nature and foresight have made him a successful business man. Mr. Shufelt has been an energetic member of the Democratic party all his life. He represented the sixth Berkshire district in the legislature of 1900-01, and is now serving his tenth year as selectman of Great Barrington, of which Housatonic is a part. He has been a member of the Democratic town committee for the past twelve years, during seven of which he held the office of chairman.

Mr. Shufelt married, October 2, 1893, Clara Wilcox, daughter of George and Mary Wilcox, of Housatonic, and two children were born of this marriage. Both mother and children are deceased.

GEORGE WILLARD CHASE.

The gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs is of the type whose substantial and valuable citizenship is attested by intelligent and well-directed public service and private enterprise. He was born in Wilmington, Vermont, October 24, 1844, son of the late John Nicholas and Tabitha Pike (Gould) Chase, the former a native of New York, the latter of Massachusetts, and both descendants of early English settlers of New England.

The late John Nicholas Chase, born August 2, 1818, located in North Adams in early manhood and there found employment in the cotton mill at Braytonville. He was capable and interested, and his ready grasp of all the details of cotton manufacture, coupled with industry and integrity, led to his rapid promotion in the business and his eventual partnership association with John H. Orr in the operation of the Eagle Mill. Upon the destruction by fire of this plant Mr. Chase engaged in mercantile pursuits in North Adams, following which he reengaged in cotton manufacturing with George French. He was latterly in the soap and candle manufacturing business in the same place. Mr. Chase was an ardent advocate of total abstinence and an enthusiastic member of the Rechabite Order, the then especially active and aggressive temperance order. He married, on September 10, 1840, Tabitha Pike Gould, daughter of Deacon (as he was familiarly known) Willard Gould, who was one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of North Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Chase were lifelong and consistent members



Geo. W. Chase

of the Congregational church. He died June 13, 1887, and his wife February 1, 1853. Of their children, three attained maturity—Edward Nicholas, George W. and Emma.

Edward Nicholas Chase was a member of Hodges' Band of the Tenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, contracted a fever at Camp Brightwood, near Washington, and died September 25, 1861, the first martyr from North Adams in the Civil war for the suppression of the rebellion. His body was sent north under escort and lies in the cemetery at North Adams.

Emma Chase married Charles M. Cook (now deceased), of North Adams. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook a daughter is deceased and five sons survive—Arthur, Herbert, George, Willard and Walter.

George Willard Chase received such education as was afforded by the public schools of North Adams, and found his earliest employment in the cotton mills under his father's supervision. For five years thereafter he was variously engaged in clerical and bookkeeping capacities in North Adams. In August, 1865, he entered the shoe manufacturing establishment of C. T. Sampson, North Adams. In June, 1870, Mr. Sampson, being harassed by the dictation and exactions of labor unions, deputized his young assistant, Mr. Chase, to journey to the Pacific coast for the purpose of employing Chinese labor for his North Adams shoe manufacturing plant. Through Chinese merchants of California Mr. Chase succeeded in securing and returning with seventy-five Chinamen, and these were followed by seventy-five others, all being duly instructed in and readily adapting themselves to the various branches of the manufacture of shoes to which they were assigned. The step led to much press comment, both favorable and adverse, throughout the United States. Notwithstanding very vigorous and aggressive opposition the

Chinese laborers were retained in this employ for ten years. Mr. Chase remained in Mr. Sampson's employ until 1888, when the latter retired from business and Mr. Chase assumed its proprietorship and operated the plant until 1901, when it was discontinued. He has since been engaged in investment lines in connection with New York parties. He was from 1891 to 1902 of the board of directors of the North Adams Bank, and is now of the board of trustees of the Hoosac Savings Bank, North Adams. Upon the organization of city government at North Adams, Mr. Chase was appointed by Mayor A. C. Houghton as a member of the board of public works, rendering efficient service as a member of that body.

Mr. Chase has been especially zealous in assisting in the furtherance of such public efforts as have been made for the beautifying of North Adams, and privately was contributory in a notable way to the result in the remodeling and landscape gardening of the homestead on Chase avenue, where he resides. He is a member of the Massachusetts Board of Public Reservations. Mr. Chase was one of the organizers of the North Adams branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and its presiding officer for some years, and served also on the Young Men's Christian Association state executive committee. He is a member of the North Adams Congregational church, and one of its board of deacons, and was for many years superintendent of its Sunday school.

He has been thrice married; in October, 1867, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Cyrus R. and Martha E. Potter, of North Adams; two children born of this union died in childhood. Mrs. Mary E. (Potter) Chase died in April, 1872. He married in May, 1875, Isabella R., daughter of James and Janette (Walker) Hunter, of North Adams. Mrs. Isabella R. (Hunter) Chase died in April, 1877. He married

September 4, 1879, Grace, daughter of the late George W. Bancroft, of Groton, Massachusetts. Four children were born of this marriage: Helen Bancroft Chase, a former student of Wellesley; Edward Nicholas Chase, graduate of Williams College, class of 1904; Margaret Chase, graduate of Vassar, class of 1905; George Bancroft Chase, student of Cornell, class of 1909.

PATRICK CONDON.

Patrick Condon, one of the most prominent Irish residents of Pittsfield, a public-spirited citizen and an ex-member of both branches of the city government, is a native of Ireland and was born in 1847. His parents, Patrick and Bridget (Croidon) Condon, were industrious farming people who reared a large family of children, several of whom came to the United States.

Patrick Condon immigrated in 1868, and immediately after landing in New York went to Pittsfield, whither a sister had preceded him the year previous. Shortly after his arrival he entered the employ of Judge Curtis, at what is now known as Morningside, and was a farm assistant there for some time. He was next employed in constructing a railroad, and, relinquishing that occupation at the expiration of a year, he engaged in the trucking business in Pittsfield, which he carried on for about five years. The succeeding two years were spent in the employ of Owen Coogan, whose service he relinquished in order to accept an appointment to the Pittsfield police force, which he retained for a period of ten consecutive years, and as a guardian of the peace he served the city with diligence and fidelity. Upon his withdrawal from the police department he accepted the responsible position of special officer and watchman at the Stanley Electrical Works, in which capacity he continued a number of years, or until 1904, when he was appointed deputy sheriff and turnkey at the Berkshire County House of Correction, and he is performing his numerous duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. In politics Mr. Condon is a Democrat, and has served with ability in the common council and upon the board of aldermen. His labors in the city government were characterized by an earnest desire to protect the interests of the municipality, and as a public-spirited citizen he is in sympathy with all matters relative to public improvements.

In 1875 Mr. Condon was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lally, daughter of Martin Lally, of Pittsfield. Their children are: Mary, who is in the employ of the Eaton-Hurlburt Paper Company; John, married Ellen Powers, and is a member of the Pittsfield fire department; Michael, an employe of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in Springfield, this state; Margaret, who is employed by the England Brothers, Pittsfield; Catherine, who is in the employ of the Manhattan Shirt Company; Anna, a telephone operator; Patrick, who is serving an apprenticeship at the plumber's trade; Joseph and Agnes, who are attending school. Mrs. Condon has proved herself an excellent wife and a loving mother, having undergone much self-sacrifice for the sake of her children. The family attend St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church.

ALBERT S. FARNAM.

Among the numerous notably valuable products of Berkshire county the lime manufactured by Farnam Brothers Lime Company (now Farnam Cheshire Lime Company) is said to be unequalled for building purposes, and the consequent large demand therefor has created one of the great and growing industries of Western Massachusetts. It was

Albert S. Hannam

developed from the Stephen L. Northrup kiln, Cheshire, purchased in 1874 by the twin brothers Farnam, Albert S. and Alfred S., and these gentlemen added kilns from time to time until the utmost capacity of six was tested by the demands of the fast growing trade, and to these have been added four more by C. J. Curtin, New York, the present owner, who bought the business in 1905 from Albert S. Farnam, then sole owner, the latter having the previous year purchased the interest of his brother, Alfred S. Farnam. Albert S. Farnam is connected with the new company as treasurer.

The Farnam family is of English origin, the lineage of the immediate subject of this sketch being accurately traceable to the days of William of Orange. The name has been subjected to numerous forms of spelling, but originated in the combination of the words, *fern* and *home*. The Farnam family of America had its founders in the person of Ralph Farnham, who came from Surrey, England, in 1635, in the ship "James," and located near Boston.

Of his descendants, Joseph Farnam, great-grandfather of the brothers Farnam heretofore mentioned, brought his family from Connecticut to settle in Lanesboro, Berkshire county, shortly before the Revolution. Among the patriot soldiers enlisted from Lanesboro was a Farnam, and family tradition is responsible for the story, no doubt true, that great-grandmother Farnam herself took the lead weight from the old family clock and moulded it into bullets for the minute-men who marched from the locality to participate in the battle of Bennington.

Of the children of the Farnam family of settlers in Lanesboro, Joseph (2) had a son Seth, who married Jane Harrison, the mother of the immediate subject of these memoirs.

Albert S. Farnam was born in Lanesboro, January 13, 1844, received a common school education, and followed the avocation of his forefathers, farming, up to the thirty-first year of his age, when he engaged in business as above narrated. He served for fourteen years as selectman at Cheshire.

He married, February 20, 1865, Laura A., daughter of Pardon and Charlotte (Fuller) Belcher. Mrs. Farnam died in 1893, leaving two children, Harry M., and Charlotte J. Farnam. Harry M. Farnam is a lime manufacturer of North Adams, lessee of kilns owned by his uncle, Alfred S. Farnam. He married Louise, daughter of Louis Heisler, of Lanesboro, and has two children, Geraldine and Lillian. Charlotte J. Farnam married Dr. Ralph H. Williams, dentist, of Pittsfield, and has a son Kenneth.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

CECIL CALVERT GAMWELL.

Among the progressive and successful business men of Pittsfield is Cecil C. Gamwell, born July 22, 1854, son of the late Lorenzo and Emeline A. (Varney) Gamwell. Lorenzo H. Gamwell was born in Tyringham, Massachusetts, March 31, 1821, and died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 4, 1896. His widow resides in Pittsfield. The father of Lorenzo H. Gamwell was Aaron Gamwell, who died when thirty-six years of age. Aaron Gamwell married, at Hinsdale, February 13, 1820, Lydia Matthews, born 1799, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Matthews. Aaron Gamwell was a resident of Tyringham in 1825, subsequently settling in Washington, Massachusetts. After his decease his widow removed to Pittsfield, where she died in February, 1857.

Cecil C. Gamwell was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield. His first business connection was in the office employ of Rice, Robbins & Company (now Robbins & Gamwell), of Pittsfield. In November, 1876, Mr. Gamwell established himself in business in Pittsfield as a
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

dealer in coal and wood, in which he continues to be engaged, and has achieved a significant business success. He has been a considerable investor in local real estate, much of which he has improved by the erection of substantial business and residential structures. He was one of the early stockholders of the original Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, is a trustee of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, director of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, an original stockholder and incorporator and present director of the Berkshire Loan and Trust Company, and an original stockholder of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is affiliated with Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Baptist church of Pittsfield, and has served on its finance and prudential committees.

Mr. Gamwell married, July 26, 1876, Virginia, daughter of Silas and Pamelia J. (Tuller) Church, of North Egremont, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Gamwell have five children: Clarence L., a graduate of Williston Seminary, and now associated with his father in business; Mabel C., wife of William H. Rockwell, of Pittsfield; Virginia, Pamelia, and Cecil C. Gamwell, Jr.

* * *

ALBERT C. HOUGHTON.

Of the men whose achievements in the world of manufacture have been of longest significance in Berkshire county, the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative takes conspicuous rank. He is a native of Stamford, Vermont, and, starting in life with no other capital than his hands and brain, has triumphed over obstacles which would have defeated most men, and today occupies a leading position among the progressive, successful business men of the United States.

His especial prominence is as president and principal owner of the Arnold Print Works and tributary cotton mills, consisting of commodious brick structures covering over fifteen acres of ground, and furnishing employment to several thousand people to whom a million dollars of money yearly is disbursed for services. It is one of the largest concerns in Massachusetts under single control, the leading establishment of its kind in the United States for variety and excellence of production, and is not surpassed in facilities or organization by any rival in Europe. The fairness of its methods in dealing with employes is suggested by the fact that it has been free from labor troubles throughout its development.

Mr. Houghton has given efficient service as a trustee of Williams College, state director of the Fitchburg Railroad, president of the North Adams Savings Bank, vice-president of the Adams National Bank, North Adams; director of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Pittsfield; and World's Fair commissioner (1893) by appointment of Governor Brackett.

He has been active in his identification with Democratic party interests in North Adams, and liberal in its behalf in his contributions of both time and money, but has held aloof from political preferment. He was first mayor of the city of North Adams, and delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1892. He was also president of the Young Men's Democratic Club, North Adams.

ALBERT HENRY SIMMONS.

Identified with the furniture trade of Adams for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Simmons is widely known as an able and reliable business man, and his present warerooms constitute one of the best emporiums for the display of merchandise in this locality.

A H Simmons

He was born in Poestenkill, New York, March 16, 1849. His parents, Abraham C and Selinda (Amidon) Simmons, came from Poestenkill to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1857, settling in Williamstown. There young Simmons attended school for a limited period, and at an early age went to Cohoes, New York, where he was employed in a grocery and provision store conducted by his elder brother, George Simmons. When sixteen years old (1865) he went to Troy, New York, where he entered the employ of Robert Green, a prominent furniture dealer of that city, and learned the upholstery business, which he followed as a journeyman continuously until 1879. In the latter year he purchased the furniture establishment at Adams, which had been carried on for many years by Sanford Stetson, and for a period of nearly thirty years has conducted a successful business, which developed with the growth of the town and is now one of the leading establishments of its kind in western Massachusetts. In 1902 he purchased the old St. Charles Roman Catholic church, to which he added a brick front and otherwise remodeled the building to meet the demands of his constantly increasing business.

Mr. Simmons is a member of the board of trustees of Adams Savings Bank. He is well advanced in the Masonic order, being a member of Berkshire Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Corinthian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Paul's Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Baptist church of Adams, and served as treasurer of the fund of the building committee which erected the new edifice erected in 1891.

On November 14, 1871, Mr. Simmons was married, in Troy, to Miss Mary A. Campbell, a native of Scotland, daughter of James and Ann (Drummond) Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are the parents of four children:

1. Louis A. Simmons, engaged in the undertaking business in North Adams. He married Miss Gertrude Rhodes, of North Adams, and they have one child, Dorothy.

2. Arthur C. Simmons, who is connected with his father's business. He married, September 20, 1905, Miss Rena Bowen, of Pittsfield.

3. Edith M., a teacher in the high school in Irvington, New Jersey.

4. Dr. Fred Albert Simmons, who was a student at Brown University when war was declared between the United States and Spain. He enlisted as a volunteer, and was wounded in the battle of El Caney. After the close of hostilities he resumed his studies at Brown University, and graduated with the class of 1899. He then took up the study of medicine, pursuing the regular course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and graduating in 1903. His professional preparation was further augmented by the valuable observation and experience acquired during eighteen months of continuous service at the Staten Island General Hospital. In December, 1904, he located for practice in Brockton, Massachusetts, and is recognized as one of the most promising of the younger physicians of the city. He married, September 6, 1905, Miss Geneva Cobb, of Providence, Rhode Island.

~~~~~~

JOSEPH DIMOCK HOWE, M. D.

Dr. Joseph D. Howe, a successful physician of Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was born in New Baltimore, Greene county, New York, June 4, 1869, son of the late Dr. Elliott C. and Emily (Sloan) Howe, the former a native of Connecticut.

The late Dr. Elliott C. Howe pursued his profession in Troy, and
~~~~~~

P. H. Dolan

P. C. Dolan

subsequently in Yonkers, New York. He died in 1899. His wife, who now resides with her son in Cheshire, is a daughter of the late Thomas W. and Mary (Hayden) Sloan, of Hartford, Connecticut, and is a descendant in direct line from patriot soldiers in the war for independence, by virtue of which Dr. Howe is a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution.

Joseph Dimock Howe received his general education in the schools of Yonkers, New York, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the medical department of Tufts College with the class of 1898. A short period of initial practice in Becket was followed by his permanent location in 1902 at Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he has won recognition as a capable and conscientious practitioner. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Societies.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

DOLAN BROTHERS.

PETER C. DOLAN. PATRICK H. DOLAN.

Applied electricity with its revolutionizing influences in the world's civilization has had no results so far-reachng as those growing out of the use of this mysterious power in the operation of street and suburban railway systems. In no community have the diverse benefits resultant therefrom been more obvious than to Western Massachusetts, where the credit is due to the gentlemen whose names introduce this narrative, for not only taking the initiative steps for development of this character on broad lines, but as the direct, potent factors in the accomplishment of large and beneficent results.

To them is due the credit furthermore of not only building, splendidly equipping and capably operating thirty miles of trolley lines; it was their education of the residents and traveling public in Berkshire
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

county which necessitated and paved the way for similar excellence of service on lines subsequently established by another company.

The Messrs. Dolan, who established and successfully operated for some years a street railway line in New Britain, Connecticut, came to Pittsfield in 1893 to inaugurate an active and aggressive campaign in the improvement and extension of the Pittsfield street railway, which they had purchased the previous year. The property consisted of less than three miles of road, and was being operated on the horse-car rails with rolling stock consisting of horse-cars transformed in the crudest way, for operation by electricity. A franchise was immediately secured for the taking up of the old and the laying of new tracks, incidental to which much time and money was expended in grading and ballasting. Modern cars were substituted for the old ones. An extension to Dalton was early planned, and became an accomplished fact by 1896. A through line to North Adams was next contemplated, and this was pending for a number of years, during which time the West Pittsfield line was projected and constructed, and put in operation by 1898. During this period also, the new car house—the present headquarters of the company—was erected, a handsome and substantial structure at the corner of North and Waconah streets. In 1899, for the purpose of establishing a through county line—north and south—companies were organized and stock therefor subscribed in Lee and Great Barrington. These plans, though well devised in the interests of the general public, were vigorously opposed by some of the especially influential and the wealthy summer residents of Lenox, who succeeded in rendering them nugatory. The building of the South street line was next proceeded with, and completed to the Country Club, located at the extreme southern terminus of the thoroughfare named. In 1900 a franchise was applied for and secured through to Cheshire, and the line completed within the two following years at an especially large expense, involving the surmounting of numerous unusual engineering obstacles growing out of the mountainous character of the country traversed by the line. The line in question is one of the most popular summer lines in America, commanding exquisite views of the most charming scenery in the Berkshire Hills.

The Lake avenue line was next constructed (in 1904), and was extended in 1905 to Onota Lake and Peck's Mill on the north. In 1905, also, the Tyler street line was built.

This year (1906) will witness the completion of the company's new power house, now in course of construction on Seymour street, directly south of the site of old horse car barns.

In 1902 the Messrs. Dolan invested largely in the Hoosac Valley Street Railway Company's stock, and have been largely instrumental in the subsequent material development, improvement and extensions of that system. They occupy official relations in both companies, Peter C. Dolan being general manager, and Patrick H. Dolan superintendent of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company, and both being general managers of the Hoosac Valley Street Railway Company. These gentlemen were early stockholders of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company and original stockholders of the Berkshire Loan and Trust Company, Patrick H. Dolan being one of the board of directors of the latter institution.

Mr. Peter C. Dolan married a New Britain (Connecticut) lady, a former schoolmate, and has a daughter and four sons: Miss Grace; Frank; Charles; Frederick, and George Dolan. The family are members of St. Joseph's church, Pittsfield.

MRS. MARY L. HINSDALE.

Mrs. Mary L. Hinsdale, wife of James H. Hinsdale, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was born in Ware, Massachusetts. She is a descendant of Captain Joseph Hooker, of Massachusetts, and is a daughter of George H. Gilbert and Elizabeth J. Hooker, his wife; granddaughter of Hosea Hooker and Eliza Underwood, his wife; great-granddaughter of John Hooker and Hannah Field, his wife; and great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Hooker and Ruth Powers, his wife.

Joseph Hooker (1704-1784) commanded a company of minute-men at the Lexington alarm. He was born in Greenwich, Massachusetts, where he died.

THOMAS D. PECK.

Thomas Dowse Peck, during his entire life actively interested in manufacturing and financial affairs in Pittsfield, numbers among his ancestors who were early settlers in New England, the Rev. John Lothrop, the Rev. Chad Brown, Joseph Collier, Edward Patterson, Robert Sanford, John Baysey, Robert Reeve, Thomas Bliss, Jeremy Adams, John Nott, Thomas Birchard, Thomas Lee, Matthew Beckwith, Lyon Gardiner, Stephen Backus and William Hyde. The founder of the family in America was

Deacon Paul Peck, born probably in Essex county, England, in 1608, died at Hartford, Connecticut, December 23, 1695; married Martha ———. It is considered probable that he came in the ship "Defence," in 1635, and remained in Boston or its vicinity until the following year, for he certainly removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, with the Rev. Mr. Hooker and his friends, and his name is in the list of proprietors in 1639. His residence in Hartford was on Washington street, not far from the former location of Trinity College. He was a deacon of the Congregational church from 1681 until his death. In his will he named his wife Martha and nine children. The fifth was

Samuel Peck, born 1647, died in West Hartford, Connecticut, January 10, 1696; he married Elizabeth ———, and one child was born of this union, who was

Samuel Peck, born in West Hartford, Connecticut, 1672, died December 9, 1765; married, March 6, 1701, Abigail Collier who died October 28, 1742, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sanford) Collier. He settled in Middletown, Connecticut, in that part of the town which is now included in Berlin. Of their thirteen children, the eighth was

Elisha Peck, born in Kensington (Berlin), Connecticut, March 11, 1720, died in Berlin, May 29, 1762; married May 17, 1743, Lydia Peck, who died in Litchfield, Connecticut, aged ninety-six years, daughter of John and Mehitable (Reeve) Peck. The grandfathers of Mr. and Mrs. Peck were brothers so in consequence they were second cousins. Mrs. Peck's father removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, about the year 1720. Elisha and Lydia Peck were the parents of six children, the third was

Elisha Peck, born in Berlin, Connecticut, February 25, 1757, died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 15, 1834; married Lucretia Patterson, born in Middletown, Connecticut, November 22, 1757, died January 1, 1847, a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Hills) Patterson. He settled in Lenox as early as 1785, and there both he and his wife were buried, although they both died in Pittsfield. They were the parents of seven children. The second was

Captain Jabez Peck, born November 2, 1780, died March 10, 1867; he married, August 29, 1805, Alice Millard, who died May 10, 1823. He married for his second wife, March 17, 1824, Clarissa Lathrop, who was born in June, 1789, died July 28, 1847, daughter of Uriah and

Lois Lathrop of Pittsfield. His grave and those of his first and second wives are in the Pittsfield cemetery. He came to Pittsfield in 1816 with his brother Elijah, and established a factory for the manufacture of tinware in a part of the store of John Burgoyne Root, which stood on the site of the house occupied by Jabez L. Peck at a later date. A branch of the business was established in Richmond, Virginia, but after a period of time was discontinued. His first wife bore him three children, and his second wife bore him five. His sixth child was

Jabez Lathrop Peck, born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 7, 1826, died April 5, 1895; he married Elizabeth Dowse, daughter of Samuel and Casendiana Dowse. In 1844 his father and uncle purchased the water power at the site now called "Peck's lower mill," where they established a cotton factory, and in 1853 Jabez L. Peck bought out his father's interest, and his uncle's in 1854. He was the sole owner until 1890, when the Peck Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, and he was president until his death, and his son Thomas D. Peck was treasurer, which position he still holds. In 1861 Mr. Peck began the manufacture of balmoral skirts, in company with Mr. J. L. Kilbourn, and that led to the establishment of Peck's upper mill. The business grew to such an extent that a factory was built at Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Peck buying Mr. Kilbourn's interest in 1868. He always took a leading part in church and town affairs, was deacon and superintendent of the Sunday School and was a prominent factor in the organization of the Peck and Russell Sunday School, from which has grown a church with a fine building of its own. He was chief of the fire department from 1868 to 1873, was elected the first alderman from his ward when the town became a city, was twice elected mayor, and also served as water commissioner. He was a director in the Agricultural National Bank, the Berkshire

Life Insurance Company, the Cemetery Association, and president of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was always prominent in Masonic circles. Mr. Peck and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom two survived him, a son and daughter. The son was

Thomas Dowse Peck, married June 15, 1881, Mary W. Davis, born in North Andover, Massachussetts, April 24, 1858, died March 5, 1889, daughter of George L. and Harriet K. Davis. He married (second) Mrs. Mary (Allen) Hulbert, whose parentage and ancestry are given elsewhere. Mr. Peck occupies the homestead on East street, in Pittsfield, in which his father spent so many years of his life. He attends the First Congregational Church, and takes an active interest in all branches of work connected with the church and Sunday school.

Mary Allen Peck, wife of Thomas D. Peck, is a descendant of English ancestors who seated themselves in America in early colonial days.

William Allen, born in England, died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, June 18, 1686; married Ann Goodale, who died 1678, and he married (second) Alice (name unknown), who died April 1, 1687. He was granted four acres of land on Deer Island, Newbury, Massachusetts, June 19, 1638. Deer Island has been for many years past the hospitable home of Richard L. Spofford, Esq., and his wife, the distinguished authoress, Harriet Prescott Spofford. In 1639 the names of William Allen and sixty-seven others are in the original list of townsmen of Salisbury. November 7, 1639, he was granted in the first division of lands one acre for a house lot, four acres for a planting lot, and two acres of meadow. He was chosen constable March 11, 1649, and surveyor of highways March 14, 1672. His first wife, Ann Goodale, was daughter of Richard and Ann Goodale, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. He had eleven children, of whom the seventh was

Benjamin Allen, born in Salisbury, 1652, died September 3, 1723. He married, September 3, 1686, Rachel Wheeler, widow of Henry Wheeler. She died May, 1694, and he married (second) November 13, 1699, Hopestill Leonard, who died 1754. He was chosen hayward in Salisbury, 1692; and in 1693 bought land lying partly in Swanzey and partly in Rehoboth, to which place he removed, and was elected representative, May, 1704. He had four children by his first wife, and eight by the second. His second child, Benjamin, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, May 20, 1689; his wife's name is not known, but he had a son Benjamin, who married, in Rehoboth, December 1, 1737, Susanna Thresher, born in Rehoboth, May 22, 1710, daughter of Arthur and Mary (Stevens) Thresher. Benjamin and Susanna had three children. The first was Barnabas, born in Rehoboth, April 29, 1741; married, at Providence, Rhode Island, February 12, 1761, Amey Camp, born in Rehoboth, September 13, 1744, daughter of Nicholas and Amey (Perry) Camp. They had fourteen children. They were in Adams, Berkshire county, as early as 1771, and Mr. Allen was a member of the Baptist church in Stafford Hill, New Providence, now Chester. He served on three occasions in the revolution, in Colonel Benjamin Simond's Berkshire county regiment. His third child was Reuben, born in Rehoboth, June 12, 1765, died in Sweden, New York, August 15, 1822. He married Hannah Way, born in Westfield, Massachusetts, November 12, 1774, died October 25, 1833, daughter of Martin and Hannah (Sterling) Way. They removed from Adams, Massachusetts, to Springfield, Otsego county, New York, in 1789, and later to Sweden, New York. He had nine children. The fourth was

Dr. Sterling Way Allen, born July 27, 1801, died May 16, 1883; married, July 30, 1829, Mary Ann Hannibal, born November 4, 1806, died May 2, 1892, daughter of Isaac and Polly (Beach) Hannibal. Dr.

Allen removed to Pontiac, Michigan, in 1825, and practiced medicine there until 1854, when he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan. He had three children, of whom the youngest was the father of Mrs. Peck. He was

Dr. Charles Sterling Allen, born in Pontiac, Michigan, May 16, 1836, died October 14, 1894. He married, December 2, 1860, Anjenett Holcomb, born March 18, 1840, daughter of Truman and Phebe (Pike) Holcomb. Mrs. Allen now (1903) resides with her daughter, Mrs. Peck, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Peck married (first) Thomas H. Hulbert, and (second) Thomas D. Peck, of Pittsfield. Mrs. Peck numbers among her ancestors who were early settlers in this country, Richard Wheeler; Nicholas Camp, who in 1716 married Ann Pullen; Anthony Perry and wife Elizabeth; Samuel Carpenter and wife Sarah Redaway; John Butterworth and wife Sarah; Robert Wheaton; George Way and wife Elizabeth Smith; Joseph Vest and wife, —— Buddington; Thomas Lee and wife Phebe Brown, who was a daughter of the Rev. Chad Brown; ——— Kirtland; Edward Smith and wife Elizabeth Bliss, granddaughter of Thomas and Margaret Bliss; William Sterling and wife Ann (widow Neal); Reinold Marvin, George Clarke and wife Sarah; John Mack and wife Sarah Bagley; Henry Bennett and wife Sarah Champion, daughter of Henry Champion; Anthony Annable, born in England in 1599, who came over in 1623 with wife Jane Alcock and daughter Sarah, and was deputy for thirteen years, and formed a company in 1642 of which Miles Standish was captain, to guard against Indians; Thomas Beach and wife Sarah Platt, daughter of Richard Platt, of Milford, Connecticut; William Tyler and wife Abigail Terrill, daughter of Roger Terrill, and granddaughter of Thomas Ufford; Elder John Strong and wife Abigail Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Windsor, Connecticut; Henry Woodward;

John Ingersoll; Thomas Bacon and wife Avis; William Buell; Edward Griswold and wife Margaret—all the foregoing being through her father, Dr. Charles S. Allen.

On the maternal side Mrs. Peck is descended from Thomas Holcomb and wife Elizabeth Bliss, giving another Bliss line; Peter Buell and wife Martha Cozzens; Thomas Buttolph and wife Ann; John Hoisington, through son James, born in Southington, Connecticut, 1721, who married Elizabeth Richards, daughter of Thomas Richards; Hugh Pike, born 1657, and wife Sarah Brown, granddaughter of Thomas and Mary Brown; John Kelley, born in England; Richard Knight and wife Agnes Coffley; William Stickney, born 1592, and wife Elizabeth; Anthony Morse and wife Mary; Lionel Chute and wife Rose Baker; Daniel Epps and wife Martha Read.

* * *

JOHN THOMAS BARRY.

John Thomas Barry, proprietor of the Wilson House, the leading hotel of North Adams, was born in that place June 18, 1853, his parents being William and Margaret (Buckley) Barry. The father was employed for a number of years in the Eagle mill, owned and operated by A. W. Richards and Samuel Gaylord. The mother was a daughter of Daniel Buckley, who was a leading butcher of North Adams, and was at one time the owner of a large tract of land which is now known as Kempville, and is within the city limits.

John Thomas Barry when a boy of nine years was employed in the old Estey mill on River street, working for one dollar and fifty cents a week. When sixteen years of age he secured a position in the Arnold Printing Works, where he remained until twenty-five years of age. He then embarked upon an independent business career as a dealer in wines

John T. Barry

and liquors. In 1899 he leased the Wilson House, which was erected by A. B. Wilson, inventor of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, at a cost of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. It contains one hundred elegantly furnished rooms, and has the reputation of being one of the best hotels in western Massachusetts. It is the headquarters of commercial travelers visiting this section of the country, and the cafe is without a superior in the vicinity. Mr. Barry is very popular with the traveling public and with his fellow citizens in his native town. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and also of the North Adams Court, Foresters of America.

JENKS FAMILY.

The Jenks family of Adams, of which the late Daniel and the late Hon. Edwin F. Jenks were distinguished representatives, is of early New England origin, and its members from its original American progenitor down to the present time have been identified with the development and maintenance of the industrial interests of Massachusetts and other states.

They are the descendants of Joseph Jenks, who was born at Hammersmith, county of Middlesex, England, in 1602. This Joseph had a son born in 1632, who, according to an authoritative record, was known as Governor Joseph, and who is said to have emigrated to Massachusetts Bay at the age of eighteen years. Information at hand does not state clearly whether one or both of these Josephs came to America but if the date of Governor Joseph's birth as given here is correct, it must have been the latter's father who became the first iron-founder, die-sinker and machinist in New England. In 1642 a company composed of speculators residing both in old and new England, among whom was a son of Governor Winthrop, purchased of one Thomas Hudson a tract of land in Saugus (afterward Lynn) containing three thousand acres, for the purpose of establishing an iron-foundry. The first foreman of this foundry was Joseph Jenks, and in the year just mentioned he produced from his own casting the first metallic implement ever manufactured in New England, namely: an iron kettle, which, in conformity with a stipulation made at the time of the land purchase, was presented to Thomas Hudson. This kettle has been long one of the most valued antiquities and prominent objects of interest in the collection of the Lynn Historical Society. In a diary kept by an early Saugus settler which is still in existence, there is an entry bearing the date August 4, 1651, reading thus:

> "Att these iron workes they do make all kinds of affaires, such as the first sawmill and water wheel chains, plow irons, scythes, boltes, and ye like. And their axes and trammels be strong and well shaped. Some of ye workmen be exceedingly skillful and ye fame of ye works be verie great. Ye workes be mostlie owned by certain rich men in Old England, but some of ye richest and wisest men have something to do with these workes, which showeth ye they think them worth."

Connected with these works was a machine shop in which Joseph Jenks constructed the first fire-engines used in America, and this fact is attested by an act of the Boston town meeting held March 1, 1654, as follows: "The Selectmen have power and liberty to agree with Joseph Jenks, for engines to convey water in case of fire, if they see cause to do so." The die for the famous Pine Tree Shillings was made at the Saugus works by Joseph Jenks from a design by his wife Elizabeth, and in reference to this first coinage in New England it is worthy of note that the original design contained no sign denoting a recognition of British authority, thus constituting the first act of independence on the part of the colonists toward the mother country. It is claimed on good authority that Joseph Jenks was the inventor of the common hand scythe, and that he was granted a patent thereon, thus bringing to the Jenks family the distinction of having been awarded the first mechanical patent in the new world. It was a novelty at the time, and was referred to by an early chronicler as an implement for "the more speedie cutting of grass." The site of the Saugus iron works, which ceased operations about the year 1688, is marked by an iron tablet placed there by the Lynn Historical Society, and inscribed thus:

> "THE FIRST IRON WORKS. The first successful iron works in this country established here. Foundry erected in 1643. Joseph Jenks built a forge here in 1647 and in 1652 made the dies for the first silver money coined in New England. In 1654 he made the first fire engine in America."

Some time prior to the abandonment of the Saugus plant, Joseph Jenks severed his connection with it and went to Rhode Island, where his son William was born in 1674. From the latter the line of descent is through Dr. John (3), Edmund (4), Samuel (5), Daniel (6), to Edwin F. (7) Jenks. Dr. John Jenks became an extensive land holder in Rhode Island, owning at the time of his death the greater portion of the township of Smithfield, his possessions having embraced nearly three towns, including that of Woonsocket. His son Edmund, who was the first of the family to visit Northern Berkshire, made his initial journey here in 1768 on horseback, and purchased a large tract of land extending from Stafford's Hill to the village of Adams. In July of the following year he returned to Adams in the same manner, accompanied by his wife and eldest daughter, preceding the rest of the family, who, together with the household goods, came on ox-teams. Edmund Jenks was the father of eight children: Ruth, Annie, George, Dr. William, Charles, Samuel, Thomas and Edmund. Thomas and Edmund died at the age of eighty-three years, George at sixty-three, William at sixty-seven, and Charles died at eighty-one years.

Samuel, fourth son of Edmund Jenks, Sr., engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits and also in manufacturing. He operated a saw and grist mill on the site of the present plant of the L. L. Brown Paper Company in Adams, and with his sons, William and Daniel, manufactured cotton cloth until about the year 1837. He was one of the first to discern the true character and extent of the industrial resources of this locality, and he utilized them as far as was possible at that early period. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Of his two sons, William and Daniel, the former, who never married, was a good business man, but of a retiring disposition, and always resided with his brother at the old family homestead on the corner of Center and Commercial streets.

Daniel (6) Jenks was born at the Jenks homestead in 1779. He was naturally active and energetic, and although possessed of abundant means he participated in the activities of life to their fullest extent, devoting his efforts from early manhood to extreme old age to developing the industrial opportunities and enlarging the business interests of Adams. With his brother William and their nephew, Levi L. Brown, he engaged in the manufacture of paper, establishing in 1849 the firm of L. L. Brown and Company, whose products subsequently acquired a world-wide reputation, and from which developed the well-known L. L. Brown corporation, organized in 1873. The early success of the enterprise was due in no small measure to his business ability and progressive tendencies, qualities which he also used in various other directions with advantage. The welfare of the town as a unit seemed dearer to him than his own private interests, and he is therefore remembered by those of his generation now living, not only as the most prominent business man of his day, but also as a high-minded, public-spirited citizen who never for a single moment descended to the level of selfish greed. In politics he was an exemplary Democrat of the old school, but he never participated actively in political affairs, although his sterling worth and universal popularity made him extremely eligible to public office. He was a man of commanding presence and superior muscular development, possessed of an ever-smiling countenance, and above all was so affable and courteous that he easily made and maintained to the end a large number of warm friendships. Daniel Jenks died in February, 1879, at the age of nearly eighty years.

Edwin F. (7) Jenks was born in 1821. At an early age he became connected with the firm of L. L. Brown and Company, and subsequently relieved his father of the cares of the latter's business and real estate interests. He was given entire charge of the company's outside affairs, and during the excitement attending the opening of the Pennsylvania oil fields he visited that locality in its interest, purchasing several farms which proved exceedingly profitable investments. In association with L. L. Brown and William Whiting he organized the Whiting Paper Company of Holyoke, Massachusetts, in 1865, and became its treasurer. The equal of his father in business ability, integrity and sound judgment, he also resembled him in other respects, particularly so in his absolute freedom from selfishness, and he devoted a considerable portion of his valuable time to those who needed the advice and assistance of an upright man, serving without compensation as adviser to the inexperienced, and as trustee for widows, and guardian for the property of minors, many of whom have ever since retained for him a warm place in their memory for the kind interest he manifested in their welfare. In 1854 and 1855 Mr. Jenks represented Adams in the state legislature, and from that time forward he was an active participant in civic affairs. In 1857-58 he was a member of Governor Gardner's council, and in 1862-63 he served in the state senate, to which he was elected by the Republican party. He subsequently became a valued member of the board of trustees of the Worcester Insane Asylum. His legislative service was not alone in the interest of Berkshire county, but proved a benefit to the entire commonwealth, as he was a staunch supporter of the Hoosac Tunnel project, and successfully advocated the state loans necessary for the completion of that avenue of commerce connecting New England directly with the Empire State, and thereby shortening the route to the great west. He was of a cheerful disposition, attractive in both manner and appearance, possessing all the characteristics of a perfect gentleman; was bright, witty and inclined to humor; was fond of athletic sports and of amusements; and during the memorable trip of Governor Banks and the other state officials over the Hoosac Mountains in the interest of the tunnel, he was the life of the occasion. Edwin F. Jenks died in 1868 and it has often been regretted that he could not have been spared to witness the official opening of the Hoosac Tunnel, the completion of which he was so largely instrumental in securing.

In 1842 Mr. Jenks was united in marriage with Miss Nancy S. Fisk, daughter of Daniel Fisk. She survived her husband, her death having occurred in 1881, at the age of sixty-three years. Edwin F. and Nancy S. Jenks were the parents of four children: 1. Edmund D. Jenks was married to Mary E. George, of Martinsburgh, New York, in 1868. He died at Adams, Massachusetts, in 1889, and she died there in 1899. Six children were born to them, of whom four are now living: Edwin F., Grace M., Nancy M. and Ernest Claude. Edwin F. was married to Elizabeth K. Adams, in 1904, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth, all living at Adams, Massachusetts.

2. Charles C. Jenks was married to Estella Mosher, of Scottsville,

New York, in 1868. They have one son, Daniel A., all living in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Mr. Jenks has been identified with the manufacture of paper all his life, and is at the present time president of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts.

3. William S. Jenks was married to Cornelia B. Dean, of Cheshire, Massachusetts, in 1881. She died in 1905, leaving her husband and two daughters, Mildred D. and Jessica E., all now living at the Jenks homestead in Adams, Massachusetts.

4. Lucy B. Jenks was married in 1882 to Edward J. Noble, and they have one son, Robert E., all now living at Adams, Massachusetts.

EDWIN F. JENKS.

Edwin F. Jenks, son of the late Edmund D. Jenks (see Jenks family), received his preliminary schooling in Adams and was graduated from Williams College, class of 1893. Immediately thereafter he became associated with the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, with which company he is still connected.

He married in October, 1905, Elizabeth K., daughter of the late John S. Adams, of Adams.

CARLTON THOMAS PHELPS.

Carlton Thomas Phelps, of North Adams, Massachusetts, is a worthy representative in the present generation of one of the early settled families of this country, his ancestors being among the men who founded a nation in the face of difficulties and dangers which would have deterred those of less heroic mould. The founder of the branch of the family to which he belongs was William Phelps, a native of England, from whence he emigrated in 1630, settling in Boston, Massachusetts.

Carlton T. Phelps was born October 13, 1867, in New Ashford, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, a son of George W. and Celestia R. Phelps, natives of Williamstown and New Ashford, Massachusetts, respectively. He was educated in the public schools of North Adams, and Boston University Law School, and after his graduation from the latter institution was admitted to the Berkshire bar, in 1891. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in North Adams, and being a man of sound and active mind, and impressed with the seriousness of professional life, industrious, and of affable demeanor, he has gathered about him a clientage of respectable proportions. He has also devoted a great share of his time in the public service. He was a member of the state legislature from the first Berkshire district, 1894 and 1895; in the latter named year was appointed special justice of the district court of northern Berkshire; and in 1897 appointed standing justice of the same court, in which capacity he is now serving (1905). His long period of service in this office is an eloquent testimonial to his ability as an adjudicator as well as of his sterling integrity. Mr. Phelps has also taken an interest in institutions which will benefit the people of the community, and has served as president of the Berkshire County Co-Operative Bank, and as a director of the North Adams National Bank and the North Adams Trust Company. Mr. Phelps is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Phelps married, August 17, 1886, at North Adams, Massachusetts, Virginia Turner, daughter of Thomas and Mary Turner. Their children are: Christine Mildred, born North Adams, October 5, 1887, a student at Vassar College; and Gordon Winfield, born North Adams, August 11, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which body they take a keen and active interest.

HENRY WALBRIDGE TAFT.

The late Henry Walbridge Taft, president of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield, from the date of the opening of the doors of that institution for business in 1881, up to the time of his decease, September 22, 1904, was born in Sunderland, November 13, 1818, son of Horace W. Taft. His education was completed at the old Amherst Academy. When nineteen years of age he went to Lenox to enter the newspaper business, and for some time was editor of the "Massachusetts Eagle." In a few years he resigned his position in the editorial sanctum, and studied law in the office of the late Henry W. Bishop, who for years was judge of the court of common pleas.

The office of Judge Bishop made an excellent place for the study of jurisprudence, and Mr. Taft, having a very logical mind, naturally was an apt scholar. In 1841 he was admitted to the Berkshire bar. At once thereafter he moved over to West Stockbridge, forming a partnership with Robbins Kellogg, and there remained for ten years. In 1847 he was sent to the legislature as representative from West Stockbridge on the Republican ticket. In 1853 he was appointed register of probate for Berkshire county, and at once returned to Lenox, which was then the county seat. He held the office of register for two years, and in 1856 was appointed clerk of the county courts by the supreme court of Massachusetts to fill out the unexpired term of Charles Sedgwick. From that year until his refusal to accept a renomination in the fall of 1896, Mr. Taft held the office of clerk of the courts continuously. There was only one year when he had any opposition from the Democratic party, that some fifteen years ago, when the Democrats nominated John F. Van Deusen, who came within one hundred votes of winning out. Mr. Taft was always nominated by the Republicans, indorsed by the Democrats, and for many years received the largest vote of any candidate on the county ticket.

The Berkshire county courts were removed from Lenox to Pittsfield in 1871 and on September 12th of that year the present court house was dedicated. There was a distinguished company of people present, and Mr. Taft delivered the historical address. The paper was one of the best historical addresses given in this section, and covered four columns of newspaper space. The county papers at that time printed the entire address. Rev. Dr. Todd pronounced the invocation; Marshall Wilcox gave a brief address, but the historical address of Mr. Taft was the principal feature of the exercises.

In past years Mr. Taft held many positions of trust in corporations and companies. He was one of the original incorporators of the Third National Bank in 1881, was elected its first president, and held the office up to the time of his death. Under his careful and conservative management the bank early became one of the strong financial institutions of the city and has so remained since it was established. Mr. Taft was for years president of the old Stockbridge and Pittsfield railroad, a director from 1879, and second vice-president from 1892 of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company; a director of the Housatonic National Bank in Stockbridge; one of the trustees of the Berkshire Athenaeum, and for years was an active member of the Monday Evening Club, to which he contributed many papers of real interest. From 1876 to 1893 Mr. Taft was a trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum at Northampton. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Antiquarian Society. He possessed excellent literary tastes, was a constant, thoughtful reader, and possessed a very retentive memory. It was a pleasure to hear him tell of the old days of the Berkshire bar and the cases that came before the courts when he was in Lenox. There is one very interesting little story that is told of Mr. Taft when he was editor of the "Massachusetts Eagle" in Lenox. That was a staunch Republican paper, and in its issues before election he had strongly urged all the voters in the town to be sure and get out to vote. When election day came and the ballots had been counted, it was found that every registered voter in town had cast his ballot with one exception, and Mr. Taft himself was that exception.

Soon after coming to Pittsfield, Mr. Taft joined the First Congregational church, and was an active member and regular attendant until his failing health kept him away. He cared little for societies and fraternal organizations and never joined them. While quite often going to the court house, Mr. Taft was seldom seen in the superior court room. He said that he never seemed at home there.

As a writer of poetry Mr. Taft gained considerable local fame especially among the court house attendants and members of the Berkshire bar. While cases were being tried he would frequently write verses bearing upon the suits, and they showed marked literary taste. In one case that was being tried before Judge James M. Barker, Mr. Taft wrote a few verses, handed them to Judge Barker, and received a reply from the Judge also in rhyme. When the court house was being built and the block in which the court proceedings were being held was burned to the ground, enforcing several sittings in the city hall, Mr. Taft wrote a poem that was much admired by his friends.

Mr. Taft was married twice. His first wife was Miss Harriet Worthington, daughter of Dr. Charles Worthington, of Lenox. They were married on October 13, 1842. She dying, on October 1, 1862, Mr. Taft was married to Miss Lucy N. Raymond, daughter of Henry Raymond of Lenox. She died January, 1904. Mr. Taft never had children.

His nearest surviving relative is Mrs. Alfred M. Nichol, of Granville, Ohio.

With fidelity and honor Henry W. Taft held all his positions of trust. In politics, as in all his business affairs, he was the soul of honesty and integrity. He had a very genial, happy way of greeting his friends, and his popularity throughout the county is well illustrated by the very large vote that he received from both parties every five years when he came up for election. In appearance as the present generation knew him, he was of the old New England type of gentleman. At a meeting of members of the Berkshire bar, held at the court house, Pittsfield, October 12, 1904, tributes of appreciation and respect for the late Henry W. Taft were feelingly and fittingly spoken, and a proper minute of the proceedings entered upon the records by suggestion of Judge Aiken. Mr. Taft's long connection with the courts, his faithful services, his veteran acquaintance with the lawyers in practice for the past fifty years, nearly; the public confidence in him and the honorable fame that had come to him, made him a man prominent and esteemed. The tributes were those of sincere respect, of genuine friendship, and acknowledgment of his worthiness and ability.

ABRAHAM BURBANK.

Abraham Burbank, who during his long residence in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was an active and prominent factor in the upbuilding of the town, was born at Feeding Hills, West Springfield, Massachusetts, June 10, 1813.

He is a lineal descendant of John Burbank, Jr., who removed from Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1680, to Suffield, Connecticut, and who is supposed to have been the son of John Burbank, of Rowley, Connecticut, who was made a freeman in 1640. Abraham Burbank, son of John Burbank, Jr., was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1759, and a successful lawyer. He received, with his brother, from the English government, a large tract of land lying in the towns of Agawam, Suffield, Southwick and West Springfield. On December 26, 1770, he married Sarah Pomeroy, and settled on a portion of the tract of three thousand acres included in his share of the grant. Arthur Burbank, son of Abraham and Sarah (Pomeroy) Burbank, was born in 1782, and died in 1839. He married Sarah Bates, November 27, 1810, and by her had seven children: Sarah; Abraham; Mrs. Mary Glines, of Vermont; Mrs. Susan Wright, of Fitchburg; Mrs. Hannah Hurd, of Pittsfield; Theodore, and James. Mrs. Burbank died at the advanced age of eighty-three years, at the home in Pittsfield provided for her by her son Abraham.

Abraham Burbank was brought up in comparative poverty, his father having been cheated out of the land which he had inherited. When eight years of age he went to live with his maternal grandfather, Eleazer Bates, by whom he was trained to habits of industry and thrift. He attended the district school eight weeks all told, the remainder of his time being spent in doing chores on the farm. When he was twelve years old his grandfather died, and three years later he began to learn the carpenter's trade with William Bliss, of Springfield, from whom he was to receive fifty dollars per year. In a few months Mr. Bliss failed, and the young apprentice worked for a time for a Mr. Smith, and then followed his former employer to Michigan. Finishing his apprenticeship and afterward working a year as journeyman for Mr. Bliss, he received as pay seventy-five dollars in money and a set of tools. Going then to Schenectady, New York, he worked on the old strap railroad which connected Albany with Saratoga, and from there returned home, making the trip by boat to Albany, thence by stage to Westfield.

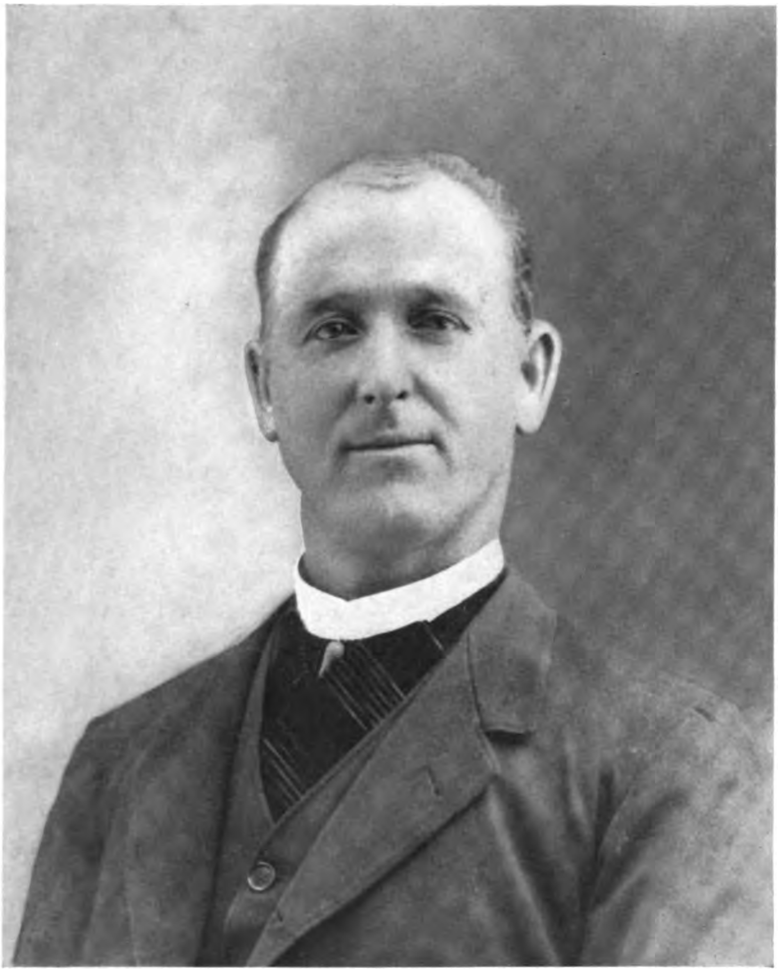
In passing through Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Mr. Burbank, then but nineteen years of age, was impressed with the natural advantages of the place and its appearance and energetic activity. Making a brief visit with his parents, he gave to his mother all the money that he had saved except one half-dollar, and, taking his tools upon his back, walked to Pittsfield. He secured work at his trade, receiving seventy-five cents a day, from which he had to board himself. Subsequently his brother James joined him here, and they were given eighteen dollars a month each, at first, and afterward twenty dollars a month. Mr. Burbank worked first for Colonel McKay, father of Gordon McKay, of Boston; he afterward built his first house, a plank one, under contract, for old Mr. Cary, near the present Pomeroy estate on West Housatonic street.

Mr. Burbank purchased land on Fenn street, erected a house thereon, and two years after its completion sold the same for seven hundred dollars, for which he took a note. Then, through inducements offered by Mr. Shearer, he went to Plymouth, Michigan, to clear up land and settle. Failing, however, to collect the money due on his house when the note matured, he sold his property in Michigan and returned to Massachusetts. In 1839 he again sold his house, this time for eight hundred dollars in cash, with which he purchased land back of what is now Central Block, and built thereon a residence for himself, the present site of E. D. Jones & Co.'s machine shop being their garden. There he had a bowling alley which he kept open evenings, while in the daytime he worked with his men, erecting among other buildings the parsonage of the First church, the Colt House, and Colonel Jaynes's residence. In 1847 he purchased a lot on North street for ten thousand dollars, and, borrowing six thousand dollars, put up a block of six stores, not far north of West street. This, his first large venture, proved successful beyond his expectations, and paved the way for his future prosperity. He next purchased the land now occupied by the Central Block, quite near his own residence, on which he built tenements, and rented them until 1857, when he sold the same for sixteen thousand dollars. After the buildings were burned he repurchased the land for fifty thousand dollars, and sold it the following week to Jones & Russell at an advance of ten thousand dollars.

In 1857 Mr. Burbank purchased two large blocks of land on North street, formerly used as an orchard and cattle-show grounds, for twenty-two thousand dollars, which is but a small part of the present value of the property. Three years later he made another substantial investment, buying the Colonel P. L. Hall estate for twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars. This included the land now occupied by the American House, and north of that (with the exception of two stores) to Union street, and, with the exception of eight rods, back to Francis avenue. Opening up Union and Sumner streets, he sold land enough on those thoroughfares to more than pay for the entire property. Shortly afterward he erected the Berkshire House, and for ninety-five hundred dollars puchased ninety-five acres of land, on which he opened Burbank street, and, laying out twenty acres in building lots, sold each one at a good price; he also built Springside, and sold it for ten thousand dollars. In 1863 he became owner of the Durant farm, and after opening Second street, gave one-half (five acres) of it to the county for the jail site. In 1873 he purchased the Goodrich farm for twenty-seven thousand dollars, named it Evening Side, erected several houses, and sold many lots. For seventeen thousand dollars he purchased the site of the Burbank House, near which the Union Depot of the two railroads now stands. He built houses by the hundreds, sold some of them and rented some, and owned much real estate in other parts of the county. The poor lad that walked into Pittsfield, hungry and tired, almost penniless, became a king of real estate dealers, and could draw his check for three-fourths of a million, at the least. He was always considerate of those less fortunate than himself, and ever ready to assist those who were willing to work. He was at one time chief of the local fire department. He uniformly voted the Republican ticket, but took no active part in politics. He was one of the founders and a charter member of the Pittsfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in a banking way was one of its directors for several years. He was also a Mason, belonging to Mystic Lodge. He changed his membership from the Episcopal to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife was a member and he a class leader and steward. He owned a seat in that church, and likewise one in the Baptist church and in the South Street church.

On April 13, 1834, two months prior to attaining his majority, Mr. Burbank married Miss Julia N. Brown, a young lady a year his senior, who had lived for a number of years in the family of Colonel McKay. She was born in Colerain, of Scotch-Irish ancestors, being a daughter of James Brown, a farmer, and a niece of Joseph Shearer. The story of this marriage savors of romance. Miss Brown's brother was to be married at Lebanon Spings. Mr. Burbank, being asked to perform the office of best man at the wedding, hesitated at first, but finally consented, and, Miss Brown being bridesmaid, they together "stood up" with the young couple. After the dinner which formed a part of the festivities of the occasion, Mr. Burbank said to Miss Brown, "Julia, let us be married, too." She consented, and the ceremony was immediately performed that made them one. She had a cash capital of three hundred dollars, and they at once began housekeeping. Of their ten children two died in childhood, and eight attained years of maturity.

James A Browne



C. H. Burbank.

namely: George W., James, Charles H., William P., Mary Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Henry A. Smith; Sarah Jane, deceased, who was the wife of W. W. Lamb; Roland E., and Merrick E. On April 13, 1884, at Hotel Burbank in Pittsfield, the golden anniversary of their wedding was celebrated, among the guests then present being many of the leading people of the city, county and state. A grand banquet was served, and the bride and groom of fifty years before received from their friends many costly and elegant gifts. Mr. Burbank died in November, 1887, while Mrs. Burbank survived him nearly ten years, passing away August 22, 1897. Of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Burbank,

James Arthur Burbank, deceased, born September 12, 1839, was a successful business man of Pittsfield, and a valued and valuable member of the Methodist church, as is his son James A. Burbank, Jr., the latter being one of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church, Pittsfield.

CHARLES HENRY BURBANK.

Charles Henry Burbank, of Pittsfield, son of the late Abraham and Julia N. (Brown) Burbank, was born in the city of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 29, 1844.

Charles H. Burbank attended first the public schools and subsequently a boarding-school at Lanesboro, thereby acquiring a practical education. At twenty years of age, when the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry was reorganized, the Civil war being then in progress, he enlisted in Company K, at Readville, and marched to Boston, where he was mustered into service. Going to Baltimore, Maryland, he was assigned to guard duty around the military hospital and over Confederate prisoners. The regiment was subsequently dispersed, and its men distributed to different sections, but Mr. Burbank remained on guard duty until the close of the war, and then was mustered out at Readville.

Upon his return to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, he engaged in business with his father, who was conducting a large amount of building in Pittsfield, and among the buildings erected while this connection continued were the old and the new Burbank Houses (the former afterward called the Brunswick, and the latter now the Pittsfield House), the Burbank Block near the railroad bridge, the old Yellow Block on North street, and many other prominent structures in the town. Shortly after the death of his father, which occurred in 1887, Charles Henry Burbank discontinued his building operations, and has since devoted his time to the care of his estate. In 1890 he purchased the fine old Bigelow place in West street, where he now resides. He has about an acre of land near the residence, with some other real estate property adjoining, and also owns real estate through all parts of the city. He votes somewhat independently on political questions, and, though he has always taken a keen interest in all concerns of public moment, has never sought or held office. He was formerly a member of Greylock Hook and Ladder Company, and for two terms belonged to the Allen Guards. of the State Militia.

On December 15, 1869, Mr. Burbank was united in marriage with Jennie Brooks, of Tewksbury, England, and the issue of this union was five children: Charles Archibald, stock broker, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Robert Abraham, a resident of New York; Sarah Jane; Elisha Stocking, and Reginald I. Mr. and Mrs. Burbank attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES JAMES PALMER.

Charles James Palmer, a prominent divine of Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, traces his descent back to the early settlers of colonial days. William Palmer, the first of the name to settle in America, was born in England, came to America, and in 1636 and 1637 resided in Watertown, removed to Newbury in 1637, and to Hampton in 1638. At Watertown he married Grace, widow of Thomas Rogers. The direct line of descent is as follows: William, mentioned above (1); Christopher, born about 1626 (2); Samuel, born November 25, 1652 (3); Jonathan, born March 26, 1698 (4); Trueworthy, born Hampton, New Hampshire, July 20, 1749, died June 25, 1830, at Conway, New Hampshire (5); Jonathan, born January 15, 1782 (6); James Monroe, born October 5, 1822, died May 23, 1897 (7); and Charles James (8), the subject of this sketch.

James Monroe Palmer, the seventh in line of descent from the founder of the family in America, and the father of Charles James Palmer, was born in Exeter, Maine, October 5, 1822. After receiving a good preparatory education he attended the Colby University of Waterville, Maine, from which he was graduated in the class of 1847. He then entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, at Bangor, Maine, and was graduated in the class of 1853. He was a clergyman in his day, and was noted for his charity. He was also a member of the business world, employing his spare time as an insurance agent. He affiliated with the Republican party but took no active part in political life. He married December 2, 1853, Caroline Frances Bacon, born January 7, 1830, in Waterville, Maine, daughter of Eben F. and Jane (Faunce) Bacon. Eben F. Bacon was born in 1796. Mrs. Palmer's grandfather was Eben Bacon.

Charles James Palmer, son of James Monroe and Caroline Frances (Bacon) Palmer, was born November 4, 1854, in Fairfield, Maine. After thorough preparation, he entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874. He then entered the General Theological Seminary at New York, from which he was graduated in 1878. He was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, June 19, 1878, and immediately commenced active service. After brief temporary work in other places, he came to Lanesboro, Massachusetts, as minister in charge of St. Luke's church, beginning his work here in September, 1880, and remaining until 1899. He then resigned his ministry in this church, accepting an appointment as county missionary for Berkshire county, a position which he still holds. He continues to reside in Lanesboro. He has never held any important political offices, and is very liberal-minded in his political views, as, indeed, he is broad-minded in his views on all subjects in general. He is active in organizing and promoting all charitable undertakings, and is beloved by all who have had the benefit of his ministrations. Rev. Palmer married, January 19, 1881, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Helen M. Watson, daughter of J. D. and R. C. Watson. By this union he had one child, Helen E., born January 23, 1882. He married (second), October 15, 1885, Gertrude S. Barnes, daughter of D. C. and H. S. Barnes. Rev. and Mrs. Palmer are the parents of two children: Edward J. B., born October 3, 1886; and Annie E., born April 8, 1893.

JOHN B. BEEBE, M. D.

That southern Berkshire county places a high estimate upon the professional ability of the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs, is evidenced by the extent of his practice and is justified by

Richard Ruble

the good which he has wrought. He was born in North Egremont in 1869, son of the late Dr. Richard and Ellen (Hatch) Beebe, the former a native of Canaan, the latter of Hillsdale, New York, and respectively of English and Scotch descent.

The founder of the American Beebe family was John Beebe, a native of East Farndon, Northamptonshire, England, who came to the American colonies in 1650, as stated in his will, recorded in Hartford, Connecticut. Of his descendants, Hezekiah Beebe, great-grandfather of Dr. John B. Beebe, had a son Hosea, who married Altana Valentine, of Richmond, Virginia, collaterally connected with that distinguished surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott. Hosea Beebe was a leading agriculturist of Canaan. His son, Richard, born October 12, 1824, took up the study of medicine, was graduated from Berkshire Medical College, class of 1853, remained for two years thereafter in the practice of his profession with Dr. Timothy Childs, Pittsfield, and in 1855 established himself at North Egremont, where he continued to reside throughout the remainder of his life. He died October 20, 1896. His wife, Ellen Hatch, to whom he was married January 6, 1855, was a daughter of Isaac and Minerva (Ward) Hatch. Isaac Hatch was one of the widely known and especially popular early inn-keepers of the Albany-Hartford pike in the days when such thoroughfares were the nation's great arteries of traffic, and the competent host was a mine of information and a power in the land. His wife was descended from that historic family of New England which numbered among its members General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Of six children born to Dr. and Mrs. Richard Beebe, two died in infancy. Of the survivors, the eldest, Dr. George H. Beebe, is a resident of Pittsfield (see sketch in this publication); Dr. John B., the immediate subject of this narrative; Mary B., wife of Dr. Emmett Nivers, of Hillsdale, and has a child, Eleanor Caroline; and

Carrie E., wife of Edward Herrington, merchant of Hillsdale, and has a child, Burton Hatch Herrington.

John B. Beebe received his general education in Great Barrington, took up the study of medicine primarily under his father's preceptorship and subsequently with Dr. Vanderveer of Albany, New York, and was graduated from Albany Medical College, valedictorian of the class of 1893. After two years' service as one of the staff of house physicians of Albany City Hospital, Dr. Beebe established himself in practice at Great Barrington. He married Louise, daughter of the late John C. Taylor, an old resident and prominent agriculturist of southern Berkshire county. Dr. and Mrs. Beebe have two children: Minerva Olive and Richard Beebe.

E. B. CULVER.

Among the respected citizens of Berkshire county must be numbered E. B. Culver, of Great Barrington. Mr. Culver is descended from English ancestors. Moses Culver was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, Moses E. Culver, a prosperous farmer, married Martha Miner, and they were the parents of four children, among them a son, E. B., mentioned further hereinafter. Mrs. Culver died in October, 1861, and her husband passed away in 1894. They were both respected and loved by all who knew them. Mr. Culver for fifty years was a deacon in the Baptist church.

E. B. Culver, son of Moses E. and Martha (Miner) Culver, was born July 21, 1849, in East Lee, Massachusetts, and received a common and high school education. Until attaining his majority he assisted his father in the labors of the farm, and was afterward engaged for a time in teaching school. After spending some time in traveling with a professor of electricity, he went in September, 1875, to Great Barrington, where he engaged in the undertaking business. His first wagon was constructed by himself, he having learned in early life the trade of wagon-building. His next enterprise was the furniture business, which he conducted on a large scale. Returning after a time to the undertaking business, he was very successful, built up gradually an extensive connection, and is now at the head of a large undertaking and livery establishment.

Mr. Culver married, in 1875, Alice M. Pixley, and they have four children: Clarence C., Ethel L., Bertha A., and Almon T. Culver.

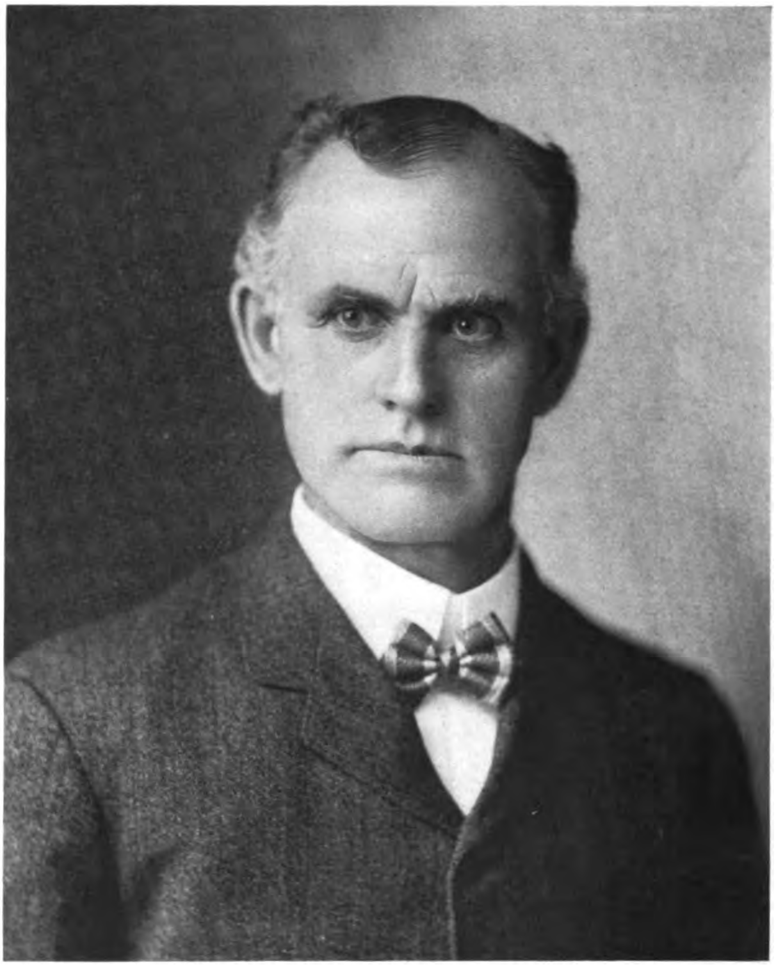
EDWIN JAMES VAN LENNEP.

While the name of Van Lennep is held in reverence throughout Christendom, and is peculiarly dear to laborers in the foreign mission field, it may be said to belong in a special sense to Berkshire county, the present representative of the family, Edwin James Van Lennep residing at Great Barrington, as principal of the Sedgwick Institute. The Van Lennep family was originally a mercantile one, having its home in Holland, and being prominently identified with the commerce of that country.

Henry John Van Lennep was born in Holland, and in early life went on a mercantile mission to Asia. He afterward came to the United States and entered Amherst College, where his career was a very brilliant one. Such facility did he possess in foreign languages that he was able to preach in no fewer than five different tongues. Mr. Van Lennep subsequently went as a missionary to Asia, where he labored successfully for a number of years. He married Emily, daughter of Isaac Bird, a noted scholar, and they were the parents of six children, three of whom are living: William Bird, a surgeon of high repute, residing in Philadelphia. Edwin James, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Henry Martin, a celebrated musician of London, England. Mr. Van Lennep spent his last years in Berkshire county, and it was here that his death took place. Of him it may truly be said that "he rests from his labors and his works do follow him."

Edwin James Van Lennep, son of Henry John and Emily (Bird) Van Lennep, was born at Tocat, Central Asia Minor, Turkey, and as a boy was brought to the United States to be educated at the Sedgwick Institute, where he was prepared to enter Princeton University. In 1878 he graduated from that institution with the two degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Not long after, he came to reside in Great Barrington as a professor at the Sedgwick Institute. This school was founded about fifty years ago by Mr. Sedgwick, as a select boarding school, the object of which was to prepare boys for college. Professor Van Lennep became principal of the Institute, in the management and control of which he was much assisted by his father during the latter's life-time. Under the leadership of Professor Van Lennep the school has in all respects more than maintained its old-time reputation, keeping its place in the front rank of educational institutions. Professor Van Lennep is a member of the Congregational church, in which he holds the office of deacon, and is actively engaged in Sunday school work.

Professor Van Lennep married Alice Norton, daughter of Luke Shedd, and of the four children born to them three are living: Emily B., Clara H., and Henry J. Van Lennep.



Samuel. J. Parker

SAMUEL I. PARKER.

The Parker family became residents of Dalton in 1820, and its members have invariably acquitted themselves with credit in the different callings which they have accepted. The elder Samuel I. Parker and his wife, Jane E. (Curtis) Parker, the parents of the principal subject of this sketch, were highly respected residents of Dalton in their day, and reared a number of children, the survivors of whom are: Jennie, who is now Mrs. Armington; Samuel I., who will be referred to at length presently; and Grenville A., who is the subject of another sketch in this work.

The younger Samuel I. Parker was born in Dalton, November 7, 1848. He was educated in the district school of his neighborhood, and at an early age entered the railway service as a fireman, subsequently becoming a locomotive engineer. After following that occupation for a period of five years he relinquished it in order to engage in agricultural pursuits, which he continued for two years, at the expiration of which time he went to Missouri and resided there for a like period. Returning to Dalton he was for a number of years engaged in general farming on his own account, and for a period of five years he managed the Allen stock farm. From 1893 to the present time he has occupied the responsible position of watchman at the Government Paper Mills, fulfilling his duties with commendable regularity and faithfulness. The attractive appearance of his house is indicative of refined tastes and thoroughly in keeping with the urbanity and intelligence which has long characterized the residents of Dalton. In politics he supports the Democratic party, but takes no active part in civic affairs beyond the exercise of his elective privileges. In 1886 he was elected a member of the board of selectmen. He is a member of Dalton Grange, of which he was master in 1885.

On July 5, 1868, Mr. Parker was united in marriage with Miss Grace S. Barton, a daughter of Henry A. and Dorcas Barton, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, the former of Chesterfield, Hampshire county, and his wife was born in Lenox, Berkshire county. The children of Henry A. and Dorcas Barton are: Grace S., Henry A., Lephia O. and Wesley B. Barton. Grace S. is now Mrs. Parker, and Lephia O. is now Mrs. Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker have reared a family of five children, namely: Grace E., born December 16, 1869; Frank I., September 1, 1871; Lucy Ethel, February 4, 1874; Lyle B., September 26, 1875; and Ruby A., September 13, 1888. Grace E. Parker was married, December 28, 1903, to Charles Hedrick. Frank I. Parker married Carrie Bristol, of Buffalo, New York, June 8, 1898, and has two children—Samuel W., born March 29, 1899, and Ethel C., born October 23, 1900. Lucy Ethel Parker was married October 21, 1901, to John Gerst, and their children are: Donald P., born September 3, 1902, and George S., born January 9, 1905. Lyle B. Parker married Edna Groesbeck, June 15, 1904; they have one daughter, Harriet M., born July 18, 1905. The family attend the Congregational church.

JOHN THOMAS POWER.

The late John T. Power, who lost his life in an accident on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, near Buffalo, in March, 1890, was a native of Berkshire county, having been born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, July 11, 1844. His father, William H. Power, was the first station agent in Pittsfield for the Boston & Albany Railroad. William H. Power subsequently removed with his family to Hudson, leaving his son John in the care of his maternal grandfather, the late James Buell, then secretary of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

John T. Power received his education in the public schools of Pittsfield, and as a young man entered the employ as one of the clerical staff in the office of the L. Pomeroy Sons Woolen Manufacturing Company, where he received that thorough business training which had its fruition in an unusually successful business career. His first business venture was as a dealer in manufacturers' supplies on West street, in Pittsfield, in which he was associated with Colonel Thomas Colt. He subsequently conducted this business alone. In January, 1882, he entered into partnership association with William E. Tillotson, woolen manufacturer of West Pittsfield, the business thereafter being carried on under the firm name of Tillotson & Power. Here the practical experience gained by Mr. Power in his early connection with the Pomeroy mills was of the greatest value in the development of his new interest, and the establishment soon took rank with the most progressive of similar concerns in Massachusetts. The members of this firm, in conjunction with Mr. D. M. Collins, subsequently established another of the thriving industries of Pittsfield under the name of the Berkshire Knitting Mills Company. In addition to looking after the financial interests of the industries with which he was identified, Mr. Power acted at times as their traveling representative, and it was on one of these business trips that he lost his life as above mentioned.

Mr. Power was a consistent, valued and valuable member of the First Congregational church of Pittsfield, was one of its board of deacons, and held other offices in the parish and society for many years. He was active also in furthering the interests of such institutions as the Young Men's Christian Association and Union for Home Work. Indeed, no beneficent or benevolent movement failed to appeal warmly to or find substantial support from this humane Christian gentleman. He enlisted as sergeant in Company K, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was on duty in Baltimore during the exciting Civil war days in that border city.

Mr. Power married, September 2, 1868, Charlotte A., daughter of William D. Goodman, now a resident of Pittsfield.

CHARLES S. FERRY.

The firm of Charles S. Ferry & Son, lumber dealers, of Pittsfield, conducting one of the largest concerns of its kind in Western Massachusetts, was established by the late Charles S. Ferry in 1886. He was born in 1825, in Chicopee, Massachusetts, and died at Salt Lake City, March 30, 1899. For thirty years he was a lumber dealer and planing mill proprietor in Springfield, Massachusetts. His sons Charles K. and Fred G. Ferry are successfully conducting the business.

FRANK D. STAFFORD, M. D.

An ex-member of the Vermont legislature, and formerly mayor of North Adams, Dr. Stafford is favorably known throughout Berkshire county and Southern Vermont, and is decidedly progressive both as a medical practitioner and a citizen.

Frank D. Stafford, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Stamford, Vermont, August 15, 1856. His parents were Joel C. Stafford and Jane A. (Stroud) Stafford, the former of whom was a prosperous farmer, and both were life-long residents of the Green Mountain State. His early education was begun in the public schools of his native town and continued at the Williamstown (Massachusetts) high school. His professional studies were pursued in the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1878, and he immediately began the general practice of medicine in Whitingham, that state. After residing in Whitingham for thirteen years he deemed it advisable to remove to North Adams, where a much broader field for professional advancement was open to him, and he has ever since practiced both medicine and surgery in that city with unqualified success. While residing in Vermont he represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature for the years 1888 and 1889, and after his removal to North Adams he continued his active interest in civic affairs to such an extent as to cause his election to the mayoralty of that city in 1901. The success of his first year's administration was so pronounced as to insure his successive re-election for the years 1902 and 1903, and during his entire term of office he directed the city's business in a most wise, economical and progressive manner. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

In addition to his professional body affiliations, which include the Vermont State and the Berkshire County Medical Societies, Dr. Stafford is a member of the Masonic order (lodge, chapter and commandery), the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Manchester Unity.

Dr. Stafford was united in marriage at Whitingham, with Miss Flora A. Ballou, daughter of the late Hosea B. and Adeline (Murdock) Ballou.

JAMES E. HUNTER.

The Hunter family, to which the well-known North Adams family of manufacturers belong, is of ancient Scotch origin, and is the progeny of James and Janet (Walker) Hunter, who immigrated about the year 1835.

James Hunter was born in Galashiels, Scotland, the chief seat of the Scotch tweed manufacture. His parents were James and Mary (Blaikie) Hunter, industrious and sturdy Presbyterians who spent their entire lives in their native land. Accompanied by his family he came to the United States, locating in Oakesville, New York, where he was employed for about three years in a woolen-goods manufactory, a business he had become thoroughly conversant with in the old Scotch borough previously mentioned. From Oakesville he removed to North Adams, where he was for some time superintendent of the dyeing and other departments of the Brown and Harris woolen mills. He was subsequently associated with Robert McLellan and a Mr. Magee in erecting and operating the first cotton factory established in Greylock, but a few years later he exchanged that property for an iron foundry in North Adams. This enterprise, which he inaugurated without pretention to stir or ostentation, rapidly expanded into much larger proportions under his able management, and finally developed into the present Hunter Machine Manufacturing Company. In addition to his prominence in the early industrial development of North Adams he was closely identified with its financial interests, and held the presidency of the Berkshire County Bank. In local public affairs he participated quite conspicuously, serving with marked ability for several terms upon the board of selectmen under the old town government, and in various other ways he displayed a profound interest in the general welfare of the town. His religious affiliations were with the Congregationalists, and he held a deaconship in that church for more than forty years. James and Janet Hunter were the parents of six children: James E., Margaret, Robert, Mary, Isabella R. and Andrew W. Margaret married Martin C. Jewett and is no longer living. Robert Hunter enlisted for service in defense of his country during the Civil war, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Mary is the wife of Charles H. Williams. Isabella R. (also deceased) was the wife of George W. Chase.

James E. Hunter was born in Galashiels, and at an early age was brought by his parents to America. He acquired a district school education, which at that time constituted the only system of public education in vogue in this locality, and while still young entered his father's employ. By practical experience in every detail he made himself proficient in each separate branch of the business, thus becoming entirely familiar with the manufacture of machinery as a whole, and in due time was admitted to partnership. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the Hunter Machine Manufacturing Company, and as its president is practically responsible for the full measure of success enjoyed by this enterprise in recent years. Although not active in civic affairs he is nevertheless ready to render his share of public service when occasion demands, and while acting as commissioner of public works labored zealously to protect the city's interests in that direction. He is a leading member and deacon of the Congregational church.

Mr. Hunter married Miss Caroline Durant, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Their children are: Anna, widow of Colonel John Bracewell; James D., vice president of the Hunter Machine Manufacturing Company; Margaret, wife of W. W. Richmond; Helen, wife of Edward Davis; Janet, wife of David A. Russell; and two others who did not live to maturity.

JOHN B. LAMOUREUX.

Deprived of the educational advantages so freely accorded the children of the present day, Mr. Lamoureux was consequently compelled to depend upon his own inherent resources, and has therefore acquired the prosperity he now enjoys solely through his native energy and perseverance.

Mr. Lamoureux belongs to a French family of remote antiquity. The first of his ancestors in America came from France to Canada about one hundred and fifty years ago, settling on the east side of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec. They were sturdy and industrious people, possessing indomitable courage, and bought land which they cultivated, and which became profitable homes. Henry Lamoureux, John B. Lamoureux's grandfather, was a lifelong resident of the province of Quebec. His children were: Useb, Henry, Adele, Margaret, Elsie, Olive, and two others whose names are not at hand.

Useb Lamoureux, father of John B., reared a large family in his native province and resided there until 1870, when he came to Massachusetts, first locating in Hinsdale. Four years later he removed to Holyoke, this state, and resided there for the remainder of his life. The maiden name of his wife was Louise Boyer, who was also a native of Canada. She became the mother of twelve children, namely: Georginia, Dulcinia, Joseph, Margaret, Louise, neither of whom are now living; John B., the principal subject of this sketch; Matilda, who is now the widow of James La Point; Adeline, wife of Henry Laprise; Olive, wife of Augustus Gauthier; Eliza, wife of Napoleon Larivie; Agnes, wife of A. N. Du Fresne; and Napoleon, who married Mrs. Elsie Thibeault.

John B. Lamoureux was born in St. Phillippe, Province of Quebec.

March 9, 1848. Compelled at an early age by force of circumstances to support himself as best he could, he endured trials and hardships which are entirely unknown to boys of the present day. The inherited courage and perseverance of his ancestors, essential qualities which have from infancy predominated in his character, came to his rescue and successfully guided him through the vicissitudes of youth and early manhood to the position of prosperity he ultimately obtained. At the age of twenty-two years he came with his parents to Hinsdale, where he has ever since resided. Having served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade he became an expert in that calling, which he has followed continuously and with excellent financial results for the past thirty-five years. Fully appreciating the lesson derived from the experience of his earlier years, he determined that his children should begin the activities of life upon a more substantial basis than that which destiny had allotted to him, and his long continued devotion to the severest kind of toil has therefore been to him a labor of love and parental foresight in behalf of his offspring. This laudable determination has been rigidly adhered to and faithfully executed, with the result that his children are all properly educated and fitted for useful positions in life. Incidentally he has through the medium of an honest purpose and conscientious dealing created for himself a large and profitable business as a horseshoer and general blacksmith, and his steadfast adherence to principles of righteousness and integrity has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Lamoureux was married in Hinsdale, January 2, 1872, to Miss Josephine Bunyan, who is also a native of the province of Quebec. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living: 1. Joseph, born October 27, 1873, who is a blacksmith in the employ of his father. 2. Napoleon, born September 26, 1875, who is an officer in the regular army, attached to the Second Regiment United States Cavalry, has served with distinction in the Philippine Islands for six years, and now ranks as sergeant-major. 3. Henry, born June 14, 1877, who is a graduate of Troy Business College, Troy, New York; is now a conductor on the Boston and Maine Railway. 4. Nicholas F., born January 4, 1879, learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father, and is now following that occupation. 5. Ida, born November 8, 1880, who is an efficient bookkeeper, now employed by a Pittsfield business house. 6. Agnes, born May 31, 1882, is an expert stenographer. 7. Olive, born May 1, 1885, who is a graduate of a business college, and a musician of unusual ability, whose services are in demand for all popular musical and social functions.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

CHARLES LINDON JOHNSON.

That "a prophet hath honor save in his own country" is the rule is doubtless true, and that the subject of this narrative is an exception that proves that rule, is equally true, in so far as his local reputation for professional skill is concerned.

He was born in Pittsfield, November 4, 1871, son of Charles E. and Lucy (Persons) Johnson, both natives of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. His general education was received in the public schools of Pittsfield, where he also learned the trade of machinist, in which he was for a short time thereafter employed. Before attaining his majority, however, he had decided upon adopting the dental profession as his life work, and as a necessary preliminary sought and obtained employment with a competent dental practitioner, Dr. A. W. Gaheler, of Pittsfield. He subsequently worked for Dr. Gaheler's brother, a leading dentist of Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1893 he went to Boston to enter
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

C. L. Johnson

the service of Dr. J. H. Daly, professor of operative dentistry in the Boston Dental (now Tufts) College, a connection which continued for two years, and afforded unusual facilities for both the study and practice of his chosen profession. For a brief period thereafter he was associated with Dr. Baxter, at Northampton, Massachusetts, and in 1895 returned to Pittsfield to resume work under his original preceptor, Dr. Galieler, this time well-equipped to assume a considerable share of an extensive practice. He passed the examination of the Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Dentistry in Pittsfield, July 15, 1897; was elected a member of Massachusetts State Dental Society, June 1, 1898; and passed the examination of Board of Registration of New Hampshire in March, 1902. In March, 1900, he established himself in practice in his present offices in Wright Block, Pittsfield, and has won the confidence of a constantly widening circle of patrons. Dr. Johnson is an exceptionally vigorous specimen of manhood, and has given his native city much valuable and strenuous service as a member of the fire department. For four years he served with exceptional efficiency as engineer of the steamer and is still a call man of the department.

He was married, February 9, 1905, to Mae, daughter of William Nivison, paper maker of the Byron-Weston Company, Dalton, the ceremony taking place at the office of the American Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland, while the lady in question was visiting relatives in Scotland.

JAMES M. LINNEHAN.

A retired Pittsfield merchant and a member of the board of public works, Mr. Linnehan was tendered the support of both political parties at his reappointment to that board the present year, and has therefore proved his devotion to the best interest of the municipality as well as his good citizenship.

He is of Irish descent, his parents, the late Michael and Catherine (Tomey) Linnehan, having emigrated from Ireland nearly sixty years ago, settling in Berkshire county. Michael Linnehan was for many years employed in the Richmond iron mines. He was an honest, hard-working man and took special care to instill into the minds of his children the value of industry, and his efforts in that direction have borne good fruit. All of his children have become worthy men and women, and one of his sons, Dennis Linnehan, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, defended the cause of the union for three years during the Civil war. Michael Linnehan died when his son James M. was nine years old.

James M. Linnehan was born in Pittsfield, educated in the public schools, and during his boyhood and youth was employed at farming and gardening. He entered mercantile business as a clerk for Messrs. Casey and Bacon, with whom he remained for some time, and when opportunity permitted he engaged in the grocery business on his own account. He continued in trade for a period of twenty-one years, realizing excellent financial results, and recently withdrew from active business pursuits. He has long been a leading spirit in local Democratic politics, but without official aspirations. In 1904 he was appointed a member of the board of public works, in which capacity he rendered such able and praiseworthy service as to cause his reappointment in 1905 by a Republican administration, and he has effectually demonstrated his desire to protect and advance the city's interests in a non-partisan as well as a conscientious manner.

Mr. Linnehan is a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association, the Knights of Columbus, St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) church, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret C. Hanrahan, of Pittsfield. Their children are: Margaret, born in 1890; William, in 1892; Edward, in 1894; Catherine, in 1900; Mary, in 1902, and Agnes, in 1904.

HENRY D. SEDGWICK.

Henry D. Sedgwick, numbered among the honored dead of Massachusetts, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of the state, and represented a family that through successive generations from the early colonization of New England down to the present time has borne an important part in shaping the history of state and nation along legislative and judicial lines.

Robert Sedgwick, the progenitor of the family in America, came from England to the New World in 1636, and for nearly two decades was one of the leading and influential citizens of the Charlestown colony, his strong intelligence and patriotic spirit well qualifying him for the high official honors to which he was called. He served as deputy to the general court, as selectman, and as commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the oldest military organization in continuous existence in the country. Later he was major-general of the Massachusetts militia, and subsequently was commissioned by Oliver Cromwell military governor of the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies. He was discharging the duties of that position when his death occurred, 1656.

Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, no less distinguished than the first American ancestor, was born in Connecticut in 1746. He was a delegate to the continental congress, and following the Revolutionary war was several terms a member of the national house of representatives, acting as its speaker for one term, and taking an important part in framing constructive legislation. He was for one term a member of the United States senate, and throughout the years of his manhood he continued in the active practice of law until elevated to the bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts, where he served until his death, in 1813.

Henry Dwight Sedgwick, second son of Judge Theodore Sedgwick, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and completed his education by graduating from Williams College with the class of 1804. Having prepared for the bar, he practiced in New York city for many years, the firm of H. D. & R. Sedgwick occupying a position of distinctive precedence there. He married a daughter of that eminent jurist, the Hon. George Richards Minot, at one time judge of the municipal court of Boston, in which city Mrs. Sedgwick was born.

Their son, Henry D. Sedgwick, born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, August 16, 1824, prepared for college in a private school conducted by Samuel D. Parker, in his native town. When a youth of fifteen he matriculated in Harvard, and, pursuing a classical course, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1845. He prepared for the bar as a student in the law office of his cousin in New York City, Theodore Sedgwick, Jr., and his preliminary reading was supplemented by a course in the Harvard Law School. Following his admission to the bar of New York state in 1846 he took charge of his cousin's law practice, and a few years later entered into partnership with James H. Storrs, practicing for many years under the firm name of Storrs & Sedgwick, with an extensive and important clientele. On the dissolution of the partnership he practiced alone until his retirement from active connection with the profession in 1893, his son, Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., becoming his successor in the management of important legal interests in New York.

As an author of legal works Henry D. Sedgwick was equally well known. He was the editor of two editions of "Sedgwick on Damages," which he greatly enlarged and which has long been regarded as authority. He was also the author of "Sedgwick's Leading Cases in the Law of Damages," and for many years he was the secretary of the New York Law Institute. He belonged to the New York City Bar Association and to the New York State Bar Association, and the position which he held among his colleagues is indicated by the fact that he was for many years honored with its secretaryship.

Mr. Sedgwick's interest in community affairs was deep and sincere, and was manifest by his tangible support of many progressive measures. He made his home in Stockbridge, and was the president of the Stockbridge Casino from its formation until his death. A communicant of the Episcopal church, he also served as one of its vestrymen, and through a long period was a member and president of the Library Association of Stockbridge, and president of the Laurel Hill Association, or Village Improvement Society. As the champion of many measures of reform and improvement, as well as through his personal characteristics, he so endeared himself to his fellow townsmen that his death was deeply deplored in his home community, while the state mourned the loss of a distinguished son.

Mr. Sedgwick was married in 1857 to Miss Henrietta Ellery Sedgwick, of New York, a daughter of Robert Sedgwick, and a great-granddaughter of William Ellery, of Rhode Island, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sedgwick were the parents of five children: Henry D., Jr., lawyer and author of New York; Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of the Episcopal church at Williamstown, Massachusetts; Alexander, Jane Minot, and Ellery, who is assistant editor of the *Youth's Companion,* of Boston, Massachusetts. A man of scholarly attainments, leaving to the world the fruits of a cultured and well disciplined mind in valuable legal volumes, and the impress of his individuality for good upon local progress and advancement, he died, while traveling abroad, in Rome, Italy, in 1903.

DR. HENRY J. VROOMAN.

Dr. Henry J. Vrooman, who is physician-in-charge and manager of the well known Baker-Rose Sanitarium of North Adams, a position requiring peculiar fitness of professional and executive ability which nearly twenty-five years of successful practice and managerial direction have shown to be characteristics of his career, was born in Trenton, Oneida county, New York, and is a grandson of Dr. Adam Vrooman, who was a skillful and highly esteemed physician of that county a generation ago.

With his literary education acquired in Fairfield Academy, Herkimer county, New York, he studied medicine in Bellevue College, and has been in active practice since 1882—twelve years in Herkimer county, a year and a half in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, five years in Boston, and in 1898 took charge of the Baker-Rose Sanitarium. This institution, which is known by its successful results all over the country, is conducted for the scientific treatment and cure of liquor, opium, morphine, cocaine and chloral habits. It is located in Park avenue, east of the city, on a high hill from which a beautiful view of North Adams and the mountains can be had. Situated opposite a park given to the city by the late Mr. Kemp, in the locality known as Kempville, the site is ideal for a sanitarium, the wholesome and inspiring surroundings contributing no little part to the successful restoration of patients. The house was originally intended for a summer hotel, is a large three-story and basement structure, heated throughout with steam, and can accommodate from twenty-five to thirty patients.

The Baker-Rose Sanitarium has a rather remarkable record in its comparatively new field of medical science, but one fraught with much good to mankind. Ninety-five per cent of the patients received and treated are discharged cured—a phenomenal record for any institution of similar nature. The treatment applied here is also used in a number of other sanitariums throughout the United States, and during the past nine years over forty thousand persons have been cured in this country by the treatment used at the Baker-Rose Sanitarium, and in Massachusetts alone over a thousand have been cured in the last four years. The Baker-Rose is the only institution of its kind in this state. The accommodations for patients are most complete and satisfactory, lady patients being furnished with women nurses, and the service throughout being of the highest grade. The references as to financial standing and the general character of the institution in all its objects and results are of the very highest class, and furnished by the representative banking and business houses of the country.

HENRY J. ARNOLD.

Respected and esteemed for his upright character, this venerable resident of Adams has passed the scriptural age limit of three score years and ten, but is still busily engaged in the activities of life, attending with uninterrupted regularity to his numerous business duties with the stability and precision of a much younger man. He is a native of Adams, son of Elisha Arnold and Electa (Hemmingway) Arnold, the former of whom was a prosperous farmer of his day. They reared three sons, namely: Henry J., the principal subject of this sketch; Shubael, who is now residing in New London; and Daniel, also a resident of that city.

Henry J. Arnold was born August 26, 1833. He was reared and educated in Adams, spending his earlier years upon the homestead farm, and when a young man began the activities of life by operating a saw mill. Having familiarized himself with the manufacture of lumber, he erected a mill of his own in 1865, and carried it on successfully for a period of fifteen years, or until about 1880, when he removed to his present location and engaged in the lumber trade. In 1896 he admitted his sons Willis H. and John E. to partnership, under the firm name of Henry J. Arnold and Sons, and this concern is now transacting a large and profitable business, handling all kinds of long and short lumber and kindred materials.

Mr. Arnold married Miss Jennette Patridge. Their children are: Sylvia, Willis H., John E., Daniel L., and Cynthia, who died in infancy. Sylvia is now the wife of E. A. Thatcher.

WILLIAM T. PETHERBRIDGE.

William Thomas Petherbridge, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, prominently identified with commercial affairs in that city, is a son of Thomas Petherbridge, who was born in Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, England, August 30, 1824, and died in Utica, New York, February 20, 1897; married Harriet Thomas, born in Horrabridge, England, daughter of Thomas Gridley, and adopted daughter of her uncle, William Thomas.

Thomas Petherbridge was descended from one of the members of a Flemish colony that came to the county of Devon, England, in the seventeenth century, and carried on the wool clothier's trade. The first of the family born in Buckfastleigh was born in 1703. Thomas Pether-

Wm T. Petherbridge

bridge was a wool stapler and wool comber, and continued in the business until the introduction of machinery for combing. In 1852 he came to the United States with his family. He first secured work in Utica, New York, where he remained for about twenty years, then removing to Broad Brook, Connecticut, where he lived for seventeen years. He then went out of business, and returned to Utica eight years before his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was well known in musical circles, and was an Odd Fellow for forty years. Mrs. Petherbridge was descended through her mother from Sir John Hawkins, the distinguished English navigator and naval commander, who bore a gallant part against the Spanish Armada. Mrs. Harriet (Thomas) Petherbridge died July 20, 1901. Of her three children, but one, the immediate subject of this sketch, survives.

William Thomas Petherbridge was born in England, July 11, 1848. He married, December 19, 1871, Miss Emily E. Norris, of Utica, New York, daughter of William Norris, who was also a native of England. They have two children, Nellie E. and William T. Petherbridge.

Mr. Petherbridge entered the employ of the Globe Manufacturing Company, Utica, New York, and in 1863 became bookkeeper in the New York city office of the company, remaining there until 1871. He then took the same position in a large mill at Broad Brook, Connecticut, which he retained until 1884, and a year later became treasurer of the Bel Air Manufacturing Company in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. That company was in the hands of its creditors, and Mr. Petherbridge completed the liquidation of its affairs in 1890, and for the next two years was treasurer of the Stevenson Manufacturing Company. He then engaged in the furnishing business with Lewis Burns, under the firm name of Petherbridge & Burns. They built up an extensive trade, and were obliged to move into a larger store. He withdrew from the firm a few years ago and is now office manager for the Spark Coil Company, Pittsfield.

Mr. Petherbridge was one of the founders of and for some time a director in the Pittsfield Co-operative Bank. He was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was made a Mason in Broad Brook, Connecticut, and was affiliated with a lodge in Rockville, and a commandery of Knights Templar in Hartford, and is now a member of the lodge in Pittsfield. He has held high rank in the order, and has attained to the Thirty-third degree Scottish Rite. He belongs to several fraternal insurance societies. He is a communicant of St. Stephen's (Protestant Episcopal) church, of which he has been senior warden. He is a Republican, and takes an interest in political affairs, but has held no offices save those of councilman from Ward 7, in 1892, and school committeeman by election for 1906-7-8.

~~~~~~~~

HARRY DONAHUE.

Harry Donahue, proprietor of the Howland House, at Zylonite, in the town of Adams, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, March 20, 1860. He there worked with his father, James Donahue, in a shoe factory, but later turned his attention to the hotel business, in which he found a congenial and profitable field of labor. He was for eight years proprietor of the Old American House at North Adams, and in 1898 purchased the Howland House, situated opposite the works formerly occupied by the Zylonite Company, but now constituting the plant of the Berkshire Hills Paper Company. It is on the line of the Hoosac Valley Electric Railway, two miles from Adams and four miles from North Adams, at the foot of Greylock Mountain. One of the best views of old Greylock is obtainable from the hotel, which is surrounded by the
~~~~~~~~

magnificent scenery of the Berkshire hills. The Howland House was built for Frank Haskins in 1886, and was by him conducted for a year and a half, when it was purchased by Mr. Donahue. It contains twenty-four sleeping rooms, two parlors, a large dining room, sample rooms, and a good livery in connection with the hotel.

Mr. Donahue is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Independent Order of Red Men, belonging to Mayoonsok Tribe, No. 129, of North Adams; and Thistle Quoit Club of Renfrew, Massachusetts.

~~~~~~~~~~

THOMAS CURRAN.

Chief of police of the city of Adams, a position which he has honored by his incumbency during its existence, and whose duties he has discharged with that efficiency which among his fellow citizens has always been his best known characteristic, was born in the town of Washington, Massachusetts, in August, 1853. His parents, Thomas and Mary Curran, natives of Ireland, came to this country many years ago, and were long held among the most highly respected citizens of Adams. The father passed away in 1888, while the mother died only recently, December 3, 1904.

Chief Curran, after the completion of school days, worked in the Renfrew mill at Adams until he was about twenty-four years old. He left this work on his election to the office of constable, and in 1891 was appointed by the selectmen of Adams as night watchman for the merchants. On the reorganization of the police force, found necessary by the increasing size of the city and need of additional efficiency in policing and protection, he was appointed to the office of chief of police, this occurring on May 1, 1895, so that he has held the office for an entire
~~~~~~~~~~

decade. He was a member of the building committee for the police station house, which was opened November 1, 1896. He it was who suggested, at a town meeting, the need of a station house and submitted plans for the same, which were adopted by the committee of which he was a member. The members of this committee were: Chairman, Nelson B. Bixby, A. B. Daniels, F. O. Waters, C. H. Tenney and Thomas Curran.

Chief Curran affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Foresters of America and the Emmett Association.

WILLIAM FRANCIS DINNEEN.

William Francis Dinneen, Chief of Police in North Adams, was born in Stamford, Vermont, February 7, 1860. He had lived in North Adams, however, since he was seven years of age, and early in life entered upon his business career as an employe in the Arnold Printing Works of this city, where he rose by successive steps, his capability and fidelity winning him ready recognition in promotion until he was made assistant foreman. He resigned that position in April, 1887, in order to accept a position on the North Adams police force as a patrolman, appointed by the enforcement board of selectmen composed of W. G. Cady, D. J. Barber and John Larkin. The enforcement rule which was an issue at the time and caused his appointment concerned the excise law. In 1896 when the city was incorporated and Mayor A. C. Houghton was making his appointments, he promoted Mr. Dinneen to chief captain of police, and in 1900 he was further advanced by appointment to the position of chief of police by Mayor E. S. Wilkinson. His promotion has come as a merited acknowledgment of his fidelity to duty and his power in enforcing law and order.

Mr. Dinneen is a member of the Father Mathew Temperance Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Foresters of America. His business, political and social career alike commend him to the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen.

OWEN W. WELCH.

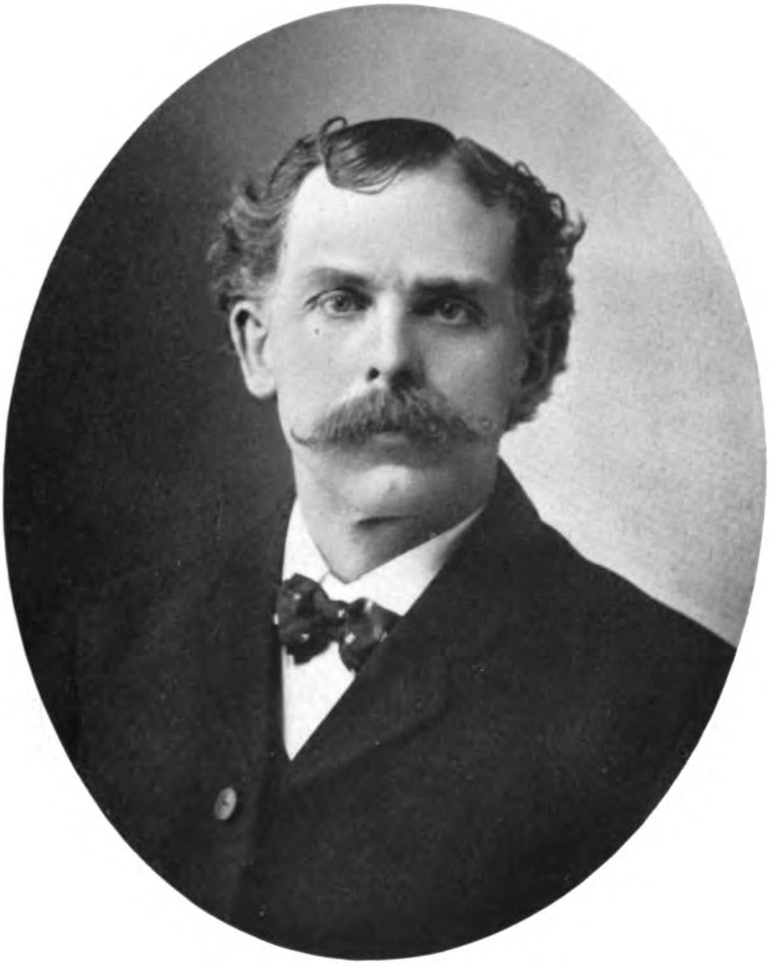
Owen W. Welch, for the past twenty years a well known wholesale liquor dealer of North Adams, was born in Clarksburg, this county, August 27, 1852. His father, Mathew Welch, was born in the county Meath, Ireland, in 1818, and emigrated at an early age, locating first in North Adams, where he resided for some years and was employed in several public-works enterprises of importance. He superintended the construction of the first water works system, and was also identified with other operations of a similar character in different parts of Berkshire county. The independent life of a farmer was dearer to him, however, than any other means of livelihood, and, having purchased a valuable piece of agricultural property in Clarksburg, he devoted the remainder of his life to its cultivation. Throughout the entire active period of his life he displayed the habits of industry and thrift characteristic of his sturdy race, and was in every way an exemplary citizen. He married Marcella Martin, also a native of county Meath, whose death occurred September 13, 1890. Mathew and Marcella (Martin) Welch were the parents of four children, of whom James E. and Owen W. are the only survivors.

After concluding his attendance at the Clarksburg public schools, Owen W. Welch served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, and worked at it as a journeyman for a number of years. In 1885 he engaged in the wholesale liquor business at North Adams, and has followed it continuously and with success to the present time. Mr. Welch is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Barry. Their children are Owen W., Jr., Margaret F. and Ida M. Welch.

GRENVILLE A. PARKER.

Grenville A. Parker, superintendent of the rag department of the Byron Weston Paper Company's mills, Dalton, is the youngest of the surviving children of the late Samuel I. and Jane E. (Curtis) Parker, who were widely and favorably known residents of Dalton in their day. The family have long been identified with the agricultural and industrial interests of Dalton, of which town Samuel I. Parker was a lifelong resident, and who, in addition to conducting extensive farming operations, was engaged in the lumber business. For many years he served as deputy sheriff, exercising the prerogatives of that office both in Dalton and Pittsfield, and as a civil officer was extremely popular. He died February 17, 1873, and the death of his wife occurred June 9, 1867. Three of their children are now living, namely: Jennie, now Mrs. Armington; Samuel I., now connected with the Government Paper Mills, Dalton, and who is the subject of another sketch to be found in this work; and Grenville A., the principal subject of this narrative.

Having studied preliminarily in the Dalton public schools, Grenville A. Parker attended the Drury Academy, and concluded his education with a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. For thirty consecutive years he has been in the



Grenville A. Parker.

employ of the Byron Weston Paper Company, and has worked his way forward to the responsible position of superintendent of the rag department. For a number of years he served as constable, was on the school board for some time, and as a public official proved himself worthy of the confidence in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Parker married Miss Mary Mooney, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Mooney, of Dalton, March 5, 1878. Their children are: Jennie, born July 6, 1881, and who is now the wife of Walter A. Pelton; John, born November 16, 1882; Elizabeth, born February 5, 1885; Minnie, born June 2, 1886, died July 22, 1903; Samuel, born May 9, 1889; Thomas, born January 3, 1892, died June 2, 1892; William, born September 7, 1893, died February 17, 1894; Philip, born October 7, 1895.

* * *

ROBERT MARSHALL.

One of those citizens of foreign birth of whom Berkshire county can justly be proud is Robert Marshall, who has been for nearly forty years a worthy citizen of Dalton. His father, John Marshall, who lived and died in his native Ireland, was a hard working man whose sole object in life was the welfare of his children, of whom there were eight, and of that number seven emigrated to the United States. The only daughter, Bridget, married Christian Olson and went to San Francisco. One son, Patrick, is now living in Pittsfield, and two others resided for some time in this part of the country.

Robert Marshall, son of John Marshall, was born in 1824, in Galway, Ireland. Early in life, desiring to better his condition, he went to England, where for several years he worked in a coal mine at Great Bridge. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States, leaving his family behind to wait until he should see his way clear to make a home for them on this side of the sea. He settled in Dalton, where he soon found employment with the Crane family, and in 1868 sent for his family. In politics Mr. Marshall is a steadfast Democrat, having with one exception always voted with his party, that exception being made in favor of his employer, ex-Governor W. Murray Crane. He is an active and devoted member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Marshall married, in 1854, while living in England, Delia Russell, and their children are: John, born 1855; William, born 1858, lives in Auburn, New York; Mary, born 1860, died in infancy; Michael, born 1861, died in Dalton, at the age of eighteen years; and Mary (2), born 1864, became the wife of John Crockwell, of Dalton, who is employed in the Government Mill; they have four children. After coming to America three more children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, only one of whom survives—Robert, born in 1872, and lives in Connecticut. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, after enduring for nearly half a century, was dissolved by the death of the wife and mother, who passed away in 1903. The loss was deeply felt by the whole family, but especially by the aged husband, who has since been in very feeble health. Mr. Marshall will reside for the remainder of his life with his daughter, Mrs. John Crockwell, mentioned above.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FARNAM.

George Washington Farnam, a prosperous farmer of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was born in 1831, the son of Oran and Almena Churchill (Squier) Farnam. The name of Farnam has long been closely identified with the settlement, progress and improvement of the town of Lanesboro, Massachusetts. The progenitors of the family in this country were Joseph Farnam and two brothers who emigrated to the

United States from England, one settling in Vermont, one in Connecticut, and Joseph in Massachusetts. He was the father of a large family, one of whom was John, the grandfather of George Washington Farnam. John Farnam was born in 1767. All his life was spent in Lanesboro, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, having purchased a farm on what is now known as "The Hill." He married and was the father of three children, one of whom was Oran, father of George W. Farnam. The death of John Farnam occurred in 1856.

Oran Farnam was born in 1797. Like his father and grandfather, he followed the calling of a farmer. The old home which he cultivated is a short distance above the village of Lanesboro and is still in the possession of the family, although not occupied by them. Oran married Almena Churchill Squier, and their children were: 1. Oran Franklin, born 1820, married Hannah M. Hungerford, of Hancock, Massachusetts, and they have four children—Walter, Frank, Nellie and Florence. 2. John M., born 1822, married Maria Searl. 3. Almena Maria, born 1824, married Valorous Burlingham; her husband is deceased, and she makes her home with her brother George. 4. George Washington (see forward.)

George Washington Farnam obtained his educational training in the district school, and a private school which he later attended in Lanesboro. Immediately after leaving the schoolroom Mr. Farnam engaged in farming, having a strong liking and adaptitude for this work. He and his brothers occupied and cultivated the home farm for a number of years prior to the death of their father, and in 1870 George purchased the farm he now conducts, and his brothers occupy the old homestead farm. Mr. Farnam markets the products of his farm, which is one of the most fertile in the country, and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He is an excellent citizen and an industrious, capable farmer. Politically he accords with the principles of the Republican party, and is a strong temperance advocate. He and his family are members of the Congregational church.

In 1859 George Washington Farnam was united in marriage to Hannah Martha Jacobs, the daughter of Davis and Anna Jacobs, of Royalston, Massachusetts. Of the children born to them, but one, Anna Almena, is living, and she resides at home. Mrs. Farnam passed away October 19, 1903.

GEORGE CROCKWELL.

George Crockwell, deceased, who was for many years connected with the Glass Company's works at Berkshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was the son of Thomas Crockwell, who, accompanied by his brother and sister, emigrated to this country from Ireland about 1850. Upon their arrival they settled in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and, the surrounding country being in an undeveloped condition at the time, it was necessary for them to work at what employment they could find for the first few years.

George Crockwell was about twenty-three years of age when he came to this country. His educational advantages were limited, but he was naturally industrious and observing, and when he found himself dependent upon his own resources, he soon found employment. Later he entered the works of the Glass Company at Berkshire, Massachusetts, and for fifteen years was in the employ of this concern, engaged in the manufacture of clay crucibles for holding the molten glass. Mr. Crockwell was an execellent workman, and the conscientious way in which he performed his duties soon won for him the respect and confidence of his employers. Politically Mr. Crockwell was a sound Democrat, and in matters of religion was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church.

In 1853 George Crockwell was united in marriage to Ann Devlin, who was also a native of Ireland, and after her emigration to this country, made her home in Berkshire county. She is an intelligent, industrious woman, and has worked earnestly to help give her children every possible advantage. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crockwell: 1. Mary E., born 1855, married James Callahan; they reside with their family in Dalton, Massachusetts. 2. Patrick J., born 1857, married Mary Lyman; they live in Coltsville, where they have reared a large family. 3. Sarah, born 1859, married Thomas Tyre of Lee, where they make their home. 4. William, born 1862, married Catherine Hogan, and they reside in Pittsfield. 5. Lucy, born 1864, is still unmarried and makes her home with her mother. 6. John, born 1866, married Mary Marshall, daughter of Robert Marshall; they reside with their family in Dalton. 7. George, born 1867, is manager of a store in Coltsville. 8. Margaret, born 1869, lives at home. 9. Agnes, born 1873, married, and resides in Pittsfield. 10. Arthur T., born 1875, lives in New York state. 11. Charles, born 1876, resides at home. Mrs. Crockwell and those of the children who reside at home are engaged in the conduct of a small farm. The children have all been hard working, provident men and women, who are a credit to their parents and the community. They have all worked and are at present engaged in the paper business in the Crane mills. The death of the father of these children occurred July 5, 1877, when he was but forty-five years of age. He was always held in the highest respect throughout the community, and his loss was keenly felt by his family and large circle of friends.

WILLIAM RENSEHAUSER.

William Rensehauser, a prominent business man of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, 1840, the son of William and Louisa (Boleman) Rensehauser. His father emigrated to this country from Imbeck, Saxon Holstein, Germany. He was a stone mason by occupation, and when he came to America the Boston and Albany railroad was being constructed. Mr. Rensehauser did a great deal of culvert work on that road between Springfield and Albany. When the railroad was completed the family settled in Copake, New York, where Mr. Rensehauser was employed in an iron foundry corporation. In 1864 he and his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where they engaged in work in the Taconic Woolen Mills, and they have since been engaged in the woolen industry in different parts of the country. Mr. Rensehauser married Louisa Boleman, and their children were: 1. Augustus, born in 1837. 2. William, mentioned at length hereinafter. 3. Fred, born 1842, married Winnie Waters of Becket; they reside in Pittsfield, and have a family; the father works in the mill, and the children learned their trade in the Taconic mills. 4. Henry, born 1844, lives in Canada. 5. Louisa, born 1847, married Albert Dennison; they reside with their family in Rosedale, New Jersey. 6. Esther, born 1850, married Leonard Pike; they have one child and live in North Adams. 7. Hannah, born 1853, married Charles Rheinhart; they reside with their family in Pittsfield. 8. John, born 1855, resides in Springfield. 9. Susan, born 1857, died at the age of two years.

William Rensehauser obtained his education in the common schools, and immediately after leaving school went to work in the finishing room of the Taconic mill. He thoroughly mastered his trade in a very short time, and when yet a young man became foreman of the finishing room. He remained in Taconic mills for nineteen years. At the breaking out of the great Civil war he was one of the first to respond to the urgent call for volunteers, enlisting in Company A, Sixty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Pittsfield, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He participated in several engagements, and, although he received no injury, has since suffered considerably from the exposure of that time. Mr. Rensehauser has on two occasions worked in Canada, but the most of his life has been spent in the mills about Pittsfield. For sixteen years he was engaged in the Pontoosuc Mill, and is now with the Dalton Woolen Company in Dalton. He is an excellent workman, and an industrious, useful citizen. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In religious affairs he accords with the doctrines of the Baptist church.

In 1865 William Rensehauser was united in marriage to Harriet Tower, of Richmond, Massachusetts, and their children are: 1. Lillian, born 1868, married Demare Webster, and of the children born to them one survives; the mother is deceased. 2. James William, born 1871, resides in North Adams. 3. Benjamin T., born 1873, is employed at Chester, Pennsylvania. 4. Harriet, born 1875, married John Webster, and resides at Pittsfield. 5. Bessie, born 1878, married Edward Adams, lives in Pittsfield. 6. Mattie, married and lives in Hartford, Connecticut. 7. Mary, twin of Mattie, deceased. 8. Richard, employed in a drug store in Pittsfield. 9. Harry, born 1886, lives at home, attends high school. The mother of these children died in 1896.

WILLIAM STANLEY.

One of those names which Berkshire county holds in honored remembrance, names which have passed into the history of the county, is that of William Stanley, who for many years made his summer home at Great Barrington. The Stanley family is English, the American branch having been founded by John Stanley, who in 1634 emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settled at Cambridge. A few years later he accompanied the party which, under the leadership of Rev. John Davenport, made the first settlement at New Haven, and from that time the family was identified with the history of Connecticut. A son of John Stanley was a captain in King Philip's war, and some of his later descendants fought at the battle of Brooklyn, Long Island. The Stanleys were farmers by inheritance.

William Stanley, a direct descendant of John Stanley, the emigrant ancestor, was born in 1827, in Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut. In 1837 the family moved to Great Barrington, where they remained ten years. William Stanley was the only son in a family of eight children, and when he was but fifteen years of age his father died, leaving the household in extremely straitened circumstances. The mother, however, was a woman of the heroic type. Left a widow thus, she took care of the entire family, depending solely on her own unaided efforts, and not only succeeded in sending her seven daughters to be educated in the best boarding schools of the day, but enabled her only son to pass through Yale University. It is easy to imagine the love and reverence with which such a woman would be regarded by her children, and her son especially accorded to her the most unbounded love and devotion. In 1847 the family moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where Mr. Stanley attended the school presided over by Rev. Henry Jones, a graduate of Yale, class of 1820. At this school he was prepared for the University, and joined the class of 1852 in the sophomore year. Graduating in due course, he was awarded a part in commencement as one of the best third of the class. Choosing for his life-work the profession of the law, he entered the office of Hon. William L. Learned, now a judge of the supreme court, and subsequently became managing clerk for the firm of Baney, Humphrey & Butler. Later he went as clerk with Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, who had then recently moved from Ohio to New York. During all this time he was attending lectures at the Albany Law School, thus gaining simultaneously theoretical knowledge and practical experience.

About 1853 Mr. Stanley was taken as a partner by Mr. Pierrepont, with whom he remained until the latter's elevation to the bench of the superior court of the city of New York. He afterward served under Mr. Pierrepont as first assistant United States district attorney. Later he formed a partnership with Christopher C. Langdell, which was maintained until Mr. Langdell succeeded Judge Story as Dana professor of law at Harvard University. The Hon. Addison Brown, who was also a member of the firm, continued his connection with it until appointed to the judgeship of the United States district court of the southern district of New York, which he so well adorned. At a somewhat later period Mr. Stanley entered into partnership with Stephen G. Clark, a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1854, and Edwin B. Smith, a Bowdoin graduate, of 1856, under the firm name of Stanley, Clark and Smith. Associated with them was Melvin Brown, of Harvard, 1860. The firm engaged in general practice, and came to be regarded as one of the most prominent of those in the revenue business, having been successful, among others, in the somewhat celebrated Lugat and Worsted

Charges case, and in other cases in the federal courts which attracted attention at the time.

Mr. Stanley was a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York. He took an interest in sporting matters, and was for a time treasurer of the Robins Island Club. While at the University he was an active member of the literary societies, and belonged to the Yale crew, then in its infancy. In his junior and senior years he was "statement of facts" man for old Linonia, in association with Colonel Homer B. Sprague and against William W. Crapo and Randall Gibson, afterward members of congress, who represented the Brothers' Society. In his junior year he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, and in his senior year of the Skull and Bones. In politics Mr. Stanley was always a Republican, but sympathized strongly with the anti-slavery and economic views advocated by the "Evening Post."

Mr. Stanley married, in 1856, Elizabeth A. Parsons, daughter of a prominent and old-established merchant of New York. They were the parents of three children, a son and two daughters. The son has distinguished himself as an inventor, on whose patents the Washington Electric Light Company was originally founded.

For a number of years before his death Mr. Stanley resided at Englewood, New Jersey, where he took much interest in local affairs. His summer home was at Great Barrington, and upon his retirement from business, in 1892, he made it his permanent residence. It was a place for which he always entertained a peculiar affection, fraught as it was with memories of his boyhood and youth, and even while residing there but a small portion of the year, he regarded it as his home. His love for the Berkshire hills was one of the strongest features of his character. It was at Great Barrington that his death took place, in 1893. While Mr. Stanley's name will long be remembered by the world at large and

William Stanley

the results of his labors will exercise an abiding influence on future generations, in Berkshire county his memory will be cherished in a special manner. The combination of qualities which composed his character was a somewhat remarkable one. To intellectual abilities of a high order and the strictest conscientiousness he joined a winning personality which enabled him to oppose without antagonizing. After his death it was truly and beautifully said of him by Judge Dewey, of the superior court of Massachusetts, that "he had a great many friends and no enemies."

WILLIAM STANLEY.

Berkshire county has reason to be proud of the conspicuous part which it has played in the astonishing progress made by the electrical art within the past half century. It was amid the gentle hills of Stockbridge that Cyrus W. Field, with what might be termed prophetic optimism, acquired the physical and mental energy which made it possible for him to belt an ocean with a speaking cable. In the same village his nephew invented the first device for the multiplication of messages over a single wire, and it is there that he has since added to his fame and the advancement of telegraphy, both with and without wires, by many important improvements. In Great Barrington, the adjoining town to the south, was born Leonard Pope, a prominent electrical engineer, who entered upon his useful career as a telegraph operator, and, upon his return at an advanced age to enjoy the quiet and repose of his native town, was shocked to death by the agency he had passed so many years teaching others to harness. In Great Barrington, also, William Stanley, the subject of this sketch, devised and successfully demonstrated what has unquestionably proved to be the most commercially useful system of electrical generation and distribution known, namely: the alternating-current system of long-distance transmission.

That Mr. Stanley has not been willing to rest his claim for scientific distinction upon this important discovery alone, and that the position which he holds among the foremost electrical engineers of the day has been well earned, is attested by the fact that some ninety patents having to do with an extensive variety of electrical machinery stand recorded in his name. A brief chronological list of some of the more important of his inventions and systems might be given as follows:

1882—Method of exhausting incandescent lamps, making it a practical business operation instead of a laboratory one.

1883-84—Alternating-current transformer, now in general use.

1883-85—Alternating-current system of distribution. First plant installed in Great Barrington, 1885-86.

1885—The step-up and step-down long-distance transmission system, subsequently used on all long-distance power transmission.

1885—Alternator (alternating generator), the first used in this country, and manufactured since by the Westinghouse and General Electric Companies.

1886—Synchronous motor.

1886—Auto-transformer.

1887—Inductor-generator.

1888—Alternating-current motors. First plant installed in Housatonic in 1894.

1891—Selective method of timing circuits (now used by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy).

1892—Commercial condenser.

1892—Induction meter.

1896—Magnetic suspension.

1902—Alternating current dynamo electric machine and system of distribution.

As a consequence of Mr. Stanley's harvest of inventions, Berkshire has become an electrical manufacturing center of great importance. Two manufacturing concerns bear his name in the county—the Stanley Electrical Manufacturing Company in Pittsfield, recently amalgamated with the General Electric Company, and the Stanley Instrument Company in Great Barrington.

The inventor was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 22, 1858, the son of William Stanley, a prominent New York lawyer and former resident of Great Barrington.* The family two years later established a permanent residence in Englewood, New Jersey, where, with the exception of a few years in Berkshire and Williston Academy, Easthampton, the boy passed his early career and acquired his education, largely from private tuition. What youthful predilection he may have had for science or mechanics, although evinced by an inquiring turn of mind to investigate the works of watches, clocks and other domestic mechanisms, was not sufficiently marked to prompt his father to depart from an intention to educate his son to become a lawyer. At seventeen he entered the academic department of Yale.

Young Stanley, however, had his own notions as to his future, and soon tiring of the uncongenial course of study he was pursuing at New Haven, left college precipitately during the first Christmas holidays, much to his father's annoyance, and sought a more active career for himself in New York. Here he entered into partnership with a Mr. George Wiley in the nickel-plating business, borrowing from his father, who could not sustain his impatience with his only son, two thousand dollars for the purpose. Due to young Stanley's energy, this enterprise was so successful that at the end of the first year he was able to repay his father the entire loan, and still leave for himself a substantial bank balance. The nickel-plating business might be profitable, but it also was not congenial, and the young man dropped it to join Mr. Hiram Maxim (now Sir Hiram Maxim) at the munificent salary of fifty cents a day. The inventor of that deadly piece of ordnance which bears his name was then engaged in manufacturing electric lamps and small direct-current generators, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street in New York. A recent letter from Sir Hiram contains a pen-picture of his young protege at that time which is well worth quoting: "Mr. Stanley was tall and thin, but what he lacked in bulk he made up in activity. He was boiling over with enthusiasm. I believe that he preferred that each week should contain about ten days, and that the days should be forty-eight hours long. Whatever was given him to do he laid himself out to do in the most thorough manner. He would spare no trouble or expense to accomplish the task which was given him to do, often laying out his own money in order to obtain material which he thought might be better than what was available in the works."

---

* The genealogy of the Stanley family will be found elsewhere.

Promotions followed fast under Mr. Maxim, and, as Mr. Stanley enjoyed his new work, he took occasion to thoroughly acquaint himself with all the practical possibilities of electricity as it was then understood. The first commercial use of incandescent lamps was undertaken by the company at this time, when the drug store of Caswell & Massey, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was illuminated with lamps by the direct-current system. With the installation of this plant Mr. Stanley had much to do, as also with the installation of the New York Post Office, Equitable Building, Union League Club, etc., which followed. The expensive use of copper, however, which this system engendered, so narrowed the field of service that an extensive use of electric light seemed to be prohibited unless a new method of generation and conduction could be devised. Mr. Stanley recognized this, and cherished the hope that he might solve the important problem which was engaging the attention of all the leading electrical experts in the country. In the meantime his duties under Mr. Maxim were too absorbing to permit him to give much play to his inventive skill. Mr. Maxim went to Europe about this time, and Mr. Stanley continued for a few months as assistant in the Weston Electric Light Company of Newark, New Jersey, which had absorbed the Maxim concern. This was followed by a year in Boston with the Swan people. While in Boston he took out one of the most important of his early patents, namely, a device for exhausting incandescent lamps by machinery, which with few modifications has continued in use to the present day. In 1883 he returned to Englewood and devoted himself to experimental work in his laboratory. December 22, 1884, he married Miss Lila Courtney Wetmore, a daughter of Jacob S. Wetmore, formerly partner of William E. Dodge and William Walter Phelps. During the same year Mr. George Westinghouse, of air-brake fame, who was anxious to enter the new field of manufacturing electrical machinery and appliances, engaged Mr. Stanley as inventor and engineer, agreeing under their contract to manufacture all the latter's inventions.

It was while in Pittsburg in 1885 that a theory of exploiting the alternating-current system began to take definite form in Mr. Stanley's creative mind, and he explained it to Mr. Westinghouse, without, however, receiving much encouragement. Mr. Stanley had faith in his system and after several unsuccessful efforts to engage capital in the enterprise, finally concluded to risk his own. Accordingly he sold $25,000 worth of Westinghouse stock which he held to Mr. Westinghouse for half its value, and under a new contract agreed with that gentleman to turn over to the latter any satisfactory results he might attain as a further consideration for the purchase of his stock. The terms were hard and greatly to the Pittsburg manufacturer's interest, but as they seemed to be the only ones which Mr. Stanley could avail himself of at the time, he accepted them. His health having suffered by his close application to business, Mr. Stanley transferred his laboratory to Great Barrington, where he took up his new work. So successful was he that in 1886 he had designed a transformer and other devices for his novel system, which made it possible to make a practical demonstration in that village of a method of electrical distribution that was capable of indefinitely extending the limits over which the lightning fluid could be served by means of a wire "no larger than a knitting needle." Mr. Westinghouse and a number of gentlemen interested in electric lighting were invited to view the little plant in successful operation in Great Barrington, with the result that the electrical art was unchained from that moment, old methods were discarded, and the Pittsburg factories were put to work manufacturing the Stanley inventions. That the first alternating-current station in the country to follow the initial one in Berkshire was installed in Buffalo in the fall of 1886 is substantial evidence that the new system went into commercial use as promptly as circumstances would permit. Mr. Stanley followed this with the invention of an alternating-current generator, and the three years from 1886 to 1888, inclusive, were studded with no less than twenty-four patents granted to him. For two years succeeding the latter date he continued as general consulting engineer for the Westinghouse interests. He then severed his connection with the Pittsburg concern to give his undivided attention to designing the necessary appliances for making the alternating-current system applicable to the transmission of power. In 1890 he removed to Pittsfield, where he was already a large stockholder in the local electric lighting company, and, taking into association with him Mr. C. C. Chesney, incorporated the Stanley Laboratory Company with a capital of $10,000. To manufacture the devices invented by this company, the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $25,000, was also incorporated. To what an extent this latter company had grown up to the time it was amalgamated with the General Electric Company may be understood when it is said that it had increased its capital from time to time until it had reached $3,000,000. In 1890 no alternating-current motors were obtainable in the market, although the demand for them was very great. In the summer of 1892 Mr. Stanley had in his laboratory company matured such a machine, and in 1894 the alternating-current system of long-distance transmission of power was successfully demonstrated by the Stanley inventions in Housatonic, a village in the town of Great Barrington, where a plant was installed for the Monument Mills Company in order to utilize a water-power some distance from their mills. This system is now in very general use. Another long chain of inventions as a result of Mr. Stanley's fertile brain here followed, including condensers, two-phase motors, inductor-generators, etc.

In 1898 Mr. Stanley, after several years of experimental work, was granted a patent for an alternating-current Wattmeter, employing the novel principle of magnetic suspension for its moving parts in order to avoid the friction which results from the pulsations of the alternating-current. In this very important invention he was assisted by Mr. Frederick Darlington, who had been associated with him in earlier work. A company known as the Stanley Instrument Company was launched in Great Barrington to exploit this new meter, and Mr. Stanley, having disposed of his Pittsfield interests, transferred his permanent residence to the former town, where he has since resided.

JAMES EDWARD OSGOOD.

Although deeply attached to his former home in Maine, the late Mr. Osgood took a lively interest in the growth and development of Pittsfield, the city of his adoption, and as a gardener of ability for one of the handsomest private estates he contributed much in the way of exterior decoration toward beautifying the residential portion of the city.

James Edward Osgood was born in Freyburg, Maine, in 1842, and was descended from an early settler in that town. His ancestors were sturdy frontiersmen and staunch patriots during the Revolutionary period, and served with honor in the Continental army. After the close of the war they returned to the peace and tranquility of their primitive farms, which they subsequently improved, and they acquired property as the result of the toil and danger they experienced in establishing their homes in the wilderness. His father, Samuel A. Osgood, who was a life-long resident of Freyburg, possessed a good education and provided his children with like advantage to the extent of his limited means.

Reared upon a farm amid the picturesque surroundings of old Freyburg, James Edward Osgood not only acquired a good knowledge of agriculture but found time to observe and study the beauties of nature, the contemplation of which was his especial delight. This inherent love for beautiful landscapes and the numerous varieties of plants and foliage subsequently inspired him to devote the best efforts of his life to the task of bringing nature's handiwork to a still higher state of perfection. His life upon the farm also familiarized him with teaming, and finding that occupation the most available as a means of livelihood in his earlier years he adopted it. Shortly after locating in Pittsfield he became associated with T. E. Hall in the trucking business, and that partnership continued for about eight years. At the expiration of that time he found an opportunity of gratifying his long cherished desire for what was to him the more congenial occupation of gardening and landscape decorating, and, accepting the proffered position of head gardener on the Clapp estate, he thenceforward devoted his energies to that work. His ability and faithfulness was of such a marked character as to commend him to the esteem and confidence of the Clapp family, and that his efforts in perfecting and maintaining at a high standard of excellence the exterior decorations of their home were heartily appreciated, is attested by the many years he was retained in their employ.

Mr. Osgood died January 14, 1905, aged about sixty-three years, and in accordance with an oft expressed desire his remains were taken to Freyburg for interment. In politics he was an active supporter of the Republican party, and although not an aspirant for public office he rendered in various ways efficient service to the local party organization. His fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was a member of the South Congregational church.

In 1868 Mr. Osgood was joined in marriage with Miss Phebe McIntire, daughter of Oscar and Mary (Fessenden) McIntire, of Freyburg. Of their eight children born of this union but three are now living: Albert, who married Ida Richards and resides in Pittsfield; Frank, who is employed at Vermillion Bay, Canada, as a bookkeeper; and Hattie, who is employed in a similar capacity in Pittsfield. Mrs. Osgood continues to reside in Pittsfield, where she has acquired many friends and acquaintances who hold her in high esteem for her numerous commendable qualities.

* * *

CHARLES H. DAVIS.

One of the first to answer President Lincoln's call for volunteers to preserve the Union, when hostilities between the North and South could no longer be avoided, Mr. Davis, who was then in the full vigor of manhood, marched gallantly to the front with the Allen Guards of Pittsfield, and all that was mortal of the intrepid young soldier now lies buried among his heroic comrades on the most famous battlefield of the Civil war.

Charles H. Davis was born in Catskill, New York, in 1833. He was descended from an old Dutch family of New York state, and his parents were Ira and Eliza (Chapman) Davis. His earlier years were spent in his native state, and he acquired his education in the district schools. Preparatory to commencing the activities of life he served an apprenticeship at the painter's trade, and thenceforward followed it as a journeyman. Upon attaining his majority he married, and just prior to the breaking out of the Civil war he moved his family to Pittsfield.

The urgent appeal for volunteers sent out by President Lincoln in the spring of 1861 to preserve the integrity of the Union found him ready to enter the conflict, and he immediately enlisted as a private in the Allen Guards, one of the first companies to be organized in Pittsfield. With his comrades he participated in the sanguinary battles which marked the beginning and characterized the darkest period of the memorable struggle between opposing armies of equal courage and determination, and when necessary he did not hesitate to sacrifice his life to the cause he held sacred. At the battle of Gettysburg, which took place during the first days of July, 1863, he was fatally wounded, and although for a period of thirty days he struggled for life with the courage of a soldier, his efforts proved unavailing. His name was at length added to the long list of fatalities, and with thousands of others who constituted the flower of the Union army, he was laid to rest on the famous field of Gettysburg, where the almost innumerable graves of fallen heroes still attest the awful carnage which resulted from the terrific clash of two enormous armies of one nationality. Charles H. Davis was not permitted to join with his surviving comrades in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, but his name remains bright upon the roll of honor which that body was established solely to perpetuate, and it will forever remain in the keeping of these veterans, and descend as a legacy of inestimable value upon the hereditary organization which must eventually succeed them.

In 1854 Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Roney. Her only brother, William Henry Roney, served in the Civil war under Colonel Weldon, and was killed while engaged upon the construction of the famous Weldon railroad. Her only surviving relative is a sister, who married William Vant Berg, of Richmond, this county. Besides a widow, who is still residing in Pittsfield, Mr. Davis left one daughter, Fanny, who was born in 1855. She is also residing in Pittsfield, and is the widow of John A. Hearn, having two children. The family attend the Congregational church.

ELIJAH G. DENISON.

For many years Elijah G. Denison has been numbered among the good citizens of Pittsfield. He is a son of Luke Latimer Denison, who was born at Sandy Lake, New York, and was the son of Roswell Denison. When Luke Latimer Denison first came to Berkshire county he settled in Adams, and two years after moved to Lee, where he worked a number of years with the firm of Patner & Smith. During the Civil war he served in the Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was twice married. His first wife was Juliette Ellis, and of their children two lived to reach maturity: Elijah G. (see forward), and Roswell. After the death of his wife Mr. Denison married Eunice Cone, and they were the parents of three children: Charles, who lives in Beloit, Wisconsin; Louisa, married Lovel Dean, of Midland, Michigan; and Luke, who lives in Michigan. Mr. Denison spent his last years in Lee, where his death occurred in 1870.

Elijah G. Denison, son of Luke Latimer and Juliette (Ellis) Denison, was born November 18, 1841, in Adams, Massachusetts, and obtained his education in the public schools of Lee, after which he engaged in farming. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was present at the following battles: Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Little Washington siege and Petersburg. In August, 1864, he was sent to the hospital, and from that time was on detached service. He remained in the service until the close of the war. On his return to civil life he settled for a time in Cheshire, and in 1883 moved to Pittsfield, turning his attention to the carpenter's trade. Failing health obliged him to relinquish this employment, and for the last few years he has engaged quite extensively in the manufacture and sale of sugared flagroot and candied fruits. He and his family are members of the Baptist church.

Mr. Denison married, April 25, 1866, Annis L., daughter of Daniel V. Cone, of Cheshire, Massachusetts, and two children have been born to them: George H., who is a supervisor of drawing in the public schools; and Minnie B., wife of Reuben J. Brooks, of Pittsfield.

JUSTIN FERGUSON.

For more than fifty years the late Mr. Ferguson was identified with the agricultural interests of Berkshire county, of which he was a lifelong resident, and he was a representative old school farmer, a type of the sturdy, independent citizens who are fast disappearing. Living in an era in which the agricultural industry was subjected to a series of methodical changes and marked improvements, he had the opportunity of profiting by the advanced ideas provided by science for the benefit of farming interests in general, and availed himself of every invention which according to his superior judgment was practical and useful.

Justin Ferguson belonged to an old and highly reputable family of Peru, this county, a wild and picturesque region noted for the purity of its air and the longevity of its inhabitants, which accounts for the extreme old age he was permitted to attain. His parents were John and Elizabeth Ferguson, sturdy and industrious farming people who were pioneers in that section of Berkshire county. His birth took place April 4, 1818, and his early surroundings were similar to those experienced by many of the grandfathers of the present generation during their younger days. Educated in the old fashioned district school and reared to the independent life of a farmer, he adopted that occupation upon reaching manhood and followed it continuously throughout the long period of his activity, realizing prosperous results. The last thirteen years of his life were spent in retirement at Hinsdale, where he died October 6, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-six years and six months.

Mr. Ferguson was twice married, and of his first union there was one son, who is no longer living. His second wife, whom he married in Washington, this county, April 4, 1854, was before marriage Melissa A. Chapel, daughter of Peter and Rhoda Chapel. Of this union there are no children. Mrs. Ferguson is still living, and resides in Hinsdale.

LOUIS ALBERT.

Among the German-American population of Berkshire county none is more justly respected than Louis Albert, of Pittsfield. He is a worthy representative of the best class of our foreign-born citizens, alike loyal to the land of his birth and to the country of his adoption.

He was born in Germany, in the village of Quackburn, where he received a good education and followed the trade of a blacksmith. He married and was the father of a family. Immediately after the death of his wife he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York city, and thence proceeding to Albany, where he worked at his trade. In the course of time, by diligence and economy, he accumulated sufficient money to return to Germany and transport his children to their new home. They all became good citizens of the United States, the only one now living being Louis, to be further mentioned. Mr. Albert, the father, who passed away many years since, left behind him the memory of a good and worthy man.

Louis Albert was born in 1840, in Quackburn, Germany, where he was educated, and, after leaving school, worked at the blacksmith's trade until 1860, which was the year of his father's return home and of the emigration of the whole family to the United States. They lived in Albany, where the sons soon found employment. Louis was an expert iron-worker and gunsmith, and his services were in great demand during the Civil war, at which period he worked for some time in the arsenal in Albany. A number of years ago, his sons having moved to Pittsfield, he joined them. They built a shop on Main street, where they established themselves as blacksmiths and carriage builders under the firm name of L. Albert & Sons. They prospered and are now conducting a flourishing business. Mr. Albert takes no very active part in politics, but on national issues votes with the Republicans. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Albert married, in 1864, Elizabeth Greb, his cousin, and a native of Horchenau, Germany, and their children are: 1. Louis, born 1867, who was the first of the family to move to Pittsfield, and is the only one of the sons now in business with his father. 2. Delia, born in April, 1871. 3. Henry, born March 20, 1873, married Mary McAnany, and lives in Lanesboro. 4. George, born 1875, and makes his home in Troy, New York. 5. Caroline, born 1877, is the wife of

John G. Orr

James McAnany, and lives in Lanesboro. 6. Amelia, born 1880, and resides at home. 7. Jennie, born 1882, recently graduated from the Pittsfield high school, and is now attending the North Adams normal school.

JOHN GLENN ORR.

Efficiency of mail service is one of the recognized necessities of enlightened communities in this enlightened age, for social, economic—all reasons, in fact. The protracted incumbency of the office of postmaster of Pittsfield, and his well directed efforts as such by the gentleman whose name introduces this article leads to the inevitable conclusion that he is one of the factors in the business and general progress of Western Massachusetts.

He was born in Yonkers, New York, February 27, 1857, son of the late James and Isabella (Glenn) Orr, the former a native of Paisley, Scotland, the latter of a suburban district of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Orr were schoolmates in Paisley, and both came to the United States in youth, Miss Glenn to make her home with a sister in Providence, Rhode Island, James Orr to follow his trade of block printer in a dyeing establishment in Connecticut. They were married, and had seven sons, all of whom are living, and of whom the immediate subject of these memoirs was third in order of birth.

He received his education in Bridgeport, where his first business employ was by the Adams Express Company, and covered a period of ten years. The same company sent him in 1882 to establish an office at Pittsfield, where he remained in managerial charge until 1891. His first appointment to the postmastership of Pittsfield was by President Harrison, and his first term of service embraced some years of President Cleveland's administration. He was reappointed in 1899 by President McKinley, and again in 1903 by President Roosevelt. From 1893 to 1899 Mr. Orr was in the employ of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company as special agent for Western Massachusetts.

He married, in May, 1880, Alida, daughter of Joseph R. Lockwood, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Orr have two children—James Glenn Orr, Jr., and Myretta Orr. The former is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1903, and the latter a student in the Pittsfield high school. The Orrs reside at 40 Henry avenue, and attend the First Congregational church.

CHARLES AUSTIN ACLY.

Berkshire, in common with every other historic county, points with pride and veneration to its old families as the founders and upholders of its institutions and prosperity, but it must not be forgotten that in all that pertains to the maintenance of the best interests of the county families of more recent origin are an indispensable reenforcement. Of this newer element in the life of the county no worthier representative can be found than Charles Austin Acly, of Pittsfield. The orthography of the patronymic varies in different branches of the family, the name being sometimes written Ackley.

Edward Acly was born at Castle Creek, New York, where his family had long been resident. By the demands of business he was frequently obliged to change his place of abode, and some years ago removed to Pittsfield. He married Harriet ———, and they were the parents of two sons: Harry, for many years past in the service of the Stanley Electric Company, of Morningside; and Charles Austin, further mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Acly have recently moved to Greenwich, Connecticut.

Charles Austin Acly was born in 1876, at Castle Creek, New York, where he received a good education. After the removal of the family to Pittsfield he entered the Waltham School for Jewelers, the range of his studies including the optical course. By close application he became a thoroughly well informed jeweler, and for the last seven years has been associated with the Stinson firm, their place of business being situated on North street. Mr. Acly takes the interest of a good citizen in all community affairs and is a member of the Pittsfield fire department, he belongs to Crescent Lodge, F. & A. M., of Berkshire, and to the Congregational Club. Although not an active participant in politics he affiliates with the Republican party and votes with the organization. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

Mr. Acly married, October 30, 1903, Jennie Florence, daughter of Dr. Lorenzo and Frances (Bailey) Waite, of Pittsfield, the former a practicing physician of more than fifty years' standing. Mrs. Acly is a graduate of the high school. She has three sisters—Adelaide and Edith, who reside with their parents. and Mary, wife of Harry West, a member of one of the pioneer families of Pittsfield. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Acly, on Taylor avenue, is one of the prettiest and most attractive in the city.

STEPHEN COMSTOCK.

A true type of the Berkshire county farmer is found in Stephen Comstock, of South Williamstown, a representative of a family which has been resident in the county for a century and a quarter, having been founded by Thomas Comstock, who emigrated from England about 1780, and settled in Williamstown. He purchased a portion of what was known as the "Old Trees" grant, and the land is today in the possession of his descendants. By industry and frugality he laid foundations for the prosperity of those who were to come after him, and the work was worthily carried on by his son, Samuel.

Martin Comstock, son of Samuel Comstock, was born in 1813, in Williamstown, and in 1850 married Delliah, daughter of Ezra Berry, of an old Connecticut family, and their children were: 1. Samuel, born 1851, went west when a young man and has made his home there ever since. 2. Mary, born 1854, married Daniel Locke, and became the mother of four children. 3. Stephen (see forward.) 4. Martha J., born 1858, married Frank Lampere, of Williamstown, and is now deceased, having left no children. 5. Delliah, born 1860, married Charles Potter, of Pownal, Vermont. 6. Ada, born 1862, married John Burbridge, of Williamstown. 7. Henry, born 1864, is married, has three children, and lives in Williamstown. 8. Martin, born 1866, makes his home in New York state. 9. Silas, born 1868, is unmarried and lives in Williamstown. 10. Nellie, who is at home with her mother, who is now a widow and resides on the old homestead.

Stephen Comstock, third child and second son of Martin and Delliah (Berry) Comstock, was born in 1856, and, like his brothers and sisters, received his education in the district school. On reaching manhood he decided to devote himself to the calling which had been hereditary in his family for generations, that of a farmer, and the years have proved that in so deciding he made no mistake. His ancestral acres are maintained in a high state of cultivation and everything pertaining to the farm points to the owner as a man of industry, enlightenment, practical ability and sound judgment. Mr. Comstock has never mingled actively in township affairs, and takes comparatively little interest in politics, feeling that the best field for his energies is to be found in the sphere of his chosen calling. He aids by his vote the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Comstock is unmarried, his household being presided over by his widowed mother and his youngest sister. The homestead is situated on the boundary line between Massachusetts and New York state.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FOXCROFT.

The late George Augustus Foxcroft, for many years a well known journalist of Boston, married into one of Berkshire county's historic families, his wife being Harriet Elizabeth Goodrich (see Goodrich family). He was descended from English colonial settlers of Massachusetts, and numbered among his ancestors soldiers of the patriot army in the Revolutionary war. Among his near connections was Ralph Waldo Emerson, and he was a cousin of that distinguished divine, Phillips Brooks. Mr. Foxcroft died in 1878, and his wife in 1884. Of their children, a daughter, Miss Emmeline Foxcroft, has long been a resident of Pittsfield, and is a member of the local chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

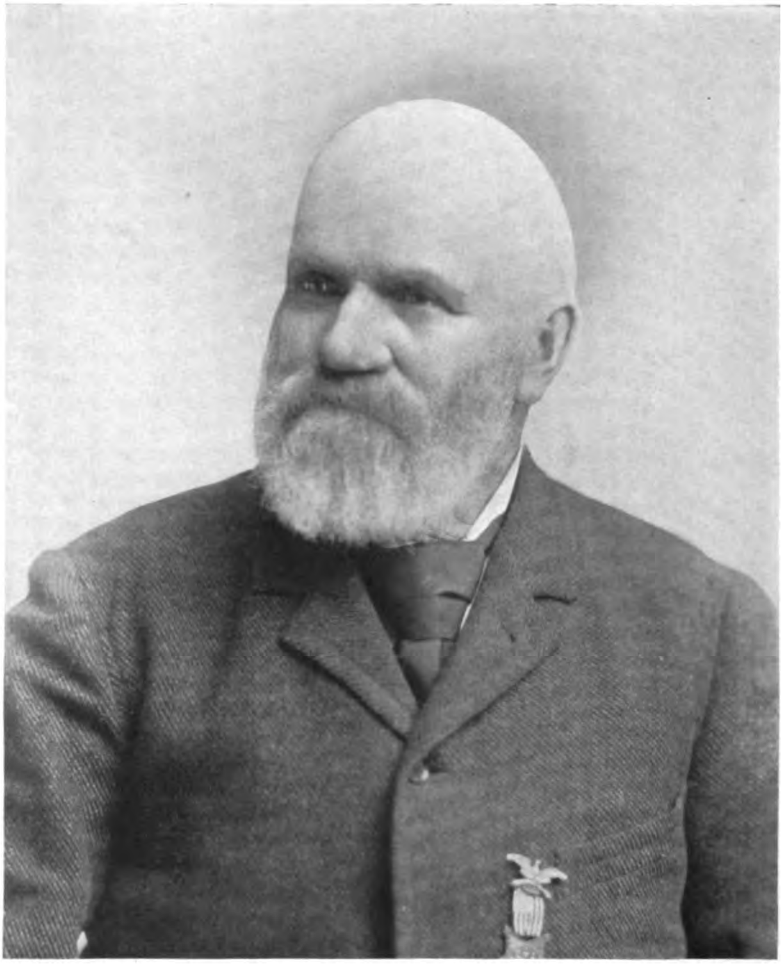
JOHN CHRISTIAN CHARLES BOHLMANN.

The life of John Christian Charles Bohlmann has been closely allied with the progress of the city of Pittsfield, where he has spent almost his entire life, and where he is highly respected. His father and mother came to this country about 1835 from the land of their birth, Germany, and located in the northern part of New York state. They afterwards settled in the village of Canaan, New York, where they lived a number of years. The father, Christian Bohlmann, was a mechanic and millwright, and labored hard in order that he might give his family of three sons and two daughters a good start in life in this land of their future home.

John Christian Charles Bohlmann, son of Christian Bohlmann, was born in 1849, while the family lived in Canaan, New York. He received a very limited education, and early in life was taught a trade—that of loom fixer in a woolen mill—in the Bel Air Mill, in Pittsfield, whither the Bohlmann family had moved in 1852, when he was only an infant. After leaving the Bel Air Mill he was placed in charge of the looms at the Pomeroy Mill, a position which he held for many years. In 1876 he resigned to engage in the liquor business, entering into a partnership under the firm name of Bohlmann and Smith, on North street. No man ever conducted a business which made him more liable to criticism than did Mr. Bohlmann, but he soon won the esteem of those who were opposed to the trade in which he was engaged, and was considered one of the best adapted and most cautious and careful men in his line in the city.

Early in his life Mr. Bohlmann was an admirer of Pontoosuc Lake, and was one of the pioneer summer visitors on its shores, having camped there when scarcely another cottage was seen on its shores. He bought several house lots there from time to time, when the land was finally put on the market, and many a day could be seen walking around its shores, noting the changes that had been made since his first view of that beautiful spot. He was large-hearted, generous, and public spirited, fond of society and most genial in disposition, which soon made him loved and honored by all who chanced to meet him, or had business dealings with him. He was a member of Berkshire Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Mystic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He and his family were identified with the Lutheran church, and contributed largely to its support. In politics he was a democrat.

In 1875 Mr. Bohlmann married Miss Mary P. Kloseman, daughter of Henry and Mary Kloseman, natives of Copacke, Germany, who had



N J Richardson

also made their home in Pittsfield. Mrs. Bohlmann came to Pittsfield when only five years of age, where she was educated in the public schools. She had one sister and three brothers, two of whom were Henry and John.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bohlmann: Charles A., born in 1876, who is now conducting a hotel in the city of Chicopee, Massachusetts; and Jessie C., born in 1879, married John H. Adams, of Dalton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bohlmann died August 2, 1902, of Bright's disease, leaving a widow and his two children. The touching remarks made by the Rev. William L. Genzmer at the funeral service were a glowing tribute to one who had risen high in the esteem of his fellow townsmen, in spite of material disadvantages.

HENRY HUNTINGTON RICHARDSON.

> "These shall resist the empire of decay.
> When Time is o'er, and worlds have passed away—
> Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie.
> But that which warmed it once can never die."

Thus beautifully the poet sang of the dauntless spirits whose love of liberty gave birth to the greatest of republics, and such may well be the refrain for those equally valorous, who preserved the Union of States from dissolution. The sentiment applies with especial pertinency to that fortunately considerable number of brave soldiers whose lives were spared and spent through long years of usefulness in the development of prosperous communities.

Of such was the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs. He was born at Belchertown, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, January 25, 1826, son of Nathan and Sophia (Boutell) Richardson.

Nathan Richardson was born July 26, 1785, in Gardner, Massachusetts, where he was farmer and shoemaker, and whence he removed to Windsor, and there continued to reside up to the time of his decease, January 17, 1849. He married, December 16, 1812, Sophia Boutell, born January 25, 1788, at Leominster, Massachusetts, and died at Palmyra, New York, February 25, 1872. Mrs. Richardson was a most active and consistent member of the Congregational church. She had eight children, two of whom died in childhood. The others were: Louise B. (now deceased), who married Charles Read (also deceased), of Southwick, Massachusetts; Charles, who died in 1843, at China Grove, Mississippi; Lorenza B., who married Claudius A. Hume, of Windsor, Massachusetts, and died in 1894; Jonas Bailey, who died in Indiana; Sarah E., who married Ezra G. Chapman, of Genesee, New York, and died in 1902; and Henry H., the immediate subject of this review, who was the fourth of the children who attained majority.

Henry Huntington Richardson received his education in the public schools of his native place, and in that town also acquired his trade of carpenter, serving a four years' apprenticeship. He located in Pittsfield in 1848, where he followed his trade, as journeyman.

When a young man he joined the old Pittsfield Guard as a private, and was in course of time promoted through the different grades to that of lieutenant. On the formation of the Allen Guard he was elected first lieutenant of that famous organization, under Captain H. S. Briggs, son of ex-Governor Briggs. At the breaking out of the civil war Captain Briggs, who afterward received a commission as general, was practicing law in Boston. On the first call for troops the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry had but eight companies, and Captain Briggs urged Governor Andrew to allow the Allen Guard to join it. Consent being given, the young captain wired a message to Lieutenant

Richardson, who received it at nine o'clock on the night of April 17, 1861, while he was drilling his troops, telling him to have the Allen Guard, with its new recruits, at Springfield the next evening to join the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. Lieutenant Richardson was promptly on hand with his eighty men, and, with the regiment to which his company had been assigned, went by the Connecticut River Railroad to New York on the train that bore General Benjamin F. Butler and his staff. Arriving in New York by daylight, the men were given breakfast at different hotels, and at eight in the morning were ordered to take cars for Washington, to join the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which had preceded them a few hours earlier. At Philadelphia news of the Baltimore riots was heard, and intense excitement followed. General Butler concluded to remain in Philadelphia for a time, and, after supper at the Continental Hotel, the soldiers were camped at the Girard House, then unoccupied, for the night. At three o'clock in the morning two flank companies (the Allen Guard being on the left flank), were ordered to the depot for the purpose of protecting it, but, meeting with no trouble, waited there until the remainder of the regiment came up, when all went on together. A little north of Havre de Grace the two flank companies were ordered to load, and a few miles further on were ordered ahead to take a steamer thought to be loaded with supplies for the rebels. Finding the steamer all right, the regiment subsequently boarded it and started for Annapolis, where they found the old ship "Constitution." Taking out the guns from it in order to cross the bar, the two flank companies were placed as guard while the regiment was towed down the bay in the noted frigate. The Allen Guard went with General Butler, who assumed command of the navy yard, and the next day the Eighth Regiment was joined by the New York Seventh, and under General Butler's command started for Washington. No locomotive in repair could be found, but, finding a dismantled engine, the General asked if anyone could put it right, and soon found sufficient capable machinists among the soldiers to make the needed repairs. Taking two guns on one car, and rails on another, the men marched ahead, and, as they found the road torn up, repaired it. The Allen Guard, however, went to Baltimore on a tug, where in the night they cut out the "Allegheny," a receiving ship, and towed it down without molestation to Fort McHenry, right under the guns of the enemy. Afterward they were stationed at Fort McHenry, on guard duty with the Worcester battalion for two weeks, then joined the regiment at Relay House, where they were on guard till July. Going thence to Baltimore, General Butler's headquarters, the Allen Guard was encamped on a hill outside the city until the expiration of its term of enlistment. While en route for home it was entertained in New York city by the New York Seventh Regiment, and later was mustered out of service on Boston Common. At Relay House, Captain Briggs having been promoted, Lieutenant Richardson was commissioned as captain, and on coming to Pittsfield after being mustered out, he and his men were received by the citizens with a rousing welcome.

After its discharge the Allen Guard was ordered to send in its arms, and Captain Richardson went to Boston to ask Governor Andrew to allow his men to keep their muskets. The Governor asked him, instead, to raise a company for the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and, having succeeded, he had his full complement of men at Worcester within two weeks, and they were sworn in as Company I, Captain Richardson having as his lieutenant a son of President Stearns, of Amherst, and as major of the regiment, Professor Clark, of the same institution. On August 21, 1861, he started with his regiment for Washington, and later sailed with Burnside's expedition to Hatteras. From Hatteras he sailed February 5, 1862, to Roanoke Island, and participated in the engagement at that place. On March 16th, he was present with his men at the battle of Newberne, North Carolina, and was afterward sent by General Burnside with his company to New York with three hundred prisoners, whom he delivered safely at Governor's Island. A week later he returned with his company to Newberne, after which he was subsequently kept busy under McClellan, Pope, and other generals, in harassing Jackson and Longstreet at Fredericksburg, Culpeper, Alexandria, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and elsewhere. He was in many of the bloodiest fights of that entire campaign, and at one time, owing to the death of a captain who was killed in battle, he had the command of two companies. At one time he was ambushed; and on another occasion. when all the field officers were killed or captured, he was placed in command of the regiment. Returning with his regiment to Washington, he was ordered up the Potomac by General McClellan, and, as acting lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, was near the front at the battles of Frederick and South Mountain, and on the extreme left at the battle of Antietam. He afterward served in the Shenandoah Valley, and was then sent to Falmouth, Virginia, to join the force preparing to head off Lee from Richmond, where, while waiting for provisions, he spent two weeks in putting up forts and breastworks. He stood near Sergeant Thomas Plunkett when he was hit by the shell that took off both his arms. After General Burnside assumed command of the army, the Twenty-first Regiment was assigned to the Ninth Corps, and sent first to Newport News, thence to the department of the Ohio, and was stationed in different places in Kentucky until July, 1863, when Captain Richardson was made provost marshal of Camp Nelson. On rejoining his regiment he participated in several engagements in East Tennessee, and suffered all the hardships of camp and field life, at one time he and his men being forced to subsist on three ears of corn a day. On January 6th, the captain, who in the meantime had been promoted to the rank of major, was given a month's leave of absence on account of having re-enlisted, and, starting for home, took with him four hundred prisoners as far as Cincinnati. At the end of the month Major Richardson joined Grant's army at Annapolis, and subsequently took an active part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, in the last named receiving a bullet wound in the thigh. After spending two weeks in Washington he came home and remained until his wound was partly healed, and then remained with his regiment at Annapolis until the expiration of his term of enlistment. While home on leave of absence, Major Richardson was appointed lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, but did not appear to be mustered in as such before he was discharged.

Upon his return to Pittsfield, Major Richardson engaged in contracting and building, and among the fine residences that he erected the first was a brick house on Wendell avenue (then Wendell street), and the last the elegant summer home of George H. Laflin (now deceased). Major Richardson employed many men, and built many public buildings and other structures that stand today monuments to his business integrity. Notable among these edifices is the high school building. He retired from active business pursuits in 1891.

Politically he was a Republican of the stalwart type, and was recognized by his party as a man to whom important responsibilities might safely be entrusted and under the town government he served for several terms efficiently as commissioner of sewers; he was county commissioner for three years, and served his ward in the city council. He was delegated to numerous conventions. He was a member of the committee having charge of the erection of the soldiers' monument in

Pittsfield. His Grand Army membership was with W. W. Rockwell Post.

He married, October 26, 1852, Maria L., daughter of Jabez L. Babcock, of New Lebanon, New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were members of South Congregational church, Mr. Richardson serving as a member of the finance committee for some years. Major Richardson died March 31, 1904. Mrs. Richardson resides on East Housatonic street, Pittsfield.

The following peroration of a tribute paid to the memory of Colonel H. H. Richardson—a part of the funeral service in Pittsfield, April 2, 1904—is the estimate of his friends and neighbors:

> "We liked that solid, square-set body, that face with its rugged lines of strength, that quiet masterfulness, that superb integrity. He dispensed charm somehow like magic. You and I sitting here, who knew him and felt the charm, are not doubtful that it was the heart of the man which won us. It would be a kind of ungentle exposure to handle that truth in public. We know it, we feel it, and that is enough. Simple, modest, straight, friendly, masterful soldier, soldier also, of Jesus Christ.
>
> "'Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail,
> Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
> Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair.'
>
> "Thackeray, describing the death of Colonel Newcome, says that he lifted his head a little and quickly said: 'Adsum, present!' and fell back. It was a word used at school when names were called. It is a soldierly word also. Colonel Richardson has answered to his name,—the simple, soldierly, unpretentious, 'Present!'—and stands before his Master."

MICHAEL CONDON.

A few years since, no member of the Irish-American population of Berkshire county was more esteemed or more deservedly so than Michael Condon, then an old and respected resident of Stockbridge. His father, Patrick Condon, who was born in Ireland, married Margaret ———, a native of the same country, and they emigrated to the United States and settled on a farm in "the Berkshires." Their family then consisted of one daughter and four sons, one of whom was Michael. Mr. Condon was a hardworking, industrious man, who gave his children such limited educational advantages as were within his power, and received the aid of his sons in the cultivation of the farm.

Michael Condon, son of Patrick and Margaret Condon, was born in West Stockbridge, and obtained his education in the district school. In his youth he aided his father on the farm, and then, feeling a desire for another line of endeavor, went to work in the Hudson iron mines. The result proved that he had not mistaken his true sphere of action, for before many years had elapsed he became by purchase the owner of these mines, and about the same time bought the "old hotel property," in West Stockbridge, where for about fifteen years he conducted a general store. As a business man he was well and favorably known for his discreet and farsighted progressiveness. As a citizen he was highly respected and also extremely popular, serving for nine years as selectman, the greater part of that time as chairman of the board. He also filled the office of deputy sheriff under Sheriff Crosby, of Pittsfield, and held a number of important positions on various town committees. He was a charter member of District No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and was widely known in society circles. In politics he was a sturdy Democrat, and could have had any office within the gift of his party.

Mr. Condon married, in 1885, Elizabeth Morrison, and their children were: Mary, born August 7, 1887; Elizabeth, born June 25, 1889; Frances, born September 12, 1890; and Edward, born October 15, 1895. Mr. Condon's death occurred at the hospital, where he was undergoing treatment for brain fever. His loss was widely lamented, and his family were made to feel that in their affliction they received the sincere sympathy of many true friends. His affairs, including the store, were for a few years conducted by his widow, who was finally compelled by failing health to dispose of the property and move to Pittsfield, where she now resides with her children. Mrs. Condon is the daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Flynn) Morrison, of Lenox, Massachusetts. The family took up their abode in Lenox in 1834, and it is probable that they were among the first Irish residents of the place. Mrs. Condon has three brothers: Richard, who is employed at the Lenox Pumping Station; David, who is a mason-builder in Lenox; and John, who is in the west. She has also a sister, Nora, who is the wife of William Franley, of Pittsfield.

JAMES RYAN.

James Ryan, who is living retired, one of the pioneer Irish-American citizens of Dalton, is a son of James and Ellen Ryan, who was born in Balline, county Limerick, Ireland, in March, 1828. In early life he was left an orphan, and spent his boyhood days with his uncle, Dennis Ryan. Desirous of obtaining a good education he made the most of his opportunities in his native land, attending school when not engaged at farm labor and at teaming. Believing that America afforded better opportunities for business advancement, he decided to come to the United States, and July 2, 1848, landed at New York City, being then twenty years of age. He made his way to Syracuse, New York, where he had relatives, and found employment in connection with the salt industry. Although a man in age and stature, he did not hesitate to improve the opportunity of attending school during his residence in Syracuse. On leaving that city he went to Albany, afterward to Pittsfield, and thence came to Dalton in 1850. Here he entered the employ of J. B. Crane, and with the exception of about eight years continued in the services of the Crane family until his retirement from business life. He was for seven years with the Carson family, and spent one year in traveling in the west, during that time visiting places in Minnesota, but gladly returning to the east. In Dalton Mr. Ryan also improved the opportunity of continuing his education in the public schools.

In October, 1861, occurred the marriage of James Ryan and Miss Ellen Grady, of Springfield, Massachusetts, whom he brought to the home which he had prepared for her in Dalton. They had three children: Henry J., born July 30, 1862, is a graduate of the Boston University Law School, class of 1886, was admitted to the bar, and is now a member of the firm of Thomas & Ryan, practicing attorneys of New York city; Katherine E., born December 17, 1865, is a graduate of the Pittsfield high school, and for several years was engaged in teaching in Dalton; Thomas G., born July 18, 1867, is employed in the incandescent lamp department at the Stanley Electric works in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Ryan and his family occupy a very attractive residence on Curtis avenue, in Dalton, which stands as a monument to his life of thrift and enterprise. He is a Democrat in his political affiliation, and is a communicant of the Catholic church.

MICHAEL O'LOUGHLIN.

One of the most intelligent and scholarly Irishmen in Berkshire county, Mr. O'Loughlin, a resident of Pittsfield for nearly sixty years, has interspersed his labors with study, thus cultivating his naturally superior intellect and placing him on an equal footing with those who acquired the advantages of a liberal education in their younger days.

Michael O'Loughlin was born in the county Galway, Ireland, August 1, 1816, that turbulent period in Irish history immediately following the rigorous suppression of the revolution of 1798, in which the people were still burdened with the hardships of British misrule. He acquired the rudiments of his education in his native land and resided there until he was thirty years old. His sister Catherine (who afterward married John Holland) came with him to the United States in 1847, the year of the memorable Irish famine, arriving on American soil after a passage of forty-nine days, and locating immediately in Pittsfield. Hardly had he set foot on the soil of Pittsfield when he was offered steady employment by Governor George N. Briggs, which he accepted, and for the succeeding nineteen years he was in charge of the grounds surrounding Maplewood Seminary. Subsequently for a period of thirty years he occupied the responsible position of chief gardener on the Leonard estate, having entire charge of the exterior decorations on that extensive property, during which time he labored diligently and faithfully in the interest of his employer. His regular habits, together with a natural inclination toward economy and thrift, enabled him to amass a comfortable competency, which has been the means of making his declining years a period of uninterrupted enjoyment.

As has been previously stated Mr. O'Loughlin interspersed his labors with study, devoting his leisure hours to the enrichment of a mind constantly thirsting for knowledge, and these studious habits, which he has never allowed to deteriorate, have partially if not wholly recompensed the restricted desire for learning experienced in his youth. Among the various studies pursued and mastered by him is the Celtic tongue, or ancient language of Ireland, and this he is able to read and write fluently, an accomplishment which, prior to the inauguration of the present movement in America to secure the preservation of the Irish tongue among the living languages, was possessed by but few of his countrymen. Nor is his knowledge of this subject merely superficial, as he has on various occasions made practical demonstrations of his superior learning in this direction, and has written a number of books in the ancient Irish language. Some time since he crossed the ocean accompanied by his son, and visited his old home in Ireland. Although nearly ninety years old his physical and mental powers are remarkably well preserved, especially his mental faculties, and his memory is extraordinarily clear. In politics he is a Democrat.

In 1852 Mr. O'Loughlin was joined in marriage with Miss Catherine Kirk, of Pittsfield. Their children are: Bryan, born in 1853; Delia, who is no longer living; James, born in 1857; Maria, born in 1861; Margaret, born in 1863; Michael, born in 1865; and Kate, born in 1868. Bryan O'Loughlin is now a painter and paper-hanger in Pittsfield. James O'Loughlin is a traveling salesman. Mrs. O'Loughlin died in 1885. The family attend St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) church.

CHARLES ALBERT BYRAM.

An excellent preliminary schooling, a college course through which he paid his way by work as tutor and otherwise, and eighteen years' experience as teacher and principal of grammar and high schools, is the splendid equipment of Charles Albert Byram for the office which he has so capably filled since 1904, that of superintendent of the schools of Pittsfield.

He is a native of the Pine Tree state, born in Freeport, May 18, 1863, son of Albert C. and Helen (Brewer) Byram, also natives of Maine, of Scotch-Irish descent. An ante-revolutionary Brewer in direct line with the immediate subject of this sketch was a soldier in the patriot army during the war for Independence, and several Byrams, early settlers of Maine, rendered similar service and were soldiers in the war of 1812.

Chas. A. Byram

Charles A. Byram was graduated from Freeport (Maine) high school, and Bowdoin College, class of 1886, and during the following five years taught in Bangor, Maine, being principal of a grammar school for three years, and of the high school for two years of the period. In September, 1891, he came to Pittsfield to assume the principalship of the high school, a position which he continued to occupy until September, 1904, when he was elected to his present office of superintendent of schools. He is a member of the School Superintendents' Association of Massachusetts, and of the "Round Table," an organization including school superintendents of Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin counties, Massachusetts, for interchange of views and adoption of methods in the furtherance of educational interests. Mr. Byram was one of the original stockholders and is secretary of the board of directors of the Spark Coil Company, a thriving local industry. He is also interested in the Musgrove Knitting Company, of Pittsfield. He is a member and present master (1906) of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and executive committeeman of the Park Club, Pittsfield.

He married, December 25, 1892, Alice M., daughter of the late A. T. Coburn, who was a merchant of Patten, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Byram have a son, Robert Irving Byram, born June 20, 1894.

~~~~~~~~

WILLIAM FLEMMING.

Among those foreign-born citizens who by their industry, ability and uprightness of character are a credit alike to their native land and to the country of their adoption, must be numbered William Flemming of Pittsfield, Berkshire county.

Mr. Flemming was born November 13, 1843, in Ireland, one of
~~~~~~~~

the seven children of Patrick and Ellen Flemming. The family was in fairly comfortable circumstances, and had a little farm, in the labors of which the sons were early trained to assist their father. When William was ten years old his mother died, and in 1857 he took passage for America. Landing in New York, he went to live in Fishkill village, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which thereafter he steadily followed, and by dint of industry and economy was enabled, in the course of time to bring his brothers and sisters to the United States. In 1866 he came to Pittsfield, where he soon obtained work. For more than twenty years he was employed by Mr. S. J. Saunders, a local contractor. He worked as carpenter at the Pontoosuc woolen mill, and afterward was employed for twenty-two years at Glenoris mill, in Dalton, as mill carpenter. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and in religion a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Flemming married, in 1872, Margaret Quin, of West Pittsfield, and they took up their abode in a house in Goodrich street which had been prepared by Mr. Flemming the year before, and where they have since always lived. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flemming: 1. P. J., born March 13, 1873, lives with his parents, and is in partnership with his brothers in the electric business, the firm being known as the Eureka Electric Company. 2. Matthew F., born December 13, 1874, is unmarried, and lives with his parents. 3. Mary E., born February 11, 1877, married John Foley, a member of the mounted police force of Washington, District of Columbia. 4. Susan, died when less than a year old. 5. John E., born 1884, and is in business with his brothers.

OCTAVE GILBERT.

There is no worthier representative of the French population of Berkshire county than Octave Gilbert, of Pittsfield. His ancestors earned a livelihood by working in the vineyards of their native France, but some members of the later generations, becoming possessed with the spirit of adventure, crossed the Atlantic to seek their fortune in the New World.

Gilbert, the father of Octave, was taken to Canada when a boy of ten years. He married Margaret Gacquest and several of their children are now residents of Pittsfield and have numerous descendants: Octave, see forward; Sophie, born 1834, married Louis Robage, of Pittsfield; Mary, born 1836, married John Milmont, of Pittsfield; Joseph, born 1838; Delia, born 1840, both live in this city, the latter being an inmate of the home of Henry Robage.

Octave Gilbert, eldest son of Gilbert and Margaret (Gacquest) Gilbert, was born December 8, 1832, in Berther, near Montreal, province of Quebec, where he received a district school education and was trained to the labors of a farm. When sixteen years of age he went to Middleford with a half-brother, who had been visiting in Canada, and found employment in the carding room of Sumner Church's woolen mill, where he learned the trade to which he afterward devoted himself. At the age of nineteen he went to Stearnsville and entered the service of the firm of D. & H. Stearns, with whom he remained for the long period of twenty-one years. He then became one of the partners in a stock company known as the Stearnsville Woolen Company. The prosperity of the enterprise was blasted by a disastrous fire which destroyed the mill, and after this calamity Mr. Gilbert accepted a position in the carding room of the mill of W. E. Tillotson. During the six years which he spent there his services were as highly valued as they had been in all his previous places of employment. In 1902 Mr. Gilbert retired from active work after a business career of more than half a century, during the whole of which he maintained a reputation for capability of an unusual order, joined to strict rectitude of conduct. He has now in his possession letters from his former employers which testify to the high regard in which he was held by them. His time is now chiefly occupied in caring for his property, his residence being one of the finest in West Pittsfield. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in religion a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Gilbert married, in 1854, Maria Daniels of Middleboro, Vermont, and of the eleven children born to them eight reached maturity: Joseph, born 1858, is married, has a family, and lives in Stafford, Connecticut; Louise, born 1860, married James Powers, and lives in Pittsfield; Jeremiah, born 1862, is a railway engineer and resides in Pittsfield; Phoebe, born 1864, has returned to the home of her ancestors and lives in Montreal, Canada; Charles, born 1866, is married and lives in Pittsfield; Lillie, married Charles Goodrich and resides in Stearnsville; Levi, killed by an accident in Herkimer county, New York, in 1903; Vinnie, born 1875, married Louis Duniet, and lives in North Hadley, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM HENRY LYON.

That Berkshire county is fortunate in the possession of a photographer of exceptional talent is readily demonstrable through reference to these volumes, which contain many artistic portraits, as, for example, those of Hon. Wellington Smith, Dr. O. S. Roberts, Mr. C. C. Chesney, Hon. Parley Russell, and numerous others, the accurately engraved reproductions of photographs taken by Mr. Lyon.

He is a native of Ulster county, New York, born April 9, 1862, son of Thomas and the late Martha (Harding) Lyon, who located in 1864 in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where Thomas Lyon has since been engaged in business as a painter and decorator. William H. Lyon completed his initial schooling at the high school, Lee, and then took the course at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, becoming an expert penman, and for some years thereafter was engaged in the teaching of penmanship in Chickering Business College, Pittsfield.

Always interested in photography, Mr. Lyon in 1892 determined upon entering into that business, and in preparation therefor spent two years with local photographers in learning its technicalities. In 1894 he established a studio at North Adams, where he remained until 1903, when he located in his present quarters, Wollison Block, Pittsfield. He has established a reputation for artistic ability second to none in his profession in western Massachusetts. He is a member of Osceola Lodge, No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled the chairs of conductor, and left supporter to the vice noble grand.

He married, July 18, 1895, Charlotte, daughter of Henry W. Ball, for many years in the department of public works, New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have a daughter, Helen Charlotte, born December 3, 1897.

* * *

HUGH QUINN.

One of the representative Irishmen of Berkshire county, both as a business man and a citizen, is Hugh Quinn, of Dalton. He was born in 1837, in Drinkerhan, in the north of Ireland. His youth and early manhood were passed in assisting his father and brothers in the management of the farm, and also in the fishing business, which they carried on during the season when farming was impossible. Finding the profits of these labors insufficient for a comfortable maintenance, he resolved to come to America, and accordingly set sail in 1869. He had a ticket for New York, but the ship on which he was a passenger landed him in Canada, whence he traveled by rail to the capital of the Empire State. After a day's stay in the great city he went to Hinsdale, Berkshire county, where he knew he should find his only friends on this side of the Atlantic, few in number, but faithful and attached. He immediately secured employment in the factory, where he remained four years, and in 1873 came to Dalton. Here he lived for some years on the factory grounds, and was employed for more than twenty years as fireman in Glennoris mill. During this time, by dint of economy, he was enabled to build the house which has been the home of his family for the last fifteen years, and is pleasantly situated on High street. Mr. Quinn has now practically retired from active work, and in 1903 he and his wife visited Ireland, where they had a very pleasant time among the old scenes and the old friends. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Quinn married Sarah McDevitt, whom he had known in Ireland, where they were engaged, and who came at his request to join him in America as soon as his circumstances permitted him to marry. Five children were born to them, all living and at home with their parents: Charles, born 1870, in Hinsdale; Mary , born 1872, in the same place: Hugh, Jr., born 1877; Ellen, born 1879; Frank, born 1880. The three last named were born in Dalton.

HENRY NEILL WILSON.

The distinction which was attained by Richardson through his achievements as an architect in the East, was paralleled by the late James K. Wilson in the Middle West, where many enduring monuments stand

H. Price Wilson.

as memorials of a genius that fortunately is the hereditament of a son, H. Neill Wilson, a citizen of Pittsfield, to whom Berkshire county owes many of its pronounced architectural triumphs.

The first of this family to come to America was William B. Wilson, a native of Donegal, Ireland, who represented the British Government in certain charge of Irish immigrants in New York and later in Baltimore, and who eventually located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became a leading dry-goods merchant. Of his children,

James Keys Wilson manifested early interest in music, sculpture and painting, ultimately devoting his attention largely to architectural studies, graduating from the Beaux Artes, Paris, and obtaining early recognition at Cincinnati as a leading member of his profession. Many notably beautiful structures were built by him. He died October 17, 1894, in Denver, Colorado, whither he had gone in search of health. He served three years as captain of a cavalry company in the civil war.

In the maternal line Henry Neill Wilson is descended from James Keys, a native of the north of Ireland, whence he came in 1750, to the American colonies, with his son, James Keys, Jr., and the latter's wife, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. The son of James Keys, Jr., Richard Keys, born in 1756, entered the patriot army in June, 1776, as third lieutenant of the Flying Company, of Lancaster county, a part of the First Pennsylvania Battalion. For his services in the war of the revolution, Lieutenant Keys was granted six thousand acres of land in Virginia. John B. Keys, of Cincinnati, Ohio, great-great-great-grandson of James Keys, Jr., has in his possession the governmental deed for these first landed possessions of the Keys in America. Lieutenant Richard Keys married Mary Bagley, whose father was a justice of the common pleas court at the commencement of the revolutionary war, and among the duties devolving upon him was the taking of the oaths of allegiance of many men to the union of " free and independent states." He was known far and wide as " Squire Bagley," and although advanced in years, and of notably dignified bearing, served as wagon master in the closing years of the struggle for independence.

Henry Neill Wilson, son of James Keys Wilson, was born in Glendale (near Cincinnati), Hamilton county, Ohio, May 1, 1855. He was educated in Cincinnati, where in 1873 he entered his father's employ, and under this eminently capable tutorage prepared for the profession which was destined to be his life work. His association for seven years with this firm of architects, Walter & Wilson, which was doing a large share of the most important architectural work in Cincinnati and vicinity, gave him a sufficient equipment of experience to encourage him to enter into that business in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a city that was at that time (1879) having a " boom " period.

In 1885 he located in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he has gained a reputation based upon that most substantial of foundations—superexcellent and superabundant work. Among the notable buildings designed by and erected under the supervision of Mr. Wilson are: Pilgrim Memorial Church, Intermediate School, Home for Aged Women, Wendell Hotel, and residence of William A. Whittlesey, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; House of Mercy Hospital, residence of Mrs. H. B. Daniels, State Normal School, Hoosac Savings Bank, Intermediate School, Intermediate School No. 2, Grammar School, Universalist Church, and residence of Hon. A. C. Houghton, North Adams, Massachusetts; the residences of Anson Phelps Stokes, Leonard F. Beckwith, David Wolfe Bishop, Charles Astor Bristed and Henry Hollister Pease, at Lenox, Massachusetts; the Library and Town Hall, Congregational Church, Irving House, High School, at Dalton, Massachusetts; the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, New

York; "Brightwood," the house of Helen Welch Atkins, Bristol, Connecticut; Rockwood Pottery, and residence of William C. Proctor, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Glendale Lyceum, Glendale, Ohio; the Skiles & Lindsey Building, and the residences of William M. Tenney and Major William D. Hale, Minneapolis, Minnesota; the residences of Hon. John K. Garnett, Charles A. Shearson, and Colonel Bierne Gordon, Savannah, Georgia; the Okeetee Club House, Ridgeland, South Carolina; residence of George J. Gould, Furlough Lake, New York. In addition to these there were dwellings in Dayton, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; New Orleans; Stockbridge, etc. Mr. Wilson has been a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects since February 16, 1887. He has one of the most valuable libraries of architectural publications in the United States, numbering priceless treasures that were collected by his father. Mr. Wilson is the inventor and patentee of a cellular-steel fire-proof flooring, and general manager of a company incorporated to manufacture the same, the plant, now in full operation, being located in Covington, Kentucky. The flooring in question stood the most heroic tests in New York city, under official inspection, and is being widely accepted by builders as an essential in the fire-proofing of large structures.

Mr. Wilson married, April 5, 1883, Olivia Lovell, daughter of the late Oliver S. Lovell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, D. C., who was a lineal descendant of Edward Downs, of Canton, Massachusetts, one of "the Minute Men" in the patriot army during the revolutionary war, whose son, Jesse Downs, left the farm a lad of seventeen to join his father in the ranks. Clarissa, daughter of Jesse Downs, married Oliver Lovell, of Boston, and they (the grandparents of Mrs. Henry Neill Wilson) located in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1814. On the Lovell side were staunch adherents of King George, the Cape Cod Lovells being pronounced Royalists. Oliver S. Lovell, father of Mrs. H. Neill Wilson, was a prominent member of the bar of Hamilton county, Ohio, following his profession in Cincinnati prior to the civil war, and for the subsequent period, up to within two years of the time of his decease, principally before the court of claims, Washington, D. C., where he died at the Ebbitt House, February 3, 1881. His presence in the capital at this time was due to his recent appointment to the presidency of the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Company. The wife of Oliver S. Lovell, deceased, was a daughter of James and Rachel (Barton) Russell, of the religious denomination of Friends, of Pennsylvania, one of the tenets of whose faith is the discountenancing of the keeping of genealogical records, hence a dearth of information of this character in this line.

CLARENCE ROBBINS SABIN.

In the financial circles of Berkshire county the name of Clarence Robbins Sabin, of Great Barrington, carries weight and influence. Mr. Sabin comes of old revolutionary stock, the first of his paternal ancestors of whom we have any record having borne arms in the struggle for independence. This was Isaac Sabin (or Sabins), who lived at Norwich, Connecticut, and on May 8, 1775, enlisted as a private in the Continental army, and was honorably discharged December 15, 1775. (See "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," p. 54.) He married Sophia Runnels, and five children were born to them, the eldest being a son, Ziba, mentioned hereinafter. The death of Mr. Sabin occurred in 1782.

Ziba Sabin, eldest child of Isaac and Sophia (Runnels) Sabin, was born in August, 1749, and while still a young man moved from Norwich, Connecticut, to Plymouth, New York, where the remainder of his life was passed. He, like his father, served in the Continental army, enlisting as a private July 8, 1777, and receiving his discharge July 26,

1777. His name appears on the muster and pay roll of Captain Oliver Belding's company, Major Caleb Hyde's regiment. (See "Revolutionary War Series," vol. xvii, p. 51.) He married Lydia Welch, and they had a family of nine children, among them a son, Origen, who was born December 20, 1771. Mr. Sabin, the father of this family, died in 1825, at Plymouth, New York. Origen Sabin died January 18, 1857, leaving a son Henry, who was born June 21, 1809, and was the father of John Freeman, mentioned hereinafter. Henry Sabin died October 21, 1890.

John Freeman Sabin, son of Henry Sabin, was born August 23, 1842, and received a common and high school education. He was for some time employed as a bookkeeper by the Owen Paper Company of Housatonic, and from 1875 to 1880 was engaged in the hardware business at Great Barrington. He stood high in the esteem of his townsmen, and while a resident of Great Barrington was elected to the office of assessor. Politically he was a Republican. He attended the Congregational church. He married Elizabeth Asenath, born December 16, 1842, daughter of John Newton and Elizabeth (Seymour) Robbins, and they were the parents of a son, Clarence Robbins, mentioned hereinafter. The death of Mr. Sabin, which occurred October 19, 1881, when he was but thirty-nine years of age, was felt to be a loss alike to his family, his friends and the community in which he lived.

Clarence Robbins Sabin, son of John Freeman and Elizabeth Asenath (Robbins) Sabin, was born October 28, 1867, in Great Barrington, and was educated in the common and high schools of his native place. From 1881 to 1883 he was employed as clerk in a grocery store, and from 1884 to 1891 was in the service of a firm dealing in general merchandise, serving for two years of that time as bookkeeper. January 3, 1891, he entered the Great Barrington Savings Bank as bookkeeper and assistant to the treasurer. The ability and faithfulness with which he discharged his duties was not long in finding recognition. For seven years he has been clerk of the corporation, and for several years a member of the board of trustees, and May 6, 1904, was elected treasurer. He is a stockholder in the Mahaine Cemetery Association. Mr. Sabin is a public-spirited citizen, taking an active interest in all enterprises having for their object the welfare of the community. He is one of the corporators of the Great Barrington Free Library. His townsmen have testified to their confidence in him by electing him one of the town auditors. He is a stock member of the Housatonic Agricultural Society. In politics he has always adhered to the Republican party. He is a member of the Congregational church, in which he has held the office of treasurer since 1892. Mr. Sabin married, April 12, 1904, at Great Barrington, Mary Ballantine, daughter of John and Sarah (Van Deusen) Hillyer.

WILLIAM B. PARMELE.

For more than a quarter of a century, the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this article has been identified with that great and growing business, the S. B. Dibble Lumber Company, of North Adams. Entering the employ of the founder of the industry named as a boy, Mr. Parmele has abundantly demonstrated his business capacity by becoming its treasurer and general manager, and has obtained general recognition as a leader among the progressive business men of northern Massachusetts.

He was born September 12, 1859, at East Bloomfield, New York, son of the late G. N. and Mercy (Speaker) Parmele. Upon the completion of his schooling he came to North Adams to engage in the business with which he has ever since been identified. He married, in May, 1884, Alice G., daughter of W. H. Bixby, of North Adams.

S. B. DIBBLE.

Among the great business interests of western Massachusetts, and pre-eminently the leader in its line, the S. B. Dibble Lumber Company, of North Adams, owes its existence and in large measure its substantial initial growth to its founder, S. B. Dibble, who came in 1871 from western New York to accept a position with E. J. Cary, lumber dealer of North Adams. Three years later he purchased a half interest in this business, and in one year more had become its sole proprietor, establishing his plant near the old Fitchburg depot. In 1885 the original plant was abandoned, and the present large factory occupied by the concern was erected, this being equipped with the necessary machinery which embodies all modern improvements. In 1899 the S. B. Dibble Lumber Company, which had been projected during Mr. Dibble's life, was incorporated, and shortly afterward, during the same year of incorporation, Mr. Dibble died May 28th. In 1901 the company absorbed the Bartlett Lumber property, and now conducts the most extensive business in that line in northwestern Massachusetts. The plant occupies about six lots. The buildings consist of a mill which is two hundred and fifty feet long, equally proportioned in width, and one story in height; two drying sheds, fifty by one hundred and thirty-five feet, which are heated by steam and used for the purpose of storing kiln-dried lumber; a two and a half story building, forty by one hundred and thirty-five feet, used for office purposes; open sheds, fifty by one hundred feet; kilns and various other buildings. Fifty hands are constantly employed in the works, which furnishes lumber of all kinds and conducts a general mill work, including the making of packing boxes. Particular attention is paid to the materials for inside finish work.

The founder of this important industry was a native of Bergen, New York, born April 10, 1838. He married, September 27, 1864, Frances M., daughter of Rufus Wells, of Palmyra, New York. Mrs. Dibble, who now resides in North Adams, has two children, Edith Adele, a graduate of Rye Seminary, who married Harry A. Gallup, of North Adams, and has three children—Harry W., Kathryn F. and Harvey A.; and Rufus Wells Dibble, a graduate of Harvard College, associated in business in Boston with Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers and brokers, and a resident of Everett, where he married Miss Florence Evans.

* * *

ALFRED S. FASSETT.

Perhaps the oldest merchant now engaged in business in Berkshire county is Alfred S. Fassett, of Great Barrington. Mr. Fassett belongs to an old Vermont family which for a century and a half has been identified with the history of Bennington. His grandfather, when a boy of fourteen, carried provisions from that place to the soldiers on the battlefield, and before the revolution there had been a Captain John Fassett in the Vermont militia. That the family has had a musical reputation as well as a martial one is attested by the fact that, for over a hundred years, the choir of the Bennington church has been led by a Fassett.

Benjamin Schenck Fassett was a farmer and harnessmaker, just in his dealings, and in all respects a good citizen and an upright man. He married Mary Campbell, a truly religious woman, whose life was an example of all the domestic virtues. They were the parents of three children, one of them, a son, Alfred S., mentioned hereinafter. Mr. Fassett died in January, 1865, leaving behind him the record of an industrious and useful life.

Alfred S. Fassett, son of Benjamin Schenck and Mary (Campbell) Fassett, was born in 1849, in Bennington, Vermont, and received his education at the North Bennington Academy and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Rochester, New York. In Cambridge he was afterward employed as clerk in a dry goods store, and later went to Kansas City, Missouri, as buyer for a mercantile house. Thirty years ago he went into business for himself at Great Barrington, and ever since has been at the head of a flourishing establishment. The circle of his connections has gradually widened, the scope of his transactions enlarged, and to-day no business house throughout the length and breadth of Berkshire county has a more assured standing than that of Alfred S. Fassett, built as it is on the enduring foundation of commercial sagacity and strict integrity. Mr. Fassett is one of the trustees of the Great Barrington Bank, and for twenty years has served on the board of investment. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and his townsmen have given proofs that the confidence with which they regard him as a citizen is equal to that which they accord to him as a business man. They have elected him to the legislature and also to the state senate, in each of which he has served two years. He was a member for the same length of time of the Republican state committee. He is the first vice-president of the Business Men's League, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Fassett married, February 15, 1871, Sarah Culver, of Cambridge, New York, and of the five children born to them three are now living: David Henry; Mary, who is the wife of William M. Hepburn; and Florence, who married Frank Strevell.

CHARLES HERBERT KEENE, M. D.

Dr. Charles H. Keene, actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was born at Palmyra, Maine, February 8, 1875. He is a son of Herbert Norris Keene, for thirty years a leading leather merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, and now connected with the United States Leather Company.

Charles H. Keene received his initial schooling in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and this was supplemented by an academic and collegiate course at Harvard, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1898 with the degree A. B., and from its medical department in 1902. His practical professional experience had its inception as house surgeon at St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Massachusetts, to which position he was appointed as a result of his success in the customary competitive examination. In 1903 he located in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and at once established offices in the Wright building. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and one of the staff of surgeons of the Massachusetts militia by appointment of Governor Crane. During the Spanish-American war, Dr. Keene served as a member of the First Massachusetts Artillery. Dr. Keene is a member of Bethesda Lodge, of Brighton, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, and De Molay Cammandery, of Boston. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, his eligibility being shown in the following genealogical resume, which connects in direct line with soldiers of the Patriot army: Charles H. Keene, M. D., son of Herbert Norris and Mary Florence (Pratt) Keene; grandson of Charles Russell and Olive Anne (Sturtevant) Pratt; great-grandson of Nathan and Hannah (Shaw) Sturtevant; great-great-grandson of Nathaniel and Betsy (House) Shaw, private in the Massachusetts militia, pensioned; great-great-great-grandson of Caleb House, private in the Massachusetts militia; great-grandson of Gamaliel and Hannah (Curtis) Sturtevant; great-great-grandson of Consider Sturtevant, private in Massachusetts militia; grandson of Norris and Sarah Ann (Nye) Keene; great-grandson of Snow and Saphronia (Maxim) Keene (3); great-great-grandson of Snow and Sarah (Bradford) Keene, Jr.; great-great-great-grandson of Snow Keene, Sr., private in the Massachusetts militia. Sarah (Bradford) Keene, above mentioned, was a daughter of Wait Bradford, who was a son of Ephraim, son of Major William Bradford, whose father, William Bradford, was first governor of Plymouth colony.

REV. CHARLES E. BURKE.

The present pastor of St. Francis' Roman Catholic church, North Adams, is a native of Massachusetts, and his birth took place in the city of Worcester, November 4, 1845. His parents, Patrick and Ann Burke, who were both natives of Ireland, immigrated to the United States during the first half of the last century, and settled in Worcester, which at that time was in the early stages of its development into the industrial importance it has since attained.

Charles E. Burke acquired his early education in the Worcester public schools, graduating from the high school in 1866, and his studies were continued at Holy Cross College, that city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1869. His theological studies were pursued at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, New York, and at the conclusion of the regular course he was ordained to the priesthood in Troy by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McNeirny, May 25, 1872. He was almost immediately assigned to duty as assistant to Vicar-General Healy, at Chicopee, Massachusetts, from whence he went in the same capacity to St. Michael's Cathedral, Springfield, this state, August 15, 1872, and was subsequently appointed to the rectorate. In 1883 he was appointed rector of St. Francis' church, North Adams, to succeed the late Rev. Father Lynch, and for the past twenty-two years he has labored diligently and faithfully in behalf of the moral and religious welfare of the parish, which, under his fostering care, has expanded into large proportions.

Although not the oldest religious organization in North Adams, St. Francis' parish is undoubtedly one of the largest, and, as its present flourishing condition is largely due to the ability and progressive tendencies of Father Burke, a brief summary of its history may be rightly considered as coming within the province of this work. As early as 1825 several Irish families are known to have settled in North Adams, but the first Catholic resident whose name and date of arrival have been accurately preserved was one Michael Ryan, a native of Kildare, Ireland, who located here in 1832, and resided here for the remainder of his life, which terminated at the age of eighty years, September 10, 1880. Mass was first celebrated here in Mr. Ryan's house, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Father Callahan, and in 1848 a mission was established here by the Rev. Edward Cavanaugh, of Pittsfield, who arranged to have mass celebrated once in three months in the houses of some of the Catholic residents. To a people so earnestly devoted to their religion, from the exercise of which, under the guidance of an authorized instructor, they had been by force of circumstances so long prevented from enjoying, these periodical visitations of the vigilant Pittsfield pastor were undoubtedly looked forward to with inexpressible reverence and delight by those steadfast devotees to their ancestral faith, and it would be difficult to imagine the spirit of piety and devotion displayed at these gatherings. Father Cavanaugh was succeeded in the Pittsfield pastorate by the Rev. Patrick Cuddihy, who also took charge of the North Adams mission, and it was during his supervision that it became absolutely necessary to organize a broader and more efficient system of religious work in this locality. With this end in view the Galligan homestead, together with a lot on River street, was purchased, and a parish organization perfected. About the year 1856 the church edifice of the Methodist Society on Center street was secured for a place of worship. In 1860 the Rev. Edward Purcell succeeded to the Pittfield pastorate, having as his assistant the Rev. Charles Lynch, who in November, 1862, was appointed pastor of St. Francis' parish at North Adams, with missions at South Adams, Williamstown and the east end of Hoosac Tunnel. In 1865 Father Lynch purchased of J. H. Adams the residence property on Eagle street (afterward used as the parish house), and still later secured the adjoining land on Eagle and Union streets, the whole now being occupied by St. Francis' church and St. Joseph's convent. The cornerstone of St. Francis' church was laid in the summer of 1867, and the edifice was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in July, 1869. Through the interest and liberality of the local manufacturers, notably Mr. John Harvey Arnold, a chime of bells was purchased and placed in the tower a few years later. After the separation of North Adams from Adams in 1878, it was found necessary to divide the parish. Shortly afterward the pastor had the pleasure of announcing to his congregation that the parish had obliterated all of its financial obligations, and encouraged by the fact that their church property was entirely free from encumbrances the parishioners gave liberally toward the needed improvements, namely, a parochial school and a convent. The site of the old parish house, which was removed to Union street, is now occupied by St. Joseph's Hall, a handsome brick structure of modern architecture, and, although Father Lynch survived its completion, he was not permitted to direct its future career of usefulness, as he was summoned to his reward. Father Lynch died May 30, 1883, in the fifty-third year of his age, his death resulting from a paralytic stroke which had overcome him two days previous, while preparing to officiate at a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of one of his parishioners. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Charles E. Burke, the principal subject of this sketch.

Immediately taking up the work of improvement at the point where his predecessor had left it, Father Burke continued it along the same lines, interspersing his routine labors with the consideration and preparation of new projects, one of which was the purchase in 1889 of the Boland estate, and in 1904 he added thereto sixteen and three-quarters acres of land known as the Brown farm, for cemetery use. The property now occupied as a parish house was purchased in 1894, and was formerly the residence of Harvey Arnold, founder of the Arnold Print Works.

St. Francis' church is a modern brick edifice with brown stone trimmings, and has a seating capacity of eleven hundred. Its total membership now consists of about four thousand five hundred souls. Connected with it is a well equipped parochial school having an average attendance of seven hundred, who are instructed by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent. Father Burke has as his assistants, Rev. James J. Donnelly, Rev. Thomas A. Kennedy, and Rev. Jeremiah Sullivan.

~~~~~~~

BABBITT FAMILY.

The Babbitt family, of which Mrs. Marie Antoinette Taylor, daughter of the late Dr. Snell Babbitt, of Adams, is a representative, was founded in New England by Edward Bobit, an immigrant from Wales, who arrived in Taunton, Massachusetts, about the year 1643. He subsequently settled in Berkeley, and was one of the original purchasers of that part of Taunton which was afterward incorporated as the town of Norton. At the breaking-out of King Philip's war he removed his family to Taunton for protection, and on a visit to his deserted home in 1676
~~~~~~~

(tradition says for the purpose of procuring a cheese hoop), he took refuge in a tree in order to escape the vigilance of some prowling savages, but the barking of his dog revealed his hiding place and he was killed. On September 7, 1654, he married Sarah Tarne, daughter of Miles Tarne, of Boston, and was survived by nine children, the youngest of whom was Deliverance, born December 15, 1673.

Edward (2), eldest child of Edward and Sarah (Tarne) Bobit, was born July 15, 1655. His first wife, whom he married February 1, 1683, was Abigail Tisdale, daughter of John and Sarah (Walker) Tisdale, of Taunton, the former of whom was killed by the Indians at Taunton in 1676, the same year in which Edward Bobit (1) met his death in a like manner. On December 22, 1668, Edward Bobit (2) married for his second wife Elizabeth Thayer, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Harvey) Thayer, also of Taunton. His death occurred in 1727, and his will, which was made February 5, of that year, mentions his wife Elizabeth, six sons and five daughters.

Nathaniel (3), son of Edward and Abigail (Tisdale) Bobit, was born in 1693. He settled in Norton, where he died February 25, 1759. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Snell (or Snellem), who was born in 1703, and died December 16, 1783. According to the Norton records they had eight children, and the same record states that Sarah Snalem died in Norton, November 13, 1746, which possibly may refer to Mary Snell or Snellem's mother.

Nathan (4), fourth son of Nathan and Mary Bobit, was born October 8, 1730. He was in his forty-fifth year at the beginning of the war for national independence, and he served as a lieutenant in the Continental army during that struggle. He died August 31, 1794. His marriage with Abigail Cobb was published February 1, 1752. Abigail was born in Norton, March 5, 1731, daughter of Benjamin and Mary

(Mason) Cobb, of that town, and she died there May 10, 1782. Nathan Bobit married (second) Mrs. Judith Newcomb, the mother of Anna Newcomb, who will be again mentioned. His children, all of his first union, were: Nathan, Levi, Snellem, Abigail, Edward, Sarah, and Mary. Nathan, born March 6, 1755, studied medicine and was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. In 1789 he settled in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and practiced his profession there for the remainder of his life, which terminated in April, 1826. On June 24, 1779, he married Anna Newcomb, daughter of Judith, previously mentioned, and reared three sons and three daughters. One of his sons, Nathaniel Godfrey Babbitt, went to Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1858, and died at the home of his son, Clinton, March 11, 1867. Levi Babbitt, born August 31, 1757, died May 8, 1795, was a lifelong resident of Norton. He married Betty Babbitt, daughter of Seth Babbitt, of Easton, Massachusetts, and she died April 9, 1800. They were the parents of six children. Abigail, daughter of Nathan (4) and Abigail (Cobb) Babbitt, was born March 31, 1764. She married Annis Newcomb, son of Judith Newcomb, mentioned above, and had two daughters,—Abigail, married Edward Babbitt; and Mary, second wife of Alvin Dunham. Sarah, daughter of Nathan (4) and Abigail (Cobb) Babbitt, married Benjamin Wild, son of Dr. John and Anna (Hodges) Wild, of Norton; and Sarah's sister Mary married a Mr. Lincoln.

Snellem (5), third child of Nathan and Abigail (Cobb) Babbitt, and the grandfather of Mrs. Marie Antoinette (Babbitt) Taylor, was born December 11, 1760. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill and in the siege of Boston. In 1787, some five years after his marriage, he removed to Savoy, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he attained prominence in civic affairs, holding at different times all of the town offices, and representing that town in the general court. Snellem Babbitt lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years, and died in April, 1854. On December 12, 1782, he was maried at Stoughtonham (now Sharon), Massachusetts, by the Rev. Philip Curtis, to Betty Blanchard. Of this union there were seven children: Snell, see forward; Ebenezer, Abigail, Betsey, Edward, Polly and Seth. Ebenezer, born November 11, 1784, died in his youth. Abigail, who married Cromwell Goff, became the mother of seven children, among whom are Mrs. Elizabeth Walton, of North Adams, and Mrs. Mary Ingraham, of Adams. Betsey married Alvin Dunham, and had two children, Mrs. Mary Baker and Franklin. Edward married Abigail Newcomb, and was the father of five children,—William, Andrew, Charles, Nathan, and Sarah, who became Mrs. Reed.

Snell Babbitt (6), eldest child of Snellem and Betty (Blanchard) Babbitt, was born September 9, 1783. He entered the medical profession and establishing himself in practice at Adams, was widely known as the most skilful physician of that locality in his day. He also figured prominently in civic affairs and served as representative to the state legislature. Aside from his superior professional attainments his popularity was in no small measure increased by his many commendable qualities, and his death, which occurred March 9, 1853, was the cause of general and sincere regret. In 1809 Dr. Babbitt married Miss Jael Edson, daughter of Abiezer and Rhoda (Peterson) Edson. Through Abiezer and Jael (Bennett) Edson, Josiah and Sarah (Packard) Edson and Joseph and Experience (Holbrook) Edson, she was a descendant in the sixth generation of Samuel Edson (1612-72), who settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, at an early date in the colonial period. Jael Edson was also descended collaterally from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, John Howland and John Tilley, the Mayflower Pilgrims. Mrs. Jael (Edson) Babbitt died in 1866. She was the mother of ten children: Nathan, died in 1889, leaving no children; Erasmus, who resides in Bloomington, Illinois, and has three sons; Corydon (deceased), who left two daughters, Alice and Sylinda; John Quincy (also deceased), none of whose children are now living; Horace, a resident of Philmont, New York, having one son, Horace Babbitt, Jr.; Henry and Byron, neither of whom lived to maturity; Bidwell, who died leaving no issue; Marie Antoinette, who is still residing in Adams; and Adeline L., who married Albert G. Browne. Mrs. Browne died in 1888, and is survived by two sons, Charles and Isaac Browne.

Marie Antoinette (7) Babbitt, ninth child and youngest daughter of Dr. Snell and Jael (Edson) Babbitt, married Amory E. Taylor. She has three children, namely: Edward, Amory and Leila Taylor Plunkett.

SAMUEL MARKHAM GUNN.

Distinguished as the oldest resident of Berkshire county, this nonogenarian, who is residing in Lanesboro, is favorably known throughout that section and well remembered by the older citizens of Pittsfield, where he served as a civil officer for many years.

Gideon Gunn, Samuel M. Gunn's grandfather, married Sarah Demming, who is said to have been the first white child born in Pittsfield (or Wendell's Town, as it was originally called), and they were the first settlers in East Pittsfield, where they resided for the remainder of their lives. Berkshire county was then but sparsely settled, and great precaution was necessary in order to protect the new settlements from the attacks of the hostile savages. Gideon Gunn was perfectly familiar with the country lying between the Connecticut and Hudson rivers, and during the Revolutionary war he served as a scout. The children of

Gideon and Sarah (Denming) Gunn were: Reuben, Betsey, Lavinia and Calvin.

Calvin Gunn, father of Samuel M. Gunn, was a lifelong resident of Pittsfield, and the active period of his life was devoted to general farming. His death occurred in 1812. He married Betsey Markham, who was a native of New Hartford, Connecticut. She survived her husband many years, dying in 1850. Their children were: Betsey, Gideon, Samuel M., Calvin and Emily. Of these the only one now living is Samuel M., the principal subject of this sketch. Betsey, who was born in 1798, married William McAllister.

Samuel M. Gunn was born in East Pittsfield, June 7, 1808. Deprived of his father's support at the age of four years, he was, in common with the other children, left wholly to the care of his mother, who, fortunately, was equal to the occasion and she reared her family in a most creditable manner. His boyhood and youth were spent upon the homestead farm, where he learned to make himself useful, and with the other children of the neighborhood he attended the district school during the winter season. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was thus occupied for the greater portion of his active period. He was long identified with local civic affairs, serving as town constable for several years, was policeman for a period of twenty-five years, and for two terms held the office of deputy-sheriff. He is now residing in Lanesboro, having attained the unusually advanced age of ninety-seven years and six months, and, while not perhaps the only nono-genarian, he is in all probability the oldest resident of Berkshire county, and is remarkably well preserved, retaining all his faculties.

January 17, 1838, Mr. Gunn was joined in marriage with Miss Lucy E. Brooks, and they have had four children, all born in East Pittsfield: Lester B., Louisa, Elizabeth and S. Herbert; the last two named are deceased.

Lester B. Gunn was born February 5, 1839. From early manhood to the present time he has been engaged in general farming, and has given his special attention to the raising of poultry. He was married March 21, 1864, to Miss Thankful A. Sprague, daughter of Dyer and Mary (Palmer) Sprague, of Pittsfield. They have one son, Charles L. Gunn, who married Lottie C. Goodel, and has five children living.

Louisa Gunn married Sterling Milliman, of West Winsted, and they have one son, Elmer, who is living in Portland, Maine.

Herbert married Fannie Reed, of New York city, and they had one child, Marguerite, who resides in Oakland, California.

Elizabeth Gunn married Albert Nathan Chapin, of Pittsfield, and they have six daughters: Lucy M., married James Shepardson, and they have one son, Herbert; Mabel Estelle; Bessie, married Robert Pruyne, and they have one son; Bertha, Blanche, and Marguerite.

EDWARD JOHN SPALL.

Among the younger merchants of Berkshire county whose careers are of recognized substantial value in the business development of the county seat, the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs may be appropriately numbered. He is also of that especially interesting group of men which this and most communities are fortunate in possessing who may be described as self-made. Coming to Pittsfield, an entire stranger to the locality, less than twenty years ago, he was within a few years installed in a managerial capacity in an old established jewelry business which he was successful in establishing upon a still firmer basis, and during the five years in which he has conducted a similar

E. J. Hall

business upon his own account he has continued to evidence an especial capacity therefor by continued and constantly increasing success.

He was born December 21, 1866, in Hawley, Pennsylvania, son of the late Lewis J. and Elizabeth (Stells) Spall, natives of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, of German descent. Young Spall received his education in the public schools of Hawley, and there found his first employment serving a three years' apprenticeship in learning the jewelry trade. In 1884 he obtained a position with R. N. Johnquest & Company, jewelers of Ansonia, Connecticut. In February, 1887, Mr. Spall, in response to an advertisement, came to Pittsfield to accept a position with the late George W. Edwards, then a leading jeweler of that place. Upon the decease of Mr. Edwards, in 1890, Mr. Spall was entrusted with the conduct of the business and continued to be thus engaged for a period of eleven years, when he opened his own jewelry establishment in the Wollison block on North street. Mr. Spall is a business man of the active, aggressive type and keenly interested in all local trade interests. During the years of the Spanish-American war, when especial efforts were being made through the United States to introduce the giving of trading stamps by merchants as a presumably good method of gaining and retaining patronage, Mr. Spall was one of those who speedily arrayed himself in vigorous opposition to the very clever scheme of paying a bonus to strangers for transacting business with his own customers at the customers' expense. A Pittsfield Merchants' Association was formed, of which Mr. Spall was secretary, and largely through the personal efforts of that gentleman the trading stamp was suppressed. In 1905 Mr. Spall was elected a director of the association representing the jewelry trade. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. As a resident of ward seven he was the caucus nominee in 1897 for councilmanic service, but declined to accept. Similar overtures the following year he yielded to, being elected to council for the 1898-99 term, serving efficiently on the fire department, fuel and street lights, and ordinances and printing committeees. As a resident of ward five he was candidate in 1900 for council, and was defeated, as were all Republican candidates in that memorable year in local politics. Mr. Spall was for some years in active fellowship with the local lodges of Elks and Red Men, serving two terms as exalted ruler of the former and two terms as sachem of the latter order. He was married in New Haven, Connecticut, October 22, 1901, to Miss Rose Hazelton, a graduate of Henry W. Bishop's Training School for Nurses, and well known in Pittsfield, where she was for four years recognized as one of the most capable and cultured of the members of her profession. Mr. and Mrs. Spall have one child, Marion Emily, born October 22, 1902, reside at No. 24 Oxford street, and are members of the First Congregational church.

ENSIGN MARSHALL SMITH.

Ensign Marshall Smith, of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, a veteran of the Civil war, who at great personal sacrifice gave his time, his abilities and his skill to the service of his country in her hour of peril and need, is a native of the town in which he now resides, born August 19, 1842, a son of David Chaffee and Pamelia (Comstock) Smith.

Amos Smith, great-grandfather of Ensign M. Smith, was a native of England, emigrating to this country about the year 1760. On May 18, 1779, he married Miss Annie Chaffee, and they were the first settlers in that part of the town of Dalton now known as North street, which has in more recent years been extensively occupied by the Smith families.

Abner Smith, grandfather of Ensign M. Smith, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 26, 1781. On August 25, 1811, he was united in marriage to Mary Diskill, born October 17, 1785, and the issue of this union was seven children, namely: 1. Julia F., born February 12, 1812, was married three times, her last husband having been Mr. Hicox. 2. Electa, born December 26, 1813, died September 12, 1870; she was the wife of Marble Foote, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 3. David Chaffee, born January 14, 1817, mentioned hereinafter. 4. Abner Marshall, born 1820, was a physician in this county; he married Betsey Evans, of Bainbridge, New York, and after her death married her sister, Robie Evans, who survives him, he having died in 1889. 5. Eliza, born May 31, 1822, married (first) James Lambdin, and afterwards Mr. Campbell; they made their home in Toledo, Ohio. 6. Amos, born July 2, 1823, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. 7. James D., born December 13, 1825, died in April, 1895; he was engaged in the lumber business in Dalton, Massachusetts, and was also a poetical writer of some renown. In 1847 he married Rachel Gleason, who survives him.

David Chaffee Smith, father of Ensign M. Smith, was born January 14. 1817. During the early years of his life he engaged in farming, and later became the owner of some sixteen hundred acres of land devoted to farm culture, upon which was some valuable timber. He also purchased a tract of valuable timber land in Forest Port, New York, containing about twelve hundred acres. As early as 1849 he built a grist and saw mill, and it was at this mill that the lumber used in the construction of the dwellings erected in the early period of the history of the town of Dalton was turned out. He was one of those honest, hard-working and industrious men who laid the foundation for a growth of able-bodied and prosperous men. He was held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen, served the town in the capacity of selectman for almost twenty years, was instrumental in constructing the Methodist church, in which he was a class leader, and took an active and prominent part in all affairs of his time. During the Civil war he was a recruiting officer.

On March 25, 1841, Mr. Smith married Pamelia Comstock, daughter of Oliver Comstock, of Stockbridge, a member of one of the highest esteemed families of that town. Their children are: 1. Ensign M., born August 19, 1842, mentioned hereinafter. 2. David C., Jr., born December 1, 1845, who married Kate Fish, of Northampton, and they make their home in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 3. Robert A., born February 18, 1850, who married Lucia M. Owen, daughter of Walter Owen, of Lee, Massachusetts, May 15, 1873, and they have one child, Blanche E., who resides with her parents in Dalton. 4. Pamelia E., born May 11, 1852, who became the wife of Clarence Cody, and they make their home in Pittsfield.

Ensign Marshall Smith was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, August 19, 1842. After attending the local schools he completed a course at the Pittsfield high school. When not at school he devoted his time to assisting with the work on his father's farm and working in the mill. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and served three years in the war, during which time he was thrice wounded and once taken prisoner. He participated in many a severe conflict, and was with General Sheridan while in the Shenandoah Valley and also before Richmond, Virginia. He has three distinct bullet wounds, one that passed through the left lung, one on the left foot and one on the left leg. He spent five years as overseer for his father at the mill in Forest Port, New York, and after the expiration of this period of time formed a partnership with Russell Allen, of Pittsfield, and they engaged in the granite business in St. Louis.

Missouri. He made his home in Graniteville, Missouri, where he was a much honored and highly esteemed citizen. Mr. Smith is vice-president of the Granite Cyanide Company, which position he has held for twenty years, together with that of superintendent. During the past few years he has retired from active duties, owing to the impaired condition of his health. He is the owner of a large farm, whereon he raises cattle and Angora goats for the market. He is a Methodist in religious belief, and a Republican in politics.

On September 25, 1864, while at home on a furlough, Mr. Smith married Lucy A. Branch, daughter of Grove N. Branch, and a granddaughter of ——— Branch, who located in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1770, and participated as a private in the battle of Bennington. Their children are: 1. Walter Rupert, born April 6, 1866, who is engaged in the electric light business in New York city; he married Fannie Golden. 2. Russell Allen, born October 11, 1882, who is employed by the Bell Telephone Company, of New York.

* * *

HENRY PLUNKETT KITTREDGE.

The Kittredge family, of which the well-known Dalton resident, Henry Plunkett Kittredge, is a representative, is one of the most prominent of the old established Berkshire county families, and its founders in this section of the state came from eastern Massachusetts considerably more than a century ago. Shortly before or during the revolutionary war, William Kittredge, a physician, settled in Pittsfield and was probably one of the first regularly trained medical practitioners in that locality. His brother, Abel, Henry P. Kittredge's grandfather, who was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, in 1773, also studied medicine, and after the completion of his professional preparation located for practice in the neighboring town of Hinsdale. He subsequently removed to Dalton, where he married, but returned to Hinsdale in 1802 and practiced there until 1827, when failing health compelled him to retire from professional life. He was succeeded in his medical practice by his son, Dr. Benjamin F. Kittredge. The last twenty years of his life were devoted to agriculture, and he was one of the most extensive farmers in Hinsdale. In the year 1800 he was commissioned a surgeon's mate in the Third Regiment, Second Brigade, Ninth Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He was one of the first to represent Hinsdale in the general court. Dr. Abel Kittredge died in 1847, at the age of seventy-four years. In 1795 he married Eunice Chamberlain, a member of one of the most noted early settled families in Dalton. Of this union there were nine children, namely: Mirinda, born in 1798; William C., born in 1800; Benjamin F., born in 1802; Judith, born in 1805; Mary, born in 1809; Eunice, born in 1811; Sophronia, born in 1816; Charles James, born in 1818, and Abel, born in 1822. Mirinda, William C. and Benjamin F. were born in Dalton and the births of all the others took place in Hinsdale. Mirinda, who became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Lombard, and had two children, died in 1880, aged eighty-two years. William C. Kittredge, who was graduated from Williams College and entered the legal profession, located in Vermont, where he became a judge, and also served as lieutenant-governor. He died in 1870. Benjamin F. Kittredge, M. D., who was a graduate of Williams College and of the Pittsfield Medical School, succeeded to his father's practice at Hinsdale in 1827, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1861. He was the father of eight daughters. Judith Kittredge married Dr. Wells, of Windsor, Massachusetts, and removed to Attica, New York, where she died in 1882. Mary Kittredge became the wife of Charles H. Plunkett in 1841. Eunice Kittredge married Hiram

Paddock, of Hamilton, New York, and was the mother of two physicians of that name who formerly practiced medicine in Dalton and Pittsfield. Sophronia Kittredge became the wife of a Mr. Bardin, also of Hamilton. Charles James will be mentioned at greater length presently. Abel Kittredge, who resided in Dalton for the greater part of his life, which terminated in 1886, married Sarah Hooker.

Charles James Kittredge, Henry P. Kittredge's father, was during his earlier years interested in farming, which he relinquished in order to engage in mercantile pursuits in company with his brother-in-law, Charles H. Plunkett, previously mentioned. They subsequently established a woolen manufacturing enterprise in Hinsdale, which afterward developed into much larger proportions and became known as the Plunkett Woolen Company. After the death of Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Kittredge became associated with his late partner's heirs in organizing the above-named company, and was the president until 1875. In company with his brother Abel and son James he established a woolen mill in Dalton, and was for many years one of the leaders of that industry in Berkshire county. He was financially interested in other enterprises, being a director of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and occupied numerous other positions of trust. For some time he was a member of the Hinsdale board of selectmen, was also one of the county commissioners, and gave the public service the benefit of his superior executive ability and sound judgment. Charles James Kittredge married Miss Frances Birchard. She became the mother of seven children, of whom four are now living—James B. Kittredge; Mrs. James A. Crane, of Westfield, Massachusetts; Mrs. Zenas Crane, and Henry P. Kittredge, of Dalton, Massachusetts. Charles James Kittredge died March 1, 1903, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Frances Birchard Kittredge died October 28, 1898, aged seventy-two years.

JOHN SYNAN.

The story of a community's progress is not by any means compassed in the detailing of the careers of its successful capitalists, merchants and manufacturers, doctors, lawyers and divines. "The man behind the gun" plays a very large part in the winning of battles, and the faithful, honest and intelligent service of the employe is equally conducive to business success and its attendant benefits to a community.

As a boy of limited education, John Synan, born in Pittsfield, August 11, 1861, walked into the carpet establishment of Prince & Walker, Pittsfield, seeking the employment which he obtained. He still continues in the service of this company, having been invested throughout this long period of employment with constantly augmented responsibilities to which he has proved equal.

He is a son of William and Mary (Keating) Synan, both natives of county Limerick, Ireland. William Synan came in 1857 to Pittsfield, where he was employed for many years by the Boston and Albany Railroad Company. He died in 1874. Of his children, two daughters became teachers in the Briggs school. A son, James W. Synan, also for a time in the employ of Prince & Walker, subsequently rendered efficient service as tax collector of Pittsfield, and has been actively identified with Democratic party work, a member of ward and city committees, delegated to numerous conventions, and candidate for representative to the legislature for the fourth Berkshire district. He is now sales agent for the Triumph Voting Machine Company, Pittsfield. The Messrs. Synan mentioned in this brief narrative were alike in demonstrating a superior capacity for usefulness and in winning the confidence of the community as men of business integrity.

Captain Israel C. Weller.

CAPTAIN ISRAEL CASEY WELLER.

Captain Israel Casey Weller, who was a veteran of the civil war, formerly connected with the noted Allen Guards that went out from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1861, was born at Fowlersville, Livingston county, New York, January 21, 1840, a son of Eliakim and Ada (Powell) Weller.

Eliakim Weller (father) was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he spent his early life and attended the public schools. He subsequently learned the tanning trade. Shortly after his first marriage he took up his residence in Fowlersville, New York, where he was both farmer and tanner, and a few years later went to Michigan, being one of the first settlers of the town of Constantine. Returning east he relocated in Fowlersville, where he became engaged in the boot and shoe business. About 1858 he returned to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he carried on the boot and shoe business while engaged also in general farming. He married for his first wife, November 17, 1828, Adah Powell, daughter of Curtis Powell, who was born in Lanesboro, but who was for a time a resident of Pittsfield. Of this union were seven children. 1. Curtis, who died in youth. 2. John, deceased, who was a soldier in the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment and later a resident of Pittsfield. 3. Edgar M., a well known farmer of Pittsfield. 4. Israel, who died in childhood. 5. Israel C., mentioned hereinafter. 6. Celia, who became the wife of George W. Clark, of Auburn, New York. 7. Mary, who became the wife of Charles Lombard, an employe of the Boston & Albany Railroad at Pittsfield. Mrs. Adah (Powell) Weller died about 1855, and Mr. Weller married for his second wife Henrietta Bigelow, of Fowlersville, by whom he has two children, a girl, who died in infancy, and a son, Irving, who resides in Pittsfield, and is in the employ of the New York & New Haven Railroad. Eliakim Weller died April 28, 1872. His wife, Adah (Powell) Weller, died December 2, 1856.

Israel C. Weller received his elementary education in the public schools at Fowlersville, but at the age of twelve years came to Pittsfield to live with his uncle and aunt, John and Mary S. Weller, and his schooling was completed in the Pittsfield high school. In 1860 he joined the Allen Guards, a company of state militia, and later, when the President of the United States issued his first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, he became with others of the company a part of the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The company was hurried on to the defense of the national capital, going first to Annapolis, Maryland. Arriving there they drew out the old frigate "Constitution," and then were set to work to relay the tracks of the railroad between that city and Annapolis Junction, which had been torn up by the Confederates, since it furnished the quickest route between the northern states and Washington. After reaching the capital they were ordered back to the Relay House and assigned to guard duty at the stone bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In July (previous to which time the Guards had become incorporated in Company K) the men were moved to Baltimore, where they remained in camp until September, when their term of service expired and they were mustered out, having already served four months and a half, although enlisted but for three months. Captain Weller was promoted to the rank of second sergeant before he left home, but returned as acting orderly.

Returning to Pittsfield, Captain Weller re-engaged in the flour business, with his former partner, John Isham, under the firm name of Isham & Weller, with their store in Bank Row. Scarcely was this business resumed when Captain Weller again felt it to be his duty to enter the army. He re-enlisted in September, 1862, and at once began raising a company. For a few days he drilled his men in Burbank Hall, but later went into camp at Camp Briggs, which had just been quitted by the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment. This was a public pleasure park, and here captains from other parts of the county also formed and drilled their companies. Since Captain Weller was the first to take possession, he became commanding officer of the camp, and his company received first rank. Upon the organization of the regiment, General Bartlett was appointed colonel, Samuel B. Sumner, lieutenant colonel, and Charles Plunkett, major. On Thanksgiving Day, November 28, the regiment went into camp at Worcester. Although the snow lay on the ground the barracks were in good condition, and good cheer and courage reigned. There they remained, under constant drill, until Friday, December 4, when at two o'clock in the afternoon they started by rail for New York state. For the remainder of that month and until January 23 of the following year they were at Camp Banks, Long Island, during which time a part of Captain Weller's company did provost duty. On January 23 the regiment, with its one thousand men, together with three hundred men of the Twenty-first Maine Regiment, embarked on board the steamship "Illinois," bound for New Orleans. The greater number of the men were young and wholly unaccustomed to the water, having always lived inland, and the rough passage of fourteen days, during four of which the ship lay off Cape Hatteras in a heavy sea, told heavily upon them. Captain Weller's men had the post of honor, and occupied berths in the bow of the boat, having marched aboard first. In New Orleans the boat ran on a bar and had to be taken off by the steamer "New Brunswick." Going to Carrollton, the regiment went into camp, and Sunday, February 8, Colonel Sumner marched the men through the streets, giving them opportunity to stretch their muscles after fifteen days aboard ship. From Carrollton they traveled to Baton Rouge by boat, and on February 21 went into barracks at Camp Banks. From there they were marched to Port Hudson and back, about the time Farragut succeeded in opening the Mississippi river. Being ordered to Port Hudson a second time, they were met at Plains Stores on May 21, 1863, by a force of rebels, and saw their first fighting, a few being wounded. The previous day they had marched sixteen miles under the hot Southern sun, during which the men who wore cast-iron vests had been obliged to fling them away. A second fight occurred at Plains Stores, in whch the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth New York, the Forty-ninth Massachusetts and the Twenty-first Maine Regiments also took part, and as a result of which several more men were wounded. After a day's rest they pushed on to Port Hudson, and were in the outskirts of that town until the 27th instant, when General Banks opened the assault. The regiment of which Captain Weller's company formed a part led, the men walking five deep. The detachment was cut to pieces, Colonel Bartlett was wounded, and a third of the men were killed or wounded. Captain Weller received a flesh wound, but remained on the battlefield until the flag of truce was raised, and then assisted in carrying off the killed and wounded. On June 14, a second assault was made, the men remaining in rifle pits behind ramparts constructed of cotton bales and covered with earth to prevent their taking fire. Captain Weller and his men were so near the enemy's breastworks that they were within hailing distance. On July 8, word was received that General Grant had captured Vicksburg, and at once the Confederate commander at Port Hudson asked for twenty-four hours' armistice and terms of capitulation. At the end of that time six thousand men were surrendered to the Union troops, who themselves were in enfeebled and wretched condition. The formalities required some time.

The rebel arms were stacked and then covered with flags. All the men were paroled except the officers. The stacks of arms were transported to a steamer lying on the other side of the fort, and Captain Weller with his command sailed down to Donaldsonville the following Friday. From that place, on July 13, several brigades marched into the interior, Captain Weller acting as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, which position he filled until the return home. After returning to Donaldsonville there was a sharp encounter with Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith, who, with twelve thousand men, had started for the relief of Port Hudson. The rebels outnumbered the Union soldiers three to one, but were forced to retreat. The following days were trying ones for the Massachusetts men. There was no active fighting to engage their attention, and the heat was extreme. When on August 8, word came that their period of service having expired, they could be mustered out, it was heartily welcomed. They went up the Mississippi by boat to Cairo, and there took train, the men riding in cattle cars, and the officers having one passenger car in the rear. They were cheered all along the route. At Cleveland a number of the sick men were left, among the number being Second Lieutenant George Reed, who subsequently died there. Many kind attentions were shown them on the homeward journey, especially at Utica and Buffalo. At Albany they were given passenger cars. Upon arriving in Pittsfield they were met by all the bands in the county and by a throng of ten thousand people. At the railroad station they broke ranks, but shortly collected again and marched to the park, Colonel Bartlett leading on a war horse he had taken at Port Hudson. It was an imposing procession, but withal a most pathetic one, for no one could look without remembering the three hundred and fifty brave men who had gone out with them, but did not come back. A right royal reception was accorded to the returned men, and at the park, to which they marched, refreshments, the best the land could provide, were furnished. The committee of arrangements included Messrs. W. R. Plunkett, D. J. Dodge, and J. D. Adams, Jr.

Captain Weller again went into business in the flour trade, in which he continued until 1877. He was then engaged for about a year in manufacturing bricks, after which he started a wholesale commission business, handling grain and provisions. For about six or eight years after his return he was captain of the Allen Guards, and as such a member of the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Militia. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, but later resigned. He was a charter member of Rockwell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and an active worker in that organization. He was formerly a member of the Housatonic Fire Insurance Company. He was a Mason and member of Mystic Lodge, and of Berkshire Chapter, Council and Commandery, also a charter member of Kassid Senate, Ancient Essenic Order. Captain Weller died November 3, 1900.

Captain Weller married, January 21, 1864, Harriet B. Clark, of Pittsfield, daughter of Henry Clark, who located in Pittsfield from Suffield, Connecticut. Mrs. Weller, who died in March, 1884, was a member of the First Congregational Church. She was the mother of three children, of whom two are now deceased. The surviving child, Gertrude, married Frank L. Bourne, of Lenox. Mrs. Bourne, a trained nurse, is now a resident of Springfield, Mass.

EDGAR MOSELEY WELLER.

The eldest of the surviving members of the family of the late Eliakim and Adah (Powell) Weller is the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative.

Edgar M. Weller was born in Fowlersville, New York, June 21, 1836. He received such education as was afforded by the public schools of his native place, but was in early youth called upon to assume a share in the serious business of life—the earning of a livelihood, assisting in farming work when he was eight years old and up to his thirteenth year, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, being "bound out," as it was termed in that day, until he had attained his majority, in 1858, when his father removed with his family to take up residence in Pittsfield; Edgar M. Weller came also, and was miscellaneously employed in and about Pittsfield up to 1875, when, as a result of his thrift and industry, he had a sufficient sum to enable him to purchase the tract of land in the east part of Pittsfield, where he has ever since been located, having a dairy farm and pursuing general agriculture.

Mr. Weller married, March 25, 1865, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Royal A. and Charlotte (Butler) Hulbert. Mr. and Mrs. Weller have had four children, of whom a daughter, Mabel, died when fifteen years of age. The surviving children are George, Roy and Harry, all of whom reside on the homestead farm, George and Roy assisting in its cultivation, and Harry farming an adjoining tract of land of his own.

ALBERT TOLMAN.

Of those "who have stamped their character upon the pillars of the age" was he whose name introduces this narrative, for his life work was in the cause of education and the service of the church.

He was born in February, 1824, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, son of Captain Stephen Tolman, who won his title in the war of 1812. Albert Tolman was graduated from Amherst College, class of 1845, and was a tutor at his alma mater during the year following. The next two years he spent at Andover Theological Seminary, following which he taught at Montague, Massachusetts. He then located in Berkshire county, accepting a position in the faculty of Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, a connection which was maintained until his establishment in 1855, at Lanesboro, of a boys' and girls' boarding school which was known as Taconic Institute. This he continued to successfully conduct for a period of thirteen years. Among his pupils were a number who attained prominence, viz.: Senator Crane, of Massachusetts; Judge Day, of Ohio, who was in President McKinley's cabinet; Hon. W. B. Plunkett, of Adams, Massachusetts, and others.

From 1868 to 1878 Mr. Tolman served with characteristic efficiency as principal of the high school, Pittsfield, retiring from this position because of impaired health. His service as deacon of the Congregational church, Lanesboro, and South Congregational church, Pittsfield, covered a period of over twenty years, and he was also superintendent of the Sunday school of both congregations. He died at Pittsfield, in August, 1891.

His first wife, to whom he was married in 1853, was Jane A., daughter of Justice Tower, a prominent citizen of Lanesboro. She died in September, 1871, and in August, 1872, Mr. Tolman married Mrs. Dr. Wilson, of Pittsfield, who died in March, 1905. Mr. Tolman had five sons: Carlton T. Tolman, a journalist and life insurance man, who died in Pittsfield in August, 1894; Albert H. Tolman, professor of English literature, Chicago University; William Tolman, whose personal history follows this narrative; George Tolman, a lawyer of Pittsfield; and Edward Tolman, with the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Pittsfield.

Wm Tolman

HON. WILLIAM TOLMAN.

Third of the sons of that Christian gentleman and educator of local distinction, Albert Tolman, deceased, William Tolman has also won recognition for valuable public service and as a business man of capacity and integrity.

He was born in Lanesboro, June 2, 1858. His preliminary schooling was followed by six years' clerkship (1872 to 1878) in the Agricultural National Bank, Pittsfield. He was graduated from Williston Seminary, Easthampton, in 1880, and Williams College, class of 1884. Immediately thereafter he accepted a position as special agent for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Pittsfield, in which capacity he was employed until 1904, when he was appointed to his present office of general agent for the same company at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mr. Tolman was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1899; and of the Massachusetts state senate in 1900 and 1901. He was prominent as a speaker while in the legislature.

He married, December 26, 1900, Jeannie M., daughter of Francis M. Pease, of Lee, Massachusetts.

* * *

HENRY PHILIP HORTON CAMERON.

Of the younger members of the Berkshire bar who have won the esteem of their colleagues and the confidence of the community generally, the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative may be appropriately numbered.

He was born in Philmont, Columbia county, New York, July 13, 1876, son of Robert Van Leuvan and Sarah Anna (Horton) Cameron, natives of New York, and descendants respectively of Scotch and English colonial settlers. The founder of this branch of the Cameron family in America was David Cameron, who came from Scotland and settled in Columbia county, New York, in 1750. He was a soldier in the patriot army, and was killed on the battlefield of Monmouth. He was great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John M. Cameron, grandson of David Cameron, married Betsey Halstead, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Snyder) Halstead, the latter being a daughter of Henry Snyder, a Revolutionary soldier in the patriot army.

On the maternal side there are eight Revolutionary ancestors, as follows: great-grandfather Cornelius C. S. Miller, private; great-great-grandfather Henry Van Valkenburgh, private; great-great-grandfathers Michael Horton, George Philip and Cornelius S. Miller, captains; great-great-great-grandfather Jacob Esselstyne (or as then spelled, Ysselsteen), private; great-great-great-grandfather, Cornelius Hogeboom, captain; and great-great-great-great-grandfather Johannes Hogeboom, private.

Michael Horton came from England between 1735 and 1740. He was a personal friend of General Van Rensselaer, and by him was promoted to captain. At the battle of Saratoga, for bravery and meritorious conduct, he was given the sword of a British officer. George Philip was a commissary of subsistence as well as captain. Captain Cornelius S. Miller (then spelled Muller) was grandson of Cornelius Stephense Muldor (as the name was in Holland), who came to this country in 1650.

Henry P. H. Cameron attended the schools of Philmont, New York, entering Claverack College, class of '95. He read law with Milton B. Warner, and was admitted to the bar at Pittsfield, in special term, September 3, 1901; licensed to practice before the Department of the Interior, April 11, 1904; admitted to the United States circuit and district courts, September 12, 1904. He began practice in Pittsfield, en-

William Augustus Morey.

tering into copartnership with Chester Averill; subsequently in Dalton, where he also assisted deputy-sheriff Edgar H. Pierce, in tax collecting and fire insurance underwriting; and from there returned to Pittsfield, locating in Bank Row. While a resident of Dalton, Mr. Cameron was a member of its Business Men's Association and the Grange. He was also a member of Bartlett Camp, Sons of Veterans, his father having served in the Civil war as sergeant in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MOREY.

William Augustus Morey, who died December. 11, 1898, was throughout a lifetime of usefulness and honor covering over eighty years identified with the town of his birth, Williamstown, Massachusetts, where Miss A. E. Morey, the last surviving member of the family, now resides.

Mr. Morey was born in Williamstown, October 19, 1817, a son of Joshua and Esther (Corey) Morey. His grandparents came from Rhode Island. Educated in the Williamstown schools, Mr. Morey devoted his active career to farming and business pursuits, and is remembered as a man of honor and integrity in all his relations with his fellow men, and by reason of his industry and excellent management holding a substantial place in his community. At various times his fellow citizens chose him to fill the offices of selectman, assessor and justice of the peace.

His wife, whose maiden name was Cordelia Torrey, born May 9, 1818, was also born in Williamstown, and was the youngest child of David Torrey and Esther Woodcock, the latter a native of Williamstown and of Connecticut parents. David Torrey was the second son of

William Torrey, of English lineage. David Torrey was born May 19, 1774; married January 7, 1799, to Esther Woodcock. The remaining children of William Torrey were Jason, David, Samuel, Mary and Josiah. David Torrey spent his life on the old homestead, where he died in 1853. He had ten children.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Morey had five children, but the only one living is Miss A. E. Morey, of Williamstown. Her brother George was a student at Williams College, and her brother Frederick A. was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was badly wounded in the battle of the Wilderness in the civil war. Mrs. William A. Morey passed away February 27, 1892. She and her husband were members of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM HERBERT PRITCHARD.

One of the well known figures in Berkshire county's financial circles is William H. Pritchard, cashier of the North Adams National Bank, of North Adams, Massachusetts, with which institution he has been connected for nearly a quarter of a century. He is of Berkshire county nativity, born in Adams, June 19, 1859, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Pritchard, the former a native of England, the latter of Adams, Massachusetts.

William H. Pritchard received his education in the public schools of Pittsfield, and in that city also found his initial employment with the Pittsfield National Bank. He was subsequently for a time of the clerical force of the National Bank of North America, Boston, whence he returned in 1882 to Berkshire county to accept a position in the North Adams National Bank, North Adams, with which institution his services have since been continuous. He was elected to its cashier-ship, of which he is the incumbent, June 25, 1898. He is recognized as a financier of the safely conservative type and as such has been entrusted with numerous responsibilities. He is a member of the board of trustees of North Adams Savings Bank, the North Adams Trust Company, and trustee of several large estates. He is a consistent and useful member of the Methodist church of North Adams, and a member of its board of trustees, and has been valuably connected with the North Adams branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the board of trustees of which he is also a member. His fraternal connection is Masonic, and his political affiliation is Republican.

He married, in 1882, S. Lena Sharer, by whom he has two children: Herbert E., and Margaret R. Pritchard.

WILLIAM GREENOUGH HARDING.

Although alien to Berkshire county, the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this narrative has had such protracted and close connection with its vital interests as to be generally accepted as a son of the soil.

He was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, August 5, 1834, son of the late Rev. Sewall and Eliza (Wheeler) Harding, natives of Medway, and descendants of English colonial settlers. Sewall Harding began his collegiate career as a Brown University student, and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1818, at Waltham, Massachusetts, where he spent the succeeding eighteen years as pastor of the church. He married in East Medway in 1820. From 1836 to 1848 he ministered to the Congregational church of East Medway, resigning the charge on account of throat trouble, and repaired to Boston, Massachusetts. While in that city he was a leading factor in the organization of the first publishing house of the Congregational church, acting as secretary of its committee of founders, the institution thus established having grown to extensive proportions, and now known as the Congregational Board of Publication.

William Greenough Harding prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and was graduated from Williams College, class of 1857. For a year thereafter he taught in a boys' school in Auburndale, and in July of 1858 became associated with the firm of Page & Robbins, Boston, importers of and dealers in glass, and subsequent to the date last named manufacturers of glass in Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, whither Mr. Harding was immediately sent to assume managerial charge of the company's plant. This business, under the firm above named, and its successors, Page & Harding, and the Berkshire Glass Company, occupied Mr. Harding's time up to 1899, the date of the closing of the plant. An exhaustive treatise on glass making in the Berkshires, prepared by Mr. Harding, and printed by the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, is one of the especially prized possessions in the archives of the society named. For forty-six years Mr. Harding was postmaster at Berkshire, Berkshire county, an incumbency covering one of the longest periods of like service in the United States. He also served for fourteen years as justice of the peace. He is a lifelong member of the Congregational church, and of the board of deacons of the First church, Pittsfield, since 1899.

Mr. Harding married, June 27, 1861, Nancy Pepoon Campbell, daughter of the late George Campbell, who was a son of David Campbell, a pioneer woolen manufacturer of Berkshire county, one of the founders of the Pontoosuc Woolen Manufacturing Company. Three living children born of this marriage are: The Misses Harriet and

Isabel Harding, and George C. Harding, architect, of Pittsfield. Two children who died in childhood were Hope Campbell and Malcolm Campbell Harding.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

Among the properties of the estate of the late William Thomson, who died in New York city, in 1872, was a summer home at Lenox, "The Perch," so-called by its former owner, Frances Anne Kemble. This renowned histrionic genius possessed among many admirable qualities an ardent love for the beautiful in nature, and expressed the wish that she might be buried in the cemetery at Lenox "that she might awake on Judgment Day with the glorious view before her."

She conveyed the property in question, May 15, 1862, to her children, Francis Butler and Sarah (Butler) Wister, wife of Owen J. Wister, who sold it November 12, 1867, to Mr. Thomson. It is now owned by Mrs. Ellen L. Thomson, widow of William Thomson.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. William Thomson, John W. Thomson resides in Pittsfield, where he married Agnes, daughter of George Brown; William A. Thomson is engaged in business in New York city; and Ernest Thomson resides with his mother at the New American, Pittsfield.

HARVEY JOHN GOODROW.

The Goodrow family of Dalton is of Canadian ancestry, and the grandparents of H. J. Goodrow were John and Rose (Bouterie) Goodrow, who resided in St. John, province of Quebec. Their son David, H. J. Goodrow's father, was born in St. John, December 31, 1850. He was reared upon a farm and remained in Canada until fourteen years old, when he came to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he has ever since resided. Since coming to this locality he has resided in various places, including Hinsdale, Pittsfield and Dalton, following agriculture until he was forty years of age, and for thirteen years was fireman and engineer at the Crane Paper Mills, Dalton. Some two years since he entered the service of the Stanley Electrical Company, of Pittsfield, and is still in the employ of that concern. He was married in Lanesboro, this county, June 7, 1868, to Hulda Watson, daughter of Harvey and Esther Watson. Mr. and Mrs. David Goodrow have had a family of four children: Harvey John, the principal subject of this sketch; Sarah, who did not live to maturity; Edward, who died in early manhood; and Melvin, who married Lilly Gruzzelle, and has two children—Willard and Marion. In politics David Goodrow is a Republican. The family attend the Baptist church.

Harvey John Goodrow was born July 7, 1869. Coming to Dalton during his boyhood he attended the public schools, and assisted his father in carrying on the farm. After the conclusion of his studies he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed as apprentice and journeyman some sixteen years. In 1904 he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, establishing himself in the grocery business at Dalton, and he is already well advanced on the road to prosperity as a merchant, having a large and constantly increasing business.

On January 8, 1899, Mr. Goodrow was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Kenney, daughter of Martin and Bridget Kenney, of Dalton. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrow have no children.

R De Forest Tucker

RALPH DE FOREST TUCKER.

Just over the border from Berkshire, in the county of Hampden, lies the historic village of Monson, and there it was, so runs the local tradition, that the best beloved of American poets noted the Titan form that inspired the lines that have been voiced in youthful staccatos from the rostrums of all rural schools since they were penned:

"Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village blacksmith stands;
The smith a mighty man was he,
With large and sinewy hands."

Whether Mr. Longfellow indeed gave to the world the strong and wholesome stanzas of "The Village Blacksmith" after one of his frequent visits to western Massachusetts matters little. Certain it is that he was no stranger to Monson, and equally certain is it that there for more than a century were to be found all the adjuncts for the picture which he presents, and the profound philosophy therefrom evolved. Five successive generations of Tuckers supplied the village forge of Monson with its sturdy smithy. First of these came Ezra Tucker, from England, early in the eighteenth century. His son Joel temporarily abandoned the anvil to strike for liberty, and that patriot's revolutionary regimentals and flintlock musket are among the most cherished of the family heirlooms. His eldest son, Joel also, and blacksmith as well, was succeeded in turn by a son, Joel Moulton Tucker, and the last named inducted the immediate subject of these memoirs into the mysteries of the family vocation. The old English family of Tuckers from which this American branch is descended traces lineally to Lazarus Tuck, the tenth century Norman financier, in whose philosophy originated the axiom that "poor money drives good money out of circulation," which had its natural outcome in the formulation of that recognized authority, "Graham's Financial Law." Of the Monson Tuckers, the late Joel Moulton Tucker, who died in July, 1896, married Helen Mar Deming, a direct descendant of the first white child born in Pittsfield. (See Deming genealogy.) Mrs. Helen M. (Deming) Tucker continues to reside in the old homestead at Monson.

Ralph De Forest Tucker, son of Joel Moulton and Helen Mar (Deming) Tucker, born in Monson, January 21, 1870, received his preliminary schooling in Hampden county, where he divided his time as a youth about equally between his books and the anvil and forge. He applied himself to the latter with such vigor that he became an adept at the trade when but sixteen, the while never swerving, however, from devotion to his studies in his determination to eventually secure a better education than could be obtained in the local academy. In 1891 he entered Yale College, laboring to pay his way through that institution, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with its class of 1895. His post-graduate course of law, economics, history and social science was taken up with the especial end in view of adding to his equipment in the adoption of the law as his profession, and to this purpose he still adheres, and to this end are his studies still being directed, but a lengthy and lucrative period of activity in an entirely untried field of labor was destined to supervene. In the summer following his graduation Professor Tucker visited Pittsfield, and while there incidentally assisted a young friend in preparing to enter his own *alma mater.* Others sought similar service, and the exellence of his tutorship, demonstrated as it was from the outset by the success of his pupils in speedily gaining entrance to the classes to which they aspired, has kept the pressure constant to remain yet a little longer in the profession thus made for and thrust upon him. That the maintenance within wise bounds of a *camaraderie* between teacher and taught is conducive to the knowledge imparting powers of the former and the receptiveness of the latter is recognized by all educators. This desirable relation is at once established by Professor Tucker through his interest in the physical development as well as the mental culture of his pupils. All young men admire and have a secret if not confessed aspiration for physical prowess. As a natural outcome of the strenuousness of his life throughout his youth and his Yale associations, Professor Tucker has devoted attention to all health-promoting exercises, and is an adept in rowing, sparring, fencing and horsemanship. The zest with which he enters into these muscle-making activities and encourages participation and willingly instructs therein every pupil during the hours devoted to recreation, is at once an explanation of his personal magnetism as a teacher and his charm as a man. To the inspiration of his enthusiasm along these lines more than one boy of impaired and unpromising physique rejoices today in the possession of a stalwart manhood as well as a well-equipped mind,—*mens sana in corpore sano.* Professor Tucker's work as tutor has been congenial and has been well requited, not only pecuniarily, but also in the satisfaction which has naturally obtained through the graduation of numbers of his pupils from leading colleges and scientific schools of the United States. During all of these years Professor Tucker has resided in Pittsfield, where as a professional man his position has been unique, and he is widely and favorably known in Berkshire county.

His fraternal connection is with Mystic Lodge, F. and A. M.; Berkshire Chapter, R. A. M.; Berkshire Council, R. and S. M.; and Berkshire Commandery, K. T. He is also a Pythian Knight, and an

Elk. His occasional absences from the home of his adoption are necessitated by his agricultural interests in his native county, where he owns the homestead farm.

AMBROSE T. STEWART.

Ambrose T. Stewart, of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, is one of those descendants of Scotch stock, which by perseverance and close application to the principles of honesty and industry make them substantial, worthy citizens of whatever locality they settle in. The Stewart family of which this is a branch came from Scotland and settled in the northern part of New York state, in Dormonsville, Greene county, about the year 1810.

Jacob Stewart came to this country with his parents, and both he and his father engaged in carpentering, which they conducted successfully for the entire period of their active careers in and around the town of Coxsackie, New York. In 1847 he married Margaret Roberts, a direct descendant of an old Holland family, and of this union four children were born. Amos, born 1849, married Ella Wands, and resided in Syracuse, New York; James, born 1852, married Elsie Temple, and they live in Collamer, Onondaga county, New York, and they are the parents of two children; and Ambrose.

Ambrose Stewart was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 29, 1854. He attended the public school of Pittsfield, and this preliminary education was supplemented by a course in a business college. He then learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for a number of years, after which he accepted a position as clerk in a grocery store and continued serving in that capacity for thirteen years. He then went to Calais, Maine, where for seven years he followed his trade, that of carpenter, and at the expiration of this period of time, his father having died in the meantime, and his mother having taken up her residence in Dalton, he located in that town, in 1893, and secured employment at his trade with a contractor of that town. Shortly afterward he established a business on his own account, and, having gained a reputation for conscientious and faithful workmanship, received a good substantial patronage, and is now one of the leading contractors of Dalton, having the supervision of the repairing, altering and construction of the work of the Crane family of that town. Mr. Stewart takes no active part in town politics outside of voting the Republican ticket.

In 1875 Mr. Stewart married Mary E. Gilson, daughter of John V. and Martha (Gettis) Gilson, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts. They are the parents of one daughter, Eva M., born March 30, 1877, who became the wife of George Ryder, of Dalton, Massachusetts, where they and their family reside. Mr. Stewart and his wife are regular attendants at the Congregational church of Dalton, Massachusetts.

PERRY J. AYRES.

The family of which the late Perry J. Ayres, of Pittsfield, was for many years a worthy representative, founded the town of Shutesbury, Massachusetts, the earliest settler being the father of Jesse Ayres, a prosperous farmer of Franklin county.

Tyler Ayres was born April 7, 1804, in Leveret, Massachusetts, and lived there until 1824, when he started to explore what was then "the great West," bringing his wanderings to an end in Stephentown, New York. There he engaged in farming, but after a time turned his face once more toward the east, and took up his abode in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Mr. Ayres married, while in Stephentown, Marian Jane Potter, whose ancestors had won distinction both in the Revolutionary conflict and in the war of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Ayres the following children were born: Abigail M., who married Samuel Cornelius, of Chatham, Massachusetts; Perry J., mentioned at length hereinafter; Sarah J., who became the wife of Sylvester Collins, of Pittsfield; John T., deceased; Mary, who is the widow of George C. Barnes, of Pittsfield; Frances, who is the wife of John Bline, also of Pittsfield; and William P., who lives in Providence, Rhode Island.

Perry J. Ayres, son of Tyler and Marian Jane (Potter) Ayres, was born February 11, 1830, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in boyhood attended the public schools. At the age of twelve he began to do farm work, and continued his agricultural labors until 1855. He then went to Pittsfield, where he was four years in the service of Silas N. Foot, and subsequently became associated with the firm of Noble & Brewster. In 1870 he established a meat market on Fenn street, where for forty years he carried on a successful business. He was a charter member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He was actively interested in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his wife were members.

Mr. Ayres married, February 13, 1851, Marietta, daughter of William D. Clark, who was of an old and respected family, and their children were: Theresa W., who is the wife of John H. Noble, of Pittsfield; Thaddeus Z., who married Harriet Harder, and has three sons; Ida M., who became the wife of Walter Noble, and has three children; Nellie G., who married M. B. Hart, of Chicago, and is the mother of one son; Etta, who is married to George C. Cooper and has two children; and Myron, who resides in Chicago.

It was felt that the death of Mr. Ayres, which occurred July 17, 1900, had removed one who, in his long career as a business man, had set an example of fair and honest dealing, whose conduct as a citizen had been uniformly upright, and who in his domestic and social relations had left nothing to be desired.

~~~~~~

DENNIS LINNEHAN.

Dennis Linnehan, a veteran of the Civil war, and for many years a mechanic of Pittsfield, was born in Ireland, July 6, 1842. When he was four or five years of age his parents came to the United States, settling in Berkshire county, his father, Michael Linnehan, finding employment at the Richmond Iron Works.

During the boyhood of Dennis Linnehan there was little or no time allotted him for educational purposes and he began to support himself at an early age, and upon acquiring sufficient strength entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he completed. At the age of twenty years (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years, or until the close of the Civil war, and upon his return to Berkshire county he resumed his trade. During the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel he was engaged in sharpening drills and other tools at the North Adams entrance for a number of years, and was subsequently employed at his trade by the city of Pittsfield. He died August 10, 1905.

On May 18, 1870, Mr. Linnehan was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Lyons, daughter of Matthew Lyons of Adams. Mrs. Linnehan belonged to one of the first Irish families to settle in Berkshire county, and it is worthy of mention that mass was first celebrated in Adams at the home of her parents. She died December 20, 1898, and
~~~~~~

left as a legacy to her bereaved husband and family the memory of a devoted wife and mother, who labored diligently and sacrificed much for the welfare of her family.

Dennis and Catherine Linnehan reared a family of five children, namely: John W., born in 1871; George A., born in 1875; Edward C., born in 1878; Matthew M., born in 1881; and Catherine, born in 1885. John W. Linnehan, who is now a Jesuit Father, is a graduate of the Pittsfield High School and of Holy Cross College, Worcester, and was for five years an instructor in the Catholic college at Fordham, New York. George A. Linnehan, who was graduated from Holy Cross and Georgetown Colleges, entered the medical profession, and was for several years connected with the hospital in Framingham, Massachusetts, and is now practicing in Jamaica, Long Island. Edward D. Linnehan is a graduate of Albany (New York) Business College and an office employe of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company. Matthew M. Linnehan is a graduate of Holy Cross College. Catherine A. Linnehan is residing at home. The family attend St. Charles' church.

~~~~

MRS. ELLEN CURTIN GRIFFIN.

Mrs. Ellen Curtin Griffin is conducting a coal and wood yard in Dalton which was founded by her husband, Martin Griffin, who came to America from county Galway, Ireland, in 1879. Three Griffin brothers, on emigrating to the new world, settled near Pittsfield, where they found employment, and by close application to labor gained very creditable success. Martin Griffin was first employed as a watchman in the old Berkshire mill, and later established a meat market on his own account. This he conducted for a short time, and then began dealing
~~~~

in coal and wood, establishing the business which is yet conducted by his widow.

In 1878 Mr. Griffin was married to Miss Ellen Curtin, a member of one of the best known families of Dalton. Her parents, Daniel and Hannah (Ryan) Curtin, lived in the town of Washington, Berkshire county, and she is a sister of Mrs. Thomas Leamey, who lives with her and aids her in her business. Her two brothers, John and William, are residents of Fairfield, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin had no children. He died in 1896, just as his business had become a prosperous one and he was able to enjoy the fruits of his labor. He was a recognized leader among the followers of Catholicism in this part of the state, and was a member of the Foresters of America, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics he was a Democrat, and in all matters of citizenship manifested a public-spirited interest. He built a large block on the corner of Hoosatonic and Depot streets, in Dalton, and it is now occupied as a coal office and residence.

EDWARD FRANKLIN RICE.

Edward Franklin Rice was born in Enfield, Connecticut, April 8, 1865, son of Charles E. and Julia A. (Wardwell) Rice, natives of Connecticut, in which state they were married and whence they removed during the infancy of the immediate subject of this sketch to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there Mr. Charles E. Rice established the tin manufacturing business, in which he is still engaged.

Edward F. Rice received his education in the public schools of Springfield, and had not attained his majority when he made the first business venture, viz., the establishment of a bakery and confectionery at Chicopee Falls. In the conduct of this he was successfully engaged for five years, selling out in 1889 and coming to Pittsfield to invest his substantial accumulation of earnings in the same line of business on a much larger scale. Here, too, industry, integrity and enterprise have met with their reward, and he had the best equipped and most largely patronized establishment of its kind in Berkshire county. In October, 1905, Mr. Rice sold his North street establishment to C. R. Stevens & Company, and is now dealing in securities, engaged as a representative of Douglas, Lacey & Company, with offices in Pittsfield. Mr. Rice is a Republican of the stalwart type and has been as active as the demands upon his time of a rapidly increasing business would permit in advancing the interests of his party's work in Pittsfield. He served acceptably for one term as a member of the city council from the seventh ward. His fraternal connection is with Mystic Lodge, F. and A. M.; Berkshire Chapter, R. A. M.; Berkshire Commandery, K. T.; and Osceola Lodge No. 125, I. O. O. F. Mr. Rice married, June 20, 1884, Julia M., daughter of the late Julius Gowdy, formerly a well-known merchant of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have five children: Clifford E., a student at Pittsfield high school; Lula M., Mildred E., Edward F. and Marion E. Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Rice reside at 163 Bradford street and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Pittsfield.

LOUIE LEGRAND SHERMAN.

Louie Legrand Sherman, of Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 5, 1862. The Sherman family are of English descent, and came to this country by much the same route that was followed by the Pilgrims, first settling in Holland for a short time before coming to this country. On arriving here with their large families, Louie Sherman, who settled in Connecticut, made his home in Stratford, Connecticut. Louie Sherman married Julia Bennett, of Monroe, Connecticut. The Bennett family was one of the best known in that vicinity, and there still remains today many descendants from the original Bennett family in that part of Connecticut. Their children were: Bennett, born in 1823; Philo, born about the year 1825, in Newtown, Connecticut.

Philo Sherman followed the trade of carpenter until about 1875, when he exchanged his property in Bridgeport, Connecticut, for a farm in Hinsdale, where he made his home until his death in 1891. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Warner, who bore him a daughter, Imogene, who became the wife of Smith Robinson, and they make their home in Bridgeport, Connecticut. They have no children living. His second wife was Delia Patcher, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, daughter of a southern farmer, and their children were: Louie Legrand, born 1862 (see forward); William, born 1864, died in infancy; Carrie, born 1868, became the wife of George Griswold, of Hinsdale, Massachusetts, and with their three children live at Pittsfield Junction; Jennie, born 1870, married Edward Baird, of Huntington, Connecticut, and live in New Haven, same state; they have no children; John, born 1872, died in infancy; William, born 1874, resides in Westfield, Massachusetts, and is unmarried; Frederick, born 1877, lives in Huntington, Connecticut.

Louie Legrand Sherman was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, from their home in Connecticut, where all the children were born with the exception of the youngest child, Frederick Sherman. The family settled upon one of the Putnam farms, and Louie assisted his father with the labor thereon for some time, afterward securing employment on the Tracy farm, and then on the Simon White farm, where he remained until 1885. In that year he established a business on his own account, that of teaming, and subsequently formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John Mack, in the conduct of the old Mack farm, which connection terminated at the end of two years by Mr. Sherman disposing of his interest to Mr. Mack. The following two years he was employed in the store of Thomas Frizzell, after which he purchased the farm which two years before he had sold to Mr. Mack, and has since conducted the same, achieving a large degree of success by persistent and painstaking labor. He has a number of cattle, and is a dealer in milk and cream. The farm is situated on high land, the soil is rich and productive, and yields a plentiful harvest. Mr. Sherman has served the town in several capacities, and at the present time (1904) is constable and assistant engineer. He is an active and earnest worker in the cause of temperance, and a member of the local lodge of Sons of Temperance. He is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Grange, and the Improvement Society of the town. Both Mr. Sherman and his wife are members of the Congregational church, in which they take an active interest. He is an adherent of the principles of Republicanism.

In 1886 Mr. Sherman married Mary E. Mack, daughter of Lyman and Maria Mack, representatives of one of the best known and most highly respected families of what was then known as Partridgefield. They have had six children: Gertrude, born June 6, 1888; Lyman M., born May 2, 1890; Gladys, born April 18, 1893; Robert, born December 27, 1894, died in infancy; Ruth, born August 22, 1896; Jane, born May 26, 1898.

CHESTER BARNUM SCUDDER.

Chester Barnum Scudder, of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, a veteran of the Civil war, and a man of sterling characteristics, well respected by all who enjoy his acquaintance, is a descendant of two brothers who came to this country from England about the year 1760, one of whom settled in the eastern portion of Massachusetts, while the other made his way across the state and settled in Connecticut, near the site of the present city of Bridgeport. It was from this latter branch that Chester B. Scudder is descended.

John Barnum Scudder, father of Chester B. Scudder, was united in marriage to Mary A. Ward, of Woodbury, Connecticut, and they made their home in New Milford, and later in Salisbury, both in the same state. Mr. Scudder was engaged in the lumber business, and was the proprietor of a small establishment in which he manufactured shingles. He died when not very far advanced in years, leaving his wife and children to face the trials and struggles of this world as best they might. Their children were: John, Mary, Maria, who died at the age of fifteen years; Royal, who died at the age of seventeen years; William, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Chester B. Scudder.

Chester B. Scudder was born October 6, 1842, and was the only member of the above named family who lived to attain middle age. His father died when he was nine years of age. He attended the public schools of Salisbury, Connecticut, and afterward those of Monterey, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, whither his mother removed about three years after her husband's death. Mrs. Scudder married Russell Pomeroy, of Tyringham, Massachusetts, and Chester resided with them until he was nineteen years old. He enlisted in Company A, Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, from Monterey, Massachusetts, in 1861, and served his country three years and three months. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac—Gettysburg, Fair Oaks, Antietam, and the Wilderness; in the Peninsula campaign—at Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Yorktown, and other places. He was severely wounded at Spottsylvania Court House in May, 1864.

After his discharge from the United States army Mr. Scudder returned to Monterey, Massachusetts, but after a short period of time decided to test the business opportunities in the western section of the United States, and accordingly located in the state of Illinois. He engaged in the tobacco and cigar business, which he prosecuted assiduously until his health failed him, and after an absence of four years returned to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, to recuperate. He then engaged in outside carpentering work, but not finding this occupation congenial to his taste he secured employment as clerk in a grocery store at Stockbridge, where he remained for several years. He was appointed by President Arthur as a guard at the Crane Government Mill, at Dalton, and later was promoted to captain of the guard, a position he held until the Democratic administration came into power, when he was supplanted by an adherent of that party. Having taken up his residence in Dalton during his incumbency of the latter named office, he remained there and soon secured employment in the paper business, in which he has continued up to the present time, being now a supervisor in the old Berkshire Mill, in Dalton. In 1896 he represented his district in the state legislature, serving on several important committees.

In 1873 Mr. Scudder married Hannah M. Dobson, daughter of John and Martha Dobson, of Housatonic. Their children are: George B., born in 1877, who is a resident of Los Angeles, California; Helen R., born in 1879, who became the wife of Hal D. Burgaurdt, and they reside in Springfield, Massachusetts; Charles, born in 1881, is a student in the New York Dental College, and works at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York city. Mr. Scudder married for his second wife Isabelle Perry, of Monterey, Massachusetts, a descendant of the Perry family of northern New York. They have one child, Earl V., born in 1894, who attends the schools of Dalton. Mr. and Mrs. Scudder are members of the Congregational church of Dalton, and their residence is located on Central avenue, one of the most select residential sections of the town of Dalton, Massachusetts.

LEMAN WOOD.

This venerable octogenarian, who is fast approaching his ninetieth birthday, is a retired farmer and lifelong resident of Lanesboro, where he was formerly an active participant in local public affairs. His parents, Titus and Elizabeth (Weed) Wood, were both natives of Lanesboro, and his father was a prosperous farmer. The children of Titus and Elizabeth Wood were: William, George, Leman, Mary, Louisa, Hannah, Helen and Sarah, the latter being the wife of Edward Tower.

Leman Wood was born in Lanesboro, November 10, 1817. He was educated in the district schools of his native town and reared upon the homestead farm, where he acquired a good knowledge of agriculture, which has been his principal occupation in life. In addition to carrying on a farm he was engaged quite extensively in teaming, and for many years was one of the busiest of Lanesboro's prosperous inhabitants. Some time ago he retired from active business pursuits, and is enjoying a season of rest and recreation at his comfortable home in that town. Politically he acts with the Republican party, and during the period of his activity he took a lively interest in local public affairs, serving as a member of the board of selectmen and in other important town offices.

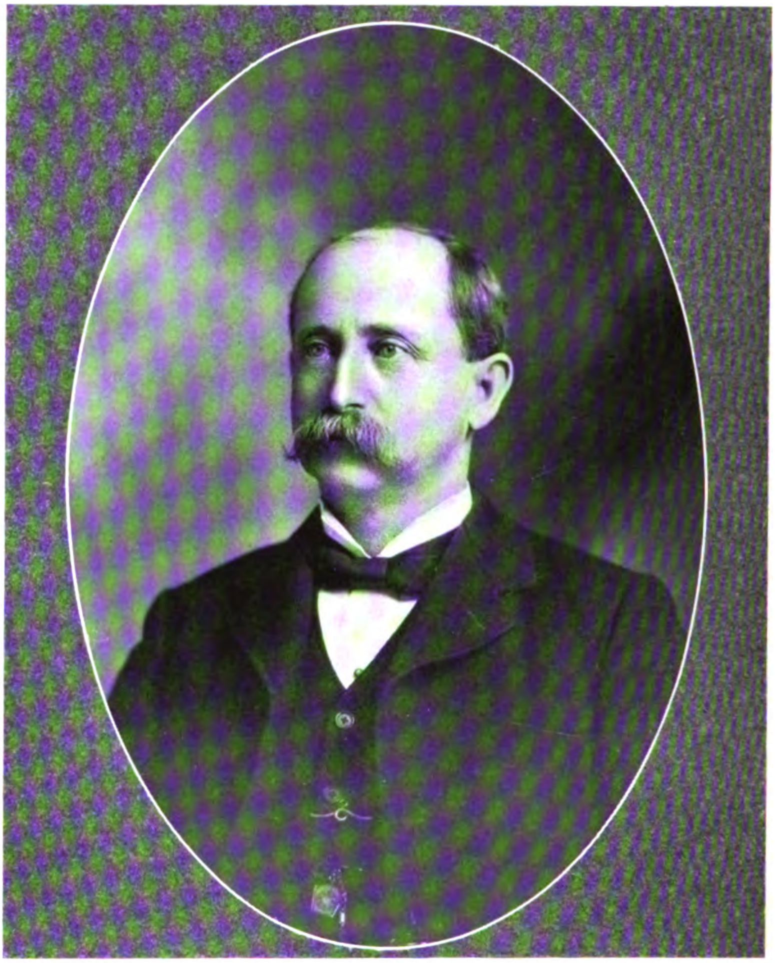
For many years he has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at one time acted as its treasurer.

Mr. Wood has been three times married. Of his union with his first wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Curtis, there were two children: Curtis B., and Anna, who became the wife of Frank Nourse, and died September 1, 1905. Mr. Wood's second wife, who was before marriage Jane E. Humphrey, bore him one son, Leman, who did not live to maturity. For his third wife he married Mrs. Betsey Watson, and of this union there are no children. Mr. Wood is one of the best known residents of Lanesboro, and is highly esteemed for his many numerous commendable qualities.

WILLIAM DIMICK.

The late William Dimick, who is well remembered in Pittsfield for his philanthropic labors in behalf of the poor and needy, was born in South Cambridge, New York, October 28, 1826.

His opportunities for attending school were limited, but through his own unaided efforts he overcame this deficiency and was therefore largely self-educated. Turning his attention to general farming he followed that occupation successfully for many years, or until 1885, when he established his residence in Pittsfield. Here he devoted the remaining years of his life to religious and philanthropic work, serving as city almoner for a period of twelve years, a greater part of which time was spent in aiding the poor, supplying them with the necessities of life and alleviating distress wherever he found it. Mr. Dimick was frequently called upon to serve as trustee of estates and as arbitrator in disputes relative to the ownership of property. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church he was actively interested in religious



work, having served for some time as superintendent of the Sunday school at Buskirk, New York, and he was also treasurer of the Western Massachusetts Bible Society. In politics he supported the Republican party, and was quite active in public affairs, serving with ability as county commissioner and supervisor. He also acted as a justice of the peace. His death occurred at Pittsfield, October 19, 1902, at the age of seventy-six years, and was the cause of general regret.

In 1874 Mr. Dimick was joined in marriage with Mrs. Fidelia H. Upton, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who survives him, and is residing in Pittsfield. Mrs. Dimick is descended from the Nash family of South Hadley, this state, and is a sister of Homer and Emory Nash, of Pittsfield.

ARTHUR WELLS SAFFORD.

The gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs is the efficient register of deeds of the northern Berkshire district, a resident of Adams. He is lineally descended from John Safford, one of the early English settlers of New England. John Safford, Jr., the great-great-grandfather of Arthur Wells Safford, was a resident of Norwich, Connecticut, and there married Lydia Hebard. Their son, Silas Safford, born in Norwich, September 11, 1757, married Clarinda Hawley, December 25, 1780. Of the children of Silas and Clarinda (Hawley) Safford, Erwin Safford, born at Fairhaven, Vermont, January 17, 1786, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March, 1855. He spent the greater part of his life in Bennington, Vermont. He married, May 15, 1810, Lucia Swift Wells. Silas Satterlee Safford, a son of Erwin and Lucia Swift (Wells) Safford, father of Arthur Wells Safford, was born at Bennington, Vermont, June 24, 1822. He entered Williams College when twenty-four years of age, and while in the sophomore class left that institution to enter the employ of his father, then a coal merchant in Philadelphia. He died in Williamstown, Massachusetts, December 2, 1854. His wife was Louisa J., daughter of Samuel Tyler, a farmer of Williamstown. Samuel Tyler, her grandfather, served as captain in the local militia; his commission as such from John Hancock, dated June 12, 1788, and a commission as justice of the peace from Governor Christopher Gore are in the possession of A. W. Safford. Mrs. Silas Satterlee Safford now resides in Oneonta, New York.

Arthur Wells Safford was born in Philadelphia, August 15, 1850; received his preliminary educational training in the private school conducted by his mother at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and continued his studies at a private boarding school at Pottsville, Pennsylvania; still later at a Burlington, New Jersey, school, and completed his education at the well-known academy conducted by Professor B. F. Mills at South Williamstown, Massachusetts. His first employment was at Philadelphia, where he was for four years in the wholesale and retail dry goods house of Homer Colladay & Co., on Chestnut street. He was subsequently for a short period engaged in clerking at Locust Gap, near Scranton, Pennsylvania, and for a year following in the general store of Charles Mather at Williamstown, Massachusetts. He then located at Adams, and after serving W. B. Green as salesman, became bookkeeper for the Adams Brothers Manufacturing Company, with which establishment he continued to be associated during the greater part of the time up to his election as the Republican candidate to the office of which he is the incumbent. His oath of office as register was first taken January 5, 1898, since which time he has continuously served in that capacity. Mr. Safford is a member of Berkshire Lodge, F. and A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M.; and St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar. He has held all chairs in both lodge and chapter save that of master in the former. He married, May 20, 1874, Helen G., daughter of John W. Richmond, of Adams. Of their six children, a daughter Helen is deceased; Edna is the wife of Fred J. Buntin, clerk in the Adams postoffice; John is in the office of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams; George is an agent for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company; and Edith and Ruth, students.

HENRY STURGES.

Henry Sturges, of Dalton, is a direct descendant of one of the early Cape Cod families that about the year 1800 left their homes in that sandy stretch of land to take up their abode in the beautiful and fertile district of Berkshire county. Thomas Sturges, with his two brothers, William and Russell, accompanied by their father, settled in the neighboring town of Lee. Thomas Sturges was a weaver by trade, and soon after his removal to East Lee formed a partnership with his brother and carried on business as a mason and stone cutter for several years. He wedded Mary Hinckley, who was also born in Cape Cod, at Sandwich, but prior to her marriage removed to Lee. They became the parents of seven children: Edwin, born 1809, in Lee, Massachusetts, died in 1901 at the advanced age of ninety-three years; Elizabeth, born 1811, married Carlos Pinney, of Lee; Mary A., born 1813, married Ortor Heath, of Tyringham, Massachusetts; Charles, born 1815, married Lucretia Gifford, of Lee; Lydia D., born 1817, married Henry Coe, of Lee; Henry (see forward); George, born 1822, married Lydia Miner, and after her death wedded Hannah Kyle. He died in 1860.

Henry Sturges, born in Lee, Massachusetts, May 5, 1820, spent his early days on the home farm, began his education in the district schools, and afterward attended the private school conducted by Alexander Hyde, at Lee. After completing his education he was a clerk in a store in Landisfield for a time. In 1841 he established a grocery store in Lee, but afterward sold out and learned the paper-maker's trade with Ortor Heath, his brother-in-law. Five years later they formed a partnership and began the manufacture of paper at East Lee, conducting the factory there for ten years, at the end of which time Mr. Sturges sold his interest to Mr. Heath. During several succeeding years he was foreman and overseer in a number of paper mills, including the Benton & Garfield mills, Blovett & Gilmore's mill, and May & Rogers' mill. In 1872 he entered the employ of Byron Weston, of Dalton, with whom he remained until he retired from the active business life at the age of seventy-four years, after a continuous connection with that house of twenty-two years. In 1873 he removed into the home which he now occupies. He has reached the advanced age of eighty-four years, can read without glasses, and enjoys robust health.

In 1849 Mr. Sturges married Lydia Derbon Kelley, a daughter of Samuel and Lucinda Kelley, of Rutland, Vermont. Their only son, William Henry, born January 20, 1860, died January 12, 1868. Mr. Sturges was in early manhood a supporter of the Whig party, and is now a staunch Republican, while he and his wife attend the Congregational church.

DAVID JOSIAH PRATT.

David Josiah Pratt, of Dalton, who is an author of more than local repute, is descended directly from Sir William Pratt, who came to this country from Scotland in the seventeenth century, settling in the eastern part of Massachusetts. One branch of the family is descended from Ephraim Pratt, who settled at Shutesbury, Massachusetts. His tombstone is a notable one among those found in the old cemeteries of the state. The inscription states that the deceased never ate any meat, was never known to use profanity, and swung the scythe for one hundred and one consecutive years, that at the age of one hundred years he could mount a horse without assistance, and that he died in his one hundred and seventeenth year.

Abraham Pratt, son of Ephraim Pratt, was born in Shutesbury, Massachusetts, and spent his entire life there, following the occupation of farming. His children were: Roswell, who lived in White Creek, New York; Horace, who afterward lived in Lenox, Massachusetts; Joel, Willard, Sylvanus, Henry, Edwin, Almira, Susannah, and another, who was also a resident of Shutesbury.

Of this family Horace Pratt was born April 21, 1808, and when a young man removed to Lenox, Massachusetts. During his early years there he worked upon a farm, and afterward purchased a tract of land which he cultivated on his own account. In 1828 he married Sally Elliott Parsons, a direct lineal descendant of Sir John Parsons, who was lord mayor of London in 1704. She was born in Durham, Connecticut, May 13, 1811. The Parsons family became one of the influential families of Lenox, Massachusetts, where they located in 1822. Horace and Sally Pratt had children: Mary, born November 11, 1829, married Leverett Tillotson, of Lenox, Massachusetts, and died in 1875; Maria, died in infancy; David J., of whom later; Frances C., born February 7, 1847, wife of A. D. Johnson, of Dalton; Emma J., born May 28, 1853, wife of E. M. Warren, of Dalton.

David J. Pratt was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, March 18, 1840, and during his youth received the usual training of a farmer boy in the labors of field and meadow and in the public schools. Later he attended the Lenox Academy, of which he is a graduate, and when that institution celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its founding in

1903 he attended the centennial exercises. At the age of eighteen years he entered upon his business career as a dealer in grain, hay, and feed at Lenox, carrying on the enterprise for three years. He then removed to Windsor, Massachusetts, where he purchased a farm, but sold that property after three years and purchased a tract of land of his father-in-law, Robert John, on the Windsor road. That property he afterward sold to A. D. Johnson, and it is now known as the Highland farm, and turned his attention to the livery business. After conducting his stables for a number of years, about fifteen years ago he established the Irving House livery stable in Dalton, which he now conducts. His father came with him to Dalton and made his home here until his death in 1898. His mother is still living, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Johnson.

Just before his removal from Lenox, Mr. Pratt was married, March 9, 1863, to Eliza Catherine Johnson, a daughter of Robert and Eunice (Coates) Johnson, of Dalton. Their children are: 1. Lida, born in Dalton, August 6, 1864, died when two years of age. 2. William Robert, born October 21, 1866, at Windsor, Massachusetts; has been proprietor of a livery business in Dalton for a number of years, and has served as a selectman for six years. He married Nettie Sherman, of this place, and they have six children. 3. Grace Eunice, born in Dalton April 16, 1869, at home. 4. Arthur Ashton, born December 20, 1873, is engaged in business with his father. 5. Harry Elliott, born February 19, 1879, died January 4, 1901, at the age of twenty-one years. 6. David Johnson, born March 14, 1886, associated with his father in business.

Mr. Pratt was a deputy sheriff for a number of years. He has never taken a very active part in politics aside from casting his vote for the Republican party. He was seriously injured in an accident which almost resulted in the death of President Roosevelt when he was a guest in Pittsfield soon after entering upon the office of chief executive following the death of President McKinley. Mr. Pratt was driving the presidential party when the carriage was struck by a street car, the president being injured, while one of the secret service men was killed and Mr. Pratt was also seriously injured. Socially he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and with the Knights of Pythias at Pittsfield. A man of scholarly tastes, he has developed his own literary talent and is the author of a number of plays, and two of his later productions in this direction, "Roxie" and "Wahconah," have been presented on the stage, meeting with favor that reflects credit upon the literary and dramatic skill of the author.

ROBERT BURNS DICKIE.

Robert Burns Dickie, of Dalton, was born in Paisley, Renfrew county, Scotland, February 28, 1839, son of James and Catherine (Clarke) Dickie. The father was a weaver of Paisley, but died before his son Robert was old enough to learn the trade. All of the children came to America except the eldest brother, William, who was a soldier in the British army for thirty-seven years. He visited this country, but always lived in England. Annie, one of the sisters, accompanied her brother Robert to the United States, afterward became the wife of Thomas Crooksackes, and is living near Stearnsville, a suburb of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Margaret became the wife of Robert Sloane, and they resided in Lowell, but both are now deceased. Jeanette is the wife of Andrew McKay, of Boston. Robert B. was the next of the family. James W. married, and at his death left a large family in Boston.

Robert B. Dickie in early life sought a way to better his social and financial standing, and, believing that America afforded him the opportunities he desired, he crossed the Atlantic to New York in 1852, when thirteen years of age, with his sisters and brother. From the metropolis he went to Stearnsville, Massachusetts, where he secured employment in a woolen mill, but after six months he had the opportunity of learning the blacksmith's trade in the town of Richmond, and there resided for about six years. Subsequently he worked in Troy, New York, but had hardly located there when the Civil war was inaugurated. He was among the first to answer the call to arms, enlisting April 17, 1861, as a member of Company C, Second Regiment New York Volunteers, and took part with his regiment in every conflict except one. He was wounded four times, once very seriously, at the battle of Bristol Station, just before the second engagement at Bull Run, and because of his injuries was sent home. After he returned to the army he was assigned to the recruiting service, but soon rejoined his regiment, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. From the ranks he was promoted successively to corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, and served on the staffs of Major General Hiram G. Berry and of General Joseph B. Cass.

After completing his term of enlistment Mr. Dickie returned to Berkshire county and resided in West Stockbridge for five years. He then built a blacksmith shop in Lanesboro, which he conducted for several years. From President Harrison he received appointment as guard in the government paper mill, but was removed by the succeeding Democratic president. In the meantime he had purchased a home in Dalton, and was appointed janitor of the high school building, in which capacity he is now serving.

While home from the war because of his injuries, Mr. Dickie was married to Helen E. Lynch, a daughter of Joseph Dwight and Maria

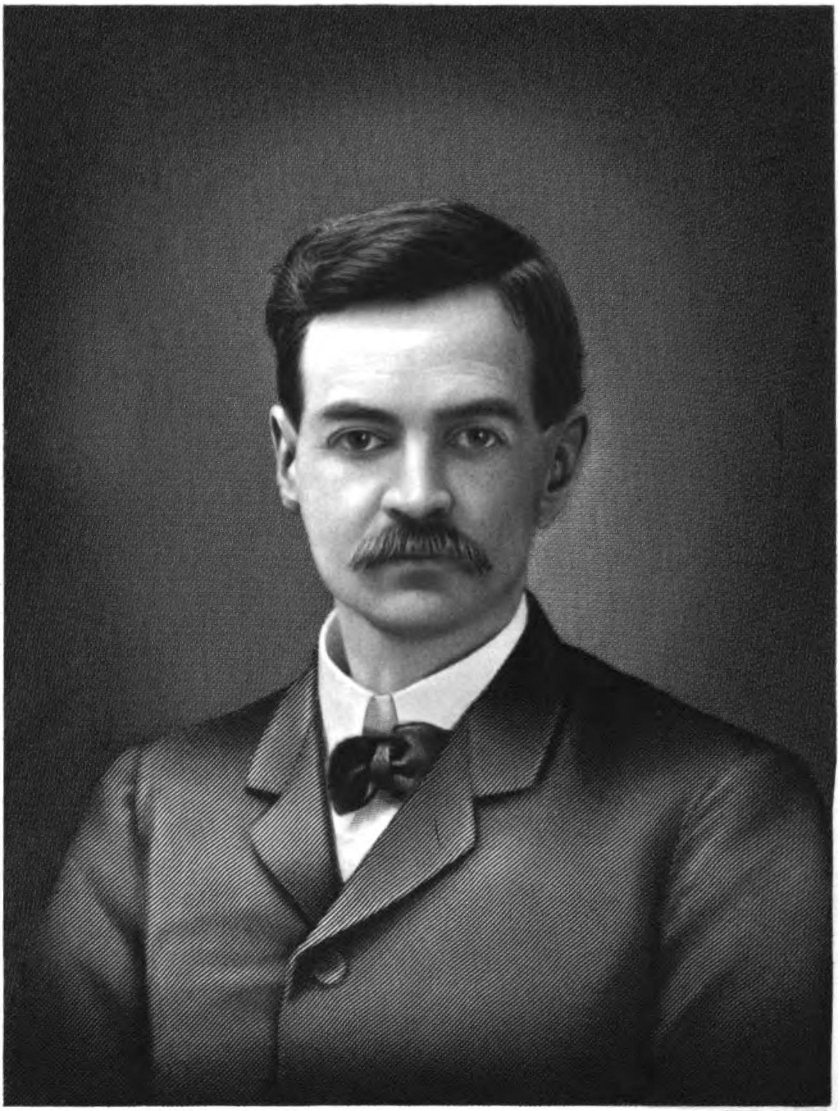
(Boyce) Lynch. Their children were: Helen E., married William Hughes and lives in Albany, New York; William L., a resident of North Adams, Massachusetts; Agnes E., wife of William Briggs, of Albany, New York; Walter Scott, who is a conductor on the Berkshire Street railroad; Jessie May, married William H. Demont, and resides in Watertown, New York; and James G., also living in Watertown. For his second wife Mr. Dickie chose Mrs. Mary E. Pascal, a daughter of Ira Sprague, a member of a well known Pittsfield family. They have one child, Jay Rockwell Logan Dickie, who is now a student in the high school at Dalton. Mr. Dickie and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics he is a staunch Republican. Socially he is connected with the Masonic lodge, being a past master of Wisdom Lodge, F. & A. M., of West Stockbridge, and the oldest member of Unity lodge of Dalton.

ASAHEL RAYMOND.

The Raymond family of America is without doubt of French origin. The first authentic record of its representatives in America concerns those of the name who lived in the western part of Pennsylvania, and the head of the family there, as far as is known, was Asahel Raymond, who with his family removed to Shutesbury, Massachusetts. One of his descendants was Amos Raymond, who established his home at Hinsdale, Berkshire county, and married Lena Jackson, a daughter of Deacon Joshua Jackson, one of the highly respected citizens of his locality. They had four children: Abraham, who was proprietor of a hotel at Sandy Lake, New York, where he died soon after his marriage; Asahel, born March 13, 1809, who conducted a farm in the town of Peru, Berkshire county, and died in October, 1890; Ann Saphronia, who became the wife of James Madison Whipple, and died in Cheshire; Ansena, who married Humphrey Bicknell, of Windsor, Massachusetts, and resides in Pittsfield, and they had five children.

Asahel Raymond, second child of Amos Raymond, was married twice. He first wedded Electa Curtis, of Dalton, a daughter of John Curtis, and they had five children: 1. Minerva, married Silas Sears, of Hawley, Massachusetts, and they had two children—Frank, deceased, and Minnie, the wife of Herbert Davidson. 2. Louisa, married Henry Sears, of Hawley, a brother of Silas Sears, and they had two children—Frank, of Dalton, and Emma, the wife of Irving Mecum, of Dalton. 3. Amos E., married Emma Warren, of Windsor, resides in Hinsdale and has nine children. 4. John C., residing in Springfield, Massachusetts; married Anabella Ballou, of Becket, Massachusetts, and they had four children. 5. Asahel Raymond, of this review. After the death of his first wife the father married Sylvia Miner, of Windsor, Massachusetts, a daughter of Samuel Miner. They were the parents of eight children: Sena H., who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Samuel M., Abraham J., Daniel G., Lyman W., James M., Charles H. and Wary L.

Asahel Raymond was born June 18, 1839, in what is now the town of Peru, Berkshire county. The family was large, and, it being necessary for him to assist in the development of the home farm, he was given charge of the herd, and was known as the shepherd of the household. At the age of twenty-three years he left the old home farm and made his way to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Not long afterward he assumed the management of the Hale farm, on North street, conducting that property for five years. Soon after his marriage he purchased the Prince farm, in Hinsdale, which he cultivated and improved for twenty-eight years, raising the crops best adapted to soil and climate.



The Lewis Publishing Co. W.T.Bather N.Y.

H. E. Weeks.

He was quite successful in his undertakings, and continued in agricultural pursuits until 1901, when he sold his farm in Hinsdale and bought a nice residence on Curtis avenue in Dalton, where he is now living. His political support is given the Republican party, but he never takes an active interest in political work. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Mr. Raymond was married, May 16, 1866, to Mary E. Pease, of Middlefield township, and they have four children: Jennie P., born April 17, 1868, became the wife of Harris Emmons; William A., born November 25, 1871, is employed on the Allen stock farm near Pittsfield; Lizzie M., born August 21, 1877, is the wife of Edgar E. Ford, a member of the firm of Ford & Parker, of Dalton, and they have two children, Clayton E. and Elsie M.; Susan E., born 1881, is the wife of George Thompson, of Pittsfield.

HARRY E. WEEKS.

Lemuel Weeks, from whom is descended Harry E. Weeks, late of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was an early settler in Norwich, now Huntington, Massachusetts. His son, Frederic Weeks, born in Norwich, 1810, died in Chester, Massachusetts, November 1, 1892. He married Lois Ely, daughter of Elihu Ely, of West Springfield, and a descendant of the Chapin family of Chicopee. Mr. Weeks was a carpenter and had a farm in Chester, where he lived for many years. His son Charles F. Weeks, born in Norwich, June 20, 1848, married in February, 1869, Clara Allen, daughter of Alfred Allen, of Becket, Massachusetts. He became a brakeman on the Boston & Albany Railroad in 1864, and later a conductor and baggage-master. After some time spent with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he was appointed yardmaster and night train dispatcher at Pittsfield, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, in 1873, and in 1885 the office was removed to Pittsfield Junction, where he was assistant day dispatcher for nine years, then doing night duty until 1897, when he became chief dispatcher on the death of the late Mr. Jenks. He and his family attend the Baptist church. He has two sons. The first was Harry E. Weeks, born in West Springfield, October 2, 1871. When he was two years old his parents removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he received his initial schooling. In 1888, when sixteen years of age, he entered the office of H. Neill Wilson to take up the study of architecture, and remained there for a period of three years, primarily as student, latterly as chief draughtsman. In 1890 he went to Boston to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he took a special course in architecture, and there remained one year. He then re-entered the office of Mr. Wilson at Pittsfield, and continued in his employ as chief draughtsman until April, 1902, when he established himself in the same profession, with offices in the Melville building. During Mr. Weeks' long term of service with Mr. Wilson he was necessarily connected with that well-known architect's extensive and important work throughout Berkshire county (see Mr. Wilson's personal history, this volume), and subsequently had a constantly increasing business of his own, his work embracing the town hall at Stockbridge, the Clapp-Frothingham and Casey and Bacon and other blocks and numerous dwelling houses. In 1905 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he is engaged in business.

Mr. Weeks married, February 23, 1896, Alice Tuggey, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and they have one son, Ellis Francis Weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks belong to the Baptist church, of the Sunday school of which Mr. Weeks acted as superintendent for two years. They resided up to the date of their removal from Pittsfield, as above noted, at Woodlawn Inn, Morningside, a hotel built and still owned by Mr. Weeks.

JOHN COLLINS GORDON.

The history of the Gordon family is identical with that of many of the English families who came to America to seek new surroundings, they being attracted by the possibilities offered to young men in the business life of the new world. The pioneer ancestor of the Gordon family was John Gordon, grandfather of John C. Gordon, who was the first of that name to settle in New England. He was the ancestor of a large family, which in due course of time married and had chhildren, these having located in the various parts of the United States.

Joshua Gordon, son of John Gordon, and father of John C. Gordon, when a young man settled in the state of New Hampshire. He married Eunice Hazard, of Adams, a direct descendant of the old Roger Williams stock of the plantation of Providence, Rhode Island. They spent their married life in the neighboring town of Hancock, Massachusetts. The Gordon family were one of the old remnants of the Quakers in this vicinity, and Joshua was an attendant at Quaker services as long as he was able to stand the task of going. The family were farmers, adhered to the tenets of the old school, and labored earnestly and unceasingly in their endeavor to improve their surroundings. Five children were born to Joshua and Eunice Gordon: Mary Etta, deceased; Almira, deceased; John Collins, mentioned hereinafter; Nancy, deceased; and Lester who resides in the town of his birth, Hancock.

John Collins Gordon, eldest son of Joshua and Eunice (Hazard) Gordon, was born in Hancock, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1822. Upon attaining the age when he should earn his own livelihood he chose the occupation of farming, thus following in the footsteps of his forefathers. In 1866 he located on a one hundred acre farm in the town of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, purchased by his father, and on which he spent some years, and this is now one of the best cultivated and most productive farms in that section of the state. Several men are employed on the place, and in 1904 Mr. Gordon turned the management of the estate over to his son John, although he still keeps a watchful eye on all the details. Mr. Gordon has been a member of the board of assessors in his town, serving two terms, and although averse to holding public office still keeps well informed on all subjects of local interest. He is a regular attendant at the services of the Baptist church, and in politics has has always adhered to the principles of Democracy.

In 1845 Mr. Gordon married Mary A. Eldridge, daughter of Reuben Eldridge, one of the influential and highly respected citizens of West Mainstown, Berkshire Hills. Their children were as follows: George, married Sarah Patten, of Lanesboro, and died in 1899, leaving a widow and three children; John, married Pearl Roberts, of Pittsfield; Reuben, married Juba McCaffen; and Ella, married Frank Pratt, of Pittsfield.

DENIS BLAIN.

The Blain family, whose chief characteristics were those of honesty, industry and integrity, left the home of their adoption in Canada in the year 1868 for the United States, locating in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, their object being to improve if possible their financial condition. Louis and Priscilla Blain for a number of years resided on a farm in Canada, and there reared a family of seven children (five boys and two girls) to manhood and womanhood. In 1864, their son, Louis Blain, named for his father, migrated to the United States, locating in Dalton, Massachusetts, and for six or seven years thereafter drove a wagon laden with tin goods throughout this vicinity. Having gained a certain degree of success in this undertaking he formed a partnership with Harvey Henry, and for twenty-seven years they conducted a tinware and paper business under the firm name of Henry & Blain, which was dissolved by the death of Louis Blain in 1901. In 1868, four years after his arrival, his parents, with the remainder of their family, encouraged by his success, left the place where they had spent their married life, St. Michel, Canada, and took up their abode in Berkshire county, as aforementioned. The only survivor of the family is Denis Blain, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Denis Blain was born in St. Michel, Canada, in 1851. After availing himself of the educational advantages of that early day, he devoted his attention to assisting with the work of the home farm. Upon the arrival of the family in Dalton, Massachusetts, he secured employment in a woolen mill in Kittredgeville, Dalton, where he remained two years. He then located in Pittsfield, and there served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, and for fifteen years after completing the same worked as a journeyman carpenter. He then entered into partnership with George W. Merriam and Euclid Mecure, the firm conducting business under the style of Blain, Merriam & Mecure. This connection, however, was of short duration, and for the past twenty-two years he has conducted a jobbing and contracting business in the building line under his own name. Mr. Blain is practical and progressive in his methods, and this fact accounts for the success which has attended his efforts. He is a devout Catholic, attending the Notre Dame church, as do all his family, and his political support is given to the Democratic party. He serves in the capacity of trustee for Walter Blain, son of his brother, Louis Blain, who at the present time (1905) is a student at college.

In 1881 Mr. Blain was united in marriage to Eliza Wilmot, daughter of Francis and Christina (Belanger) Wilmot, and a direct descendant of one of the earliest French pioneer settlers in the United States. Their children are: 1. Elsie, born in 1882, who became the wife of Lloyd Fillio, and they and their two children make their home in Greenfield. 2. Leo, born in 1885, resides at home, and is employed at the Eaton-Hurlburt Paper Company. 3 and 4. John and Artemus (twins), born in 1889, reside at home; the former is employed in the plumbing business, and the latter is filling a clerkship in a store. 5. Marie, born in 1892 resides at home and is attending school. 6. Marguerite, born in 1895, also resides at home and attends school. Mr. Blain has always endeavored to give his children the benefit of a good education, which is so essential to success in life.

* * *

FRANCIS XAVIER POITRAS.

Among the French Canadian settlers who by constant application to his own affairs and industrious and economical habits has become one of Pittsfield's best adapted sons stands conspicuously Francis X. Poitras, who was born in St. Rock village, in the province of Quebec, Canada, in 1861, whither the ancestors of the family came in the year 1800.

Joseph Andre Poitras, the father, was a prosperous farmer of the village of St. Rock, owning and conducting one of the best farms in that vicinity. A saw mill located on the property was operated by Mr. Poitras, wherein was manufactured building material from the rough logs which he purchased by the river, and he floated and rafted his product to the nearby markets. He married Esther Guillult, who bore him a family of six sons and five daughters, all of whom were given the best educational advantages procurable in that then unsettled district. The children were: 1. Esthur, born 1848, became the wife of

Nazarre Pichie, and they and their family make their home in St. Paul, Province of Quebec. 2. Joseph Andre, born 1850, is married and resides with his family in Montreal, Canada. 3. Emma, born 1852, became the wife of Camille Beaudouin, and they reside in Montreal, Canada. 4. Louis J., born 1854, is married and has a family; he resides on the homestead in the village of St. Rock, Quebec, Canada. 5. Mary, born 1856, became the wife of Mederic Jervais, and died at the age of thirty years, leaving no children. 6. Rose D., born 1857, became the wife of Phillip Muloin, and they reside in St. Rock, Quebec, Canada. 7. Francis X., mentioned hereinafter. 8. Zipherina, born 1863, became the wife of Alford Peltier, and they with their children reside in Montreal. 9. Joseph O., born 1865, is married and has a family; he is a successful medical practitioner of Montreal, Canada. 10. J. Ely, born 1866, rector of St. Calixde Catholic church in the diocese of Montreal, Canada. 11. J. Emanuel, born 1868, a resident of Montreal, Canada, where he is engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Francis X. Poitras attended the district school adjacent to his home, after which he pursued a two years' course at L'Assumption College. He then returned to his home, and until he attained the age of eighteen years assisted with the various duties of the farm. He then resolved to learn a trade and accordingly turned his attention to the wood working business. He spent three years in Canada, and then came to the United States. In 1882 he located in Chicago, Illinois, where he soon secured employment, remaining about two years. He then returned to Canada, where he spent a few months, and in 1885 he came to Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and went to work for George Houle as a carpenter, then for Colonel Richardson, and for the past fifteen years has worked in his present position, being connected with the Ward Wood-Working Company. Mr. Poitras is a

Republican in politics, and holds membership in several organizations, among them being the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1893 Mr. Poitras married Mary E. Parker, daughter of Joseph and Nora Parker, members of one of the highly esteemed families of Pittsfield. Their chihldren are: Francis Joseph, born March 4, 1896; and Raymond E., born March 24, 1902. Mr. Poitras has acquired some property in Pittsfield, possessing a home of which any man might be proud, which is adorned with the handicraft of his wife, who is an artist of more than passing note.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GREEN.

A name familiar throughout Berkshire county is that of Benjamin Franklin Green, who for more than thirty years was one of Pittsfield's most respected citizens. He was the son of Peleg Green, who married Cynthia, daughter of Daniel Potter, a representative of one of the old and highly respected families of Cheshire, Massachusetts. They were the parents of two sons: Jerome, who on reaching manhood moved to Jackson, Michigan, where he was killed by an accident; and Benjamin, to be further mentioned. During the troubles preceding the outbreak of the Mexican war, Mr. Green enlisted in the army, was ordered away and never after heard from. After this event Mrs. Green returned to her old home in Massachusetts, where she passed the remainder of her life, dying in 1841. She was devoted to her children, whom she reared in the strictest principles of virtue, and her son Benjamin delighted to ascribe his success to her maternal influence.

Benjamin Franklin Green, son of Peleg and Cynthia (Potter) Green, was born February 22, 1823, in Syracuse, New York, and was a young child when taken by his mother to Cheshire, Massachusetts.

He received there such an education as the district schools of that period afforded, and afterward learned the trade of a carpenter and wheelwright, which he made his life calling and followed with great success. During his later years he took pleasure in pointing with commendable pride to the many magnificent public and private buildings scattered throughout Berkshire county on which he had worked as head carpenter. On the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Green was one of the first to offer his services to his country, but was rejected by the examining physician. He was afterward drafted, and, by a remarkable coincidence, the same physician passed him as eligible. In 1868 Mr. Green moved from Cheshire to Pittsfield, where the remainder of his life was spent, and with which, during his long residence, he became thoroughly identified. In 1898 he retired from business.

Mr. Green married, in 1844, Lydia King of Hoosick, New York, and among the five children born to them who died in infancy was Wallace, who was born in 1850, and died at the age of thirteen months. The sole survivor of this family is Emma Gertrude, who was born in 1854, and is the wife of Charles B. Watkins, proprietor of the United States Hotel, Pittsfield. They have one child, Fannie, born in 1884. After the death of his wife Mr. Green married, in 1868, Jane M., daughter of Charles and Mary Bartram, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and of this marriage were born three children, only one of whom survives: Aggadola Rosa, who was born in 1876, in Pittsfield, and became the wife of Charles B. Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw reside with the latter's mother, in Pittsfield.

During Mr. Green's later years he was always in the habit of attending personally to the repairing of his property, which he kept in perfect condition, and it was while engaged in shingling his house that he suddenly expired, his death being the result of heart failure. He had apparently been in good health until that moment. His loss was mourned as that of a man who had been faithful to every trust reposed in him, and he left behind him the memory of an upright citizen and a sincere Christian.

PHILIP A. LOWE.

Among the younger merchants of Pittsfield, Philip A. Lowe has won recognition as a valuable addition to the business circles of the county seat.

He was born in Savannah, Georgia, November 2, 1873, was in Phillips Andover Academy, class of 1894, and Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, 1896. Two years' clerical experience with a leading New York City prescription pharmacy equipped him especially well for his entrance into the retail drug trade, which he accomplished through his purchase of the W. K. Rice store in West street, Pittsfield, removing to his present location at 103 North street in April, 1901. Mr. Lowe has made a significant success of this, and has evidenced his good citizenship by investing his profits in the erection of a number of substantial dwelling houses.

He married, June 5, 1900, Alice, daughter of the late Joseph A. Cheney, of Waltham, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are communicants of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church.

MYRON A. SHERMAN.

Myron Austin Sherman, of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was born in the nearby town of Worthington, in Hampshire county, December 29, 1836. His ancestors were English, a large number of the Sherman family having settled in the vicinity of Providence,

Philip A. Laur.

Rhode Island, prior to the Revolutionary war, and some of their members bore an honorable part in the struggle for American independence.

The parents of Myron A. Sherman were George and Elizabeth (Parsons) Sherman. The last named was a member of one of the pioneer families of Berkshire county, and she could readily recall the stories told her by her mother, Mary Parsons, of her coming to the wilderness on horseback over the mountains, and settling in what is now the town of Worthington. George and Elizabeth Sherman lived upon a farm, upon which they reared their family, namely: 1. Sylvanus, born 1826; married Sylvia Trusdell, and they make their home in North Conway. They have no children. 2. Elizabeth, born 1828, married Madison Knapp, of Worthington, and to them were born: James, lives in Cummington, and Julia, married Eugene Tappan, and they reside in Pittsfield. 3. Emily, born 1830; married Fred Richards, of Cummington; they reside in Northampton; two children: Nellie and George. 4. Dwight, born 1832, now deceased; married Louise Blush, of Middlefield, Massachusetts, and lived in both Cummington and Westfield. Their children were Ida and Emma. 5. Martin, born 1833; married Ellen Parsons, of Worthington; both deceased. They left a son, Edward, who lives in Easthampton. 6. Myron, to be further written of. 7. Julia, born 1838, married James Hillman, of Northampton; their children: Fred, Harvey and George.

Myron Austin Sherman, next to the youngest child of George and Elizabeth (Parsons) Sherman, was born in 1836. As a boy he attended the district schools in his native village, and when of sufficient age assisted in the farm work, to which he became so habituated that he has practically followed the same avocation throughout his life. When he was nineteen years old he left the parental roof and engaged to work for a farmer at some little distance. His first employer was David C.

Smith, who besides managing a farm conducted a lumber business on North street, in the town of Dalton. Mr. Smith took him on a month's trial, but the engagement was destined to be extended to the long term of twenty-six years—a most unusual period for two persons to remain so associated, as employer and employee, and testifying in unmistakable way the good qualities of both.

During this time, in May, 1862, Mr. Sherman married Miss Lucinda Richmond Booth, daughter of Philander Booth, who occupied the Booth farm between Hinsdale and Dalton. Of this union were born the following children: 1. Nettie A., born July 11, 1866; she married Selectman W. R. Pratt, son of David J. Pratt, of Dalton; they make their home in Dalton, and have a large family. 2. David M., born October 24, 1868, who is employed in Weston's mill; he married Gertrude Bellows; they have no children. 3. Lizzie J., born in 1871; she married William Depew, of Dalton, who is now deceased. 4. Kate J., born October 4, 1877, who lives at home. 5. Fannie E., born in 1880, who only lived to the age of fifteen years.

Mr. Sherman is a man of high character and excellent business qualifications, and is held in general esteem. For a number of years he has served in the position of selectman. With his family he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as a trustee he bears a full share of the labor of church maintenance. In politics he is a Republican.

ROBERT McCREA.

Robert McCrea, senior member of the firm of Robert McCrea & Sons, grain dealers, of Dalton, was born in Clinton county, New York, December 20, 1834. His parents were James and Jane McCrea, and his grandparents were among the early settlers of Clinton county, in what was then a frontier district, living there at the time of the hostilities between the American colonists and the English on the one hand, and the French and Indians of the St. Lawrence river district on the other. The name of Jane McCrea is found in history because of the terrible death she suffered at the hands of the Indians. James and Jane McCrea, parents of Robert McCrea, reared a family of six children: John, born in 1830; Alexander, 1832; Robert, 1834; Jane, 1836; Ruth, 1838; and George, 1841. All are deceased except Robert and Ruth, the latter married and living in the west.

Robert McCrea acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, but in early life had to labor in order to help support the family. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. On leaving the Empire state he removed to Vermont, and later to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he spent fifteen years as foreman for the contracting firm of Harris & Smith, being a very valuable employe. He then went to Maryland, but though he resided in various towns and cities in that state he did not tarry long there. In 1880 he returned, establishing his home in the town of Peru, Berkshire county, where he secured a tract of land and successfully carried on farming. There was also a saw mill on the place and he engaged in the manufacture of rough lumber. The old mill is still standing, but is not now in operation. In 1891 Mr. McCrea sold his farm to his eldest son, George, and, purchasing a lot on Depot street in Dalton, erected the residence which he now occupies. He also opened a store on the same street, and as senior member of the firm of McCrea & Sons is engaged in dealing in grain. A few years ago he had the misfortune to have his leg crushed, and this necessitated its amputation. Otherwise he is a hale and hearty man of seventy years. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church.

While in Vermont, Mr. McCrea met and married Miss Eliza Williamson, of Vergennes, that state. They have six children: 1. George F., born 1858, now residing on the old home farm in the town of Peru, married Margaret Kellenback, and they have three children. 2. Harriet, born 1861, wife of Harry Floyd. 3. Alfred F., born 1864, resides in Huntington, Massachusetts. 4. Emma, born 1867, in Philadelphia, died in infancy. 5. Robert J., born 1872, now associated in business with his father, was married in 1891 to Bertha Couch. 6. Joseph H., born 1876, makes his home with his parents in Dalton.

RAY FAMILY.

The Ray family of Pittsfield is the progeny of early settlers in New York state, some of whom won more or less distinction during the colonial period, and through intermarriage they are descended from early Dutch settlers in the Mohawk Valley. Horton Ray, of Cooperstown, New York, and his wife, Rebecca, whose maiden surname was Vado, were early settlers in North Adams. Their ancestors were industrious farming people, and they followed the same occupation. They reared a family of four children, Daniel, who will be mentioned at greater length presently; Emma Jane, married Abraham Cohen, and is now residing in Pennsylvania; Lorena, who became the wife of Joseph Moorehouse, and is residing in Clinton, New York; and Charles M., who is no longer living.

Daniel Ray was born in North Adams and resided there until after his marriage. At the commencement of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, with which he served until honorably discharged. He subsequently came to Pittsfield, where for some time he carried on what was known as the Bell Air boarding house. In 1860 he married Miss Frances A. McAvoy, daughter of James D. and Delia McAvoy, of Pittsfield. The children of Daniel and Frances A. Ray are: Elmer, born in 1862; James, born in 1864; and George, born in 1867. All are residing in Pittsfield and have been properly educated.

Elmer Ray, who is unmarried, is engaged in mechanical pursuits. James Ray married Carrie Burns, daughter of James Burns of Pittsfield. George Ray is engaged in business as a painter, paper-hanger and interior decorator. All three are members of the Sons of Temperance and the Eagles. In politics they act independently, supporting the candidates whom they consider the best qualified for holding public office. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

~~~

GEORGE WILLIAM MERRIAM.

The Merriam family, worthily represented in the present generation by George W. Merriam, had its foundation in North America, in the village of Saint Rose, Province of Quebec, Canada, where they were very comfortably situated and had sufficient of this world's goods to be classed among the prosperous farmers. The failure of crops and kindred misfortunes was the cause of their losing their property, and in order to better their circumstances they removed to the States. The pioneer emigrant of the family was Paul Merriam, who in 1852, accompanied by his wife and ten children, leaving only one son behind, Paul Merriam, Jr., located in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Paul Merriam, Jr., father of George W. Merriam, followed his family to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, after a period of about three months.
~~~

During the residence of the family in Canada, farming was their principal occupation, but after their removal to their new home they secured employment in the mills. By industry, perseverance and thrift Mr. Merriam was enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family, which consisted of his wife, whose maiden name was Amelia Cadrett, and the following named children: 1. Amelia, born 1848, who became the wife of Joseph Roblard, and after his death the wife of Philip Yon; she is the mother of ten children. 2. George William, born 1852, mentioned at length hereinafter. 3. David, born 1854, who married Minnie Reabeau. 4-5. Lucy and Louise (twins), born 1856; Lucy died when fifteen years of age, and Louise became the wife of Napoleon Fernet, and after his death the wife of Sylvester Beron. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beron are now deceased. One child survives them. 6. Laurie, born 1860, who became the wife of Peter Beron, and they reside in North Adams, Massachusetts. 7. Henry, born 1863, who married and has a large family; they reside in North Adams, Massachusetts. All of the above named children, with the exception of the first two, were born in the state of Massachusetts.

George W. Merriam was born in Saint Rose, province of Quebec, Canada, 1852. When an infant of one year old his parents removed to Massachusetts, where he was reared and educated. When his age and strength permitted him to work and thus assist the family, although only nine years of age, he entered the mill of Barker Brothers, in West Pittsfield. After continuing at this occupation for about four years he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of carpenter, thoroughly mastering all the details. Two years later he located at Turner Falls, where he remained one and a half years, after which he removed to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he spent two years, employed at his trade. In 1871 he took up his residence in Chicago, Illinois, as there was a great demand for the services of carpenters in that city, it having been visited at that time by a most disastrous fire, which almost wiped out the entire city. Two years later he returned to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and after working at his trade for a few years secured a position as overseer in the bridge department of the Boston and Albany railroad, in which capacity he served for twenty-two years, during which long period all the bridges on the road between Springfield, Massachusetts, to Albany, New York, were changed from wooden structures to strong iron ones. There is no need to speak of his faithfulness to the duties entrusted to him, as his long continuance in the position speaks for itself. In 1895 Mr. Merriam entered into partnership with Denis Blain, and during the first year Euclid Mecure was also admitted to partnership, the business being conducted under the style of Blain, Merriam & Mecure. Shortly afterward Mr. Blain withdrew his interest, and for the past nine years the firm has been known as Merriam & Mecure. They conduct a building and contracting business which has steadily increased in volume and importance with each succeeding year, and has won a high reputation for honesty and integrity. Mr. Merriam supports with his vote the candidates and measures of the Democratic party. He is an honored member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Royal Arcanum and the Daughters of Pocohontas.

Mr. Merriam was united in marriage in 1878 to Mary L. Rabeau, and the issue of this union was the following named children: George P., born 1880, a garment maker by trade; Arthur R., born 1882, a carpenter by trade; Anna, born 1884, became the wife of William S. Murphy, of Pittsfield; Archelle D., born 1886, employed as grocery clerk; Lena, born 1889; Clara, born 1891, died in early life; Lea, born 1894, a student in the public school. All these children reside at home with their parents. The family are regular attendants at the French Catholic church. The high position they occupy in social circles is due entirely to their ability to make and hold true and firm friends.

A. W. SYLVESTER.

Among the members of the medical profession in Berkshire county who have to excellent purpose specialized their practice, the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative may be appropriately numbered. He is a native of Etna, Penobscot county, Maine, born July 6, 1863, son of the late Daniel and Eliza (Friend) Sylvester, both natives of Maine, and of English colonial ancestry. The Sylvesters were originally a Massachusetts family, some of whom settled in York county, Maine, whence Calvin Sylvester, father of Daniel Sylvester, located in Etna, being with three brothers among the earliest settlers of that locality.

Calvin Sylvester cleared the large tract of land which he subsequently cultivated, and his son Daniel, following his father's example, cleared his own farming lands. The latter took quite an active interest in politics, and was graduated from the ranks of the Democracy into the Republican party upon its formation. He was the first Republican postmaster of Etna, serving by appointment of President Lincoln. He married the granddaughter of Phineas Friend, the pioneer who first blazed the way through the Penobscot county wilderness.

Albie W. Sylvester received his preliminary schooling in the public schools of Etna, subsequently entering Maine Central Institute, of Pittsfield, Maine, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1884. For several years thereafter he taught in Maine high schools, and during this period took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. F. J. Taylor, of Pittsfield, Maine. He completed

A. W. Sylvester

his course in medicine at the Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in 1892. He was primarily engaged in general practice with offices in Plymouth, Maine. He subsequently located in New York city with a view to specializing his practice, confining it to the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat. During this period he was associated with the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital as assistant surgeon. He located in 1905 in Pittsfield, where he has offices in the Wollison block, North street. He is a member of the Penobscot County Medical Society and the Massachusetts State Medical Association. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and Republican in political affiliation.

He married, June 13, 1894, Gertrude, daughter of the late Eben and Elizabeth (Watson) Redding, of Calais, Maine. Dr. and Mrs. Sylvester have two children: Della Marie, born in Plymouth, Maine, March 20, 1895, and Doris Maybelle, born in Rochester, New York, July 15, 1897. The family reside at No. 58 Bartlett avenue, and attend the First Congregational church, Pittsfield.

* * *

JOSHUA COOK NICKERSON.

Joshua Cook Nickerson, one of the leading and substantial merchants of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was born in Provincetown, extremity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, October 20, 1837, the son of Francis and Melvina (Cook) Nickerson. The name of Nickerson in this country originated with two brothers who emigrated to the United States from England, one settling on Cape Cod, the other in Nova Scotia. They both married and had large families. The family followed the sea for many years, and have always been noted for their bravery and fearlessness in the face of danger.

Francis Nickerson, father of Joshua C. Nickerson, when only eleven years of age, sailed as a cook to the fishing grounds of the Grand Banks. He continued so employed until he was twenty years of age, when he became the master of a sailing vessel. He subsequently relinquished the occupation of fisherman, following the whaling business for many years. He married Melvina Cook, a member of a then prominent family, and their children were: Joshua, mentioned hereinafter; Mevina, who died at the age of nine years; Adeline, married Eben Higgins, and they have one child, a daughter; Melvena, married Joseph H. Wood, of Pittsfield.

Joshua C. Nickerson in his boyhood attended school in winter, spending his summers on the water. He attended an academy in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, for one term. In the winter of 1856 his father came to Pittsfield, then a small town of about five thousand inhabitants, where he opened a fish market, which he closed the following spring and returned to Provincetown. The next winter, 1857, Joshua and his father returned to Pittsfield and again engaged in the fish business, under the firm name of F. Nickerson & Son, and controlled a highly prosperous business for forty-seven years. However, this success was not easily attained; at that time it was almost necessary to teach the people of Pittsfield to eat and relish salt-water fish, and it was only by the most earnest work and close application to business that the firm came to be known as one of the successful and substantial establishments in the rapidly growing city. The death of the elder Mr. Nickerson occurred in 1888, four years after his retirement from business, and his wife passed away in 1904. Joshua Nickerson conducted the establishment alone until March 18, 1905, when he retired from active business life. During his many years of earnest labor he accumulated a comfortable fortune, and will be able to spend the remainder of his life in rest and comfort. Politically he is a sound defender of the principles of the Republican party, and is interested in all local affairs. He is a strong temperance advocate, and he and his family are regular and consistent members of the South Congregational church.

Mr. Nickerson in 1867 was united in marriage to Emogene Gowdy, daughter of George Gowdy, of Scotch descent. Of this marriage, one son, George Gowdy Nickerson, was born in 1869. His death occurred in 1894, and was a sad shock to his parents and friends.

MARTIN EDWARD STOCKBRIDGE.

Martin Edward Stockbridge, postmaster at Dalton, was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, August 19, 1849, and is the last lineal descendant in the male line of Caleb Stockbridge, who was one of the respected citizens of Pittsfield about the year 1800. He was a carriage smith and painter, and worked at his trade with Edwin Clapp for a number of years. He had four children by his first marriage: David, Mary A., Caleb, Lyman; and by his second marriage there were two children: Edward, who makes his home in Ansonia, Connecticut, and Charles, who resides in Meriden, Connecticut.

David Stockbridge, the eldest son, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and devoted much of his life to the tilling of the soil. He married Catherine Pulver, of Schodack, New York, a direct descendant of one of the sturdy old Dutch families that settled in the Empire state at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Stockbridge made their home at Pittsfield, and the following children were born to them: Martin E.; Mary A., who was born in 1851, and with her one child now makes her home in New York city, her husband being deceased; and Walter, who was born in 1860, and died at Cohoes, New York, about 1872.

Martin Edward Stockbridge was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield and of the town of Washington, and his early years were spent upon farms in these two places. He afterward worked in the town of Old Hadley, and in 1865 returned to Pittsfield, where he was employed as a salesman in a grocery store for several years. In 1873 he received an appointment to a position in the railway mail service, and for eighteen years traversed the road between Boston and Albany. During that time he was promoted on various occasions until he had charge of the car crew. In 1873 he removed to Dalton, where he has since been numbered among the public-spirited and progressive citizens, constantly working for the best interests of the town. He votes with the Republican party, and for the past ten years has been chief of the Dalton fire department, while at the present time he is connected with the Veteran Firemen's Association. He belongs to Unity Lodge, F. and A. M.; to the Knights of Pythias, and to the Grange, and is treasurer of the Congregational church, where he and his wife attend. He is also connected with the Business Men's Club, the Village Improvement Society, and the Live Oak Club.

In 1872 Mr. Stockbridge was married to Miss Eliza Hunt Dickinson, a daughter of Ulramiah Porter and Caroline (Green) Dickinson, her father being a representative of an influential family of Berkshire county.

ALONZO F. BENTLEY.

Alonzo F. Bentley, a retired citizen of Dalton, Massachusetts, who has achieved remarkable success in his line of trade through perseverance and close application to work, was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, August 2, 1833, a son of Gideon C. and Samantha (Davis) Bentley.

Gideon G. Bentley (father) was born in the town of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, February 26, 1811, his parents having removed from New York state, locating first in the town of Dalton, and subsequently removing to Lanesboro. In early life Gideon G. Bentley, with an older brother, was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith; the brother did not take to the trade, but Gideon G. remained until he became its master. Upon taking up his residence in this section of the state, he first leased a shop at what is now the corner of North and Main streets, in the town of Dalton, and subsequently resided in Pittsfield. On March 2, 1832, at the age of twenty-one years, in the town of Washington, Massachusetts, Gideon G. Bentley married Samantha Davis, daughter of Aaron and Mara (Wolcott) Davis, who were married November 26, 1795, and were natives of Stafford, Connecticut. Mara (Wolcott) Davis was the youngest child of Ephyrus and Mabel Wolcott, of Stafford, Connecticut. The children of Aaron and Mara (Wolcott) Davis were as follows: 1. Lilly, born December 26, 1796, married Solomon Lemley, of Hinsdale, November 8, 1820, and two of their children reside in this vicinity. 2. Willis, born September 14, 1799, died October 24, 1801. 3. Orpha, born September 25, 1802, married Everson Curtis, of Hinsdale. 4. Zeruah, born August 28, 1804. 5. Almena, born November 25, 1807, married Philander Booth, and leaves a number of descendants in the town of Dalton. 6. Samantha, aforementioned as the wife of Gideon G. Bentley, was born at Springfield, August 25, 1809, and is living at the present time (1904) with Alonzo F. Bentley, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. 7. Jonathan, born January 29, 1812, died in infancy. The children of Gideon G. and Samantha (Davis) Bentley were: Alonzo F., mentioned at length hereinafter; George A., born in Dalton, December 4, 1837, died in the following year; Mary, born at Dalton, February 16, 1840, died two years later; Sarah A., born at Dalton, November 9, 1847, died 1856; Mary M., born February 23, 1844, died the following year.

Alonzo F. Bentley attended the common schools of Dalton, Massachusetts, whither his parents removed when he was three years of age. After laying aside his school books he entered his father's shop, where he thoroughly acquired the details of the trade of blacksmith. During his long and useful career he followed this line of business with the exception of one year that he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and a short time that he spent in the business of carpentering. He was eminently successful in his chosen line of trade, and was enabled to retire from active pursuits in 1903, since which time he has rented his shop. He has served his town in the capacity of selectman, assessor and constable, being the incumbent of the latter named office several times. He is a Republican in politics, and a Universalist in religion.

In 1856 Mr. Bentley married (first) Sarah A. Holmes, no issue; and on May 18, 1890, he married (second) Eliza M. Booth, a descendant of Philander Booth, who married Almena Davis, a sister of Samantha (Davis) Bentley. Their children are: Sarah E., born January 21, 1891; Dwight A., born May 10, 1893; and Hazel, born September 18, 1896.

GEORGE FRANKLIN BOOTH.

George F. Booth, of Dalton, Massachusetts, proprietor of the Berkshire Talc Manufacturing Company, is a representative of a family of English descent. The pioneer ancestors were three brothers—Richard, James and John—who located in Connecticut about the year 1700, but shortly afterward branched out, and their descendants may be found in various sections of the country.

Jacob Booth, the lineal ancestor of George F. Booth, was born

April 9, 1770, and in May, 1797, married Lucinda Richmond, of Chesterfield, Massachusetts, when she was a girl of seventeen years. Their children were: Jacob, born 1798; Lucinda, 1799; Elizabeth, 1800; Roxanna, 1802; John, 1804; William S., 1807; Richmond J., 1808; Philander, 1811; Mary A., 1813; Mary A., 1814; Emily, 1818; Charles H., 1822; Abraham, 1823; Watson, 1826. Both Jacob and Lucinda (Richmond) Booth lived to the advanced age of ninety years.

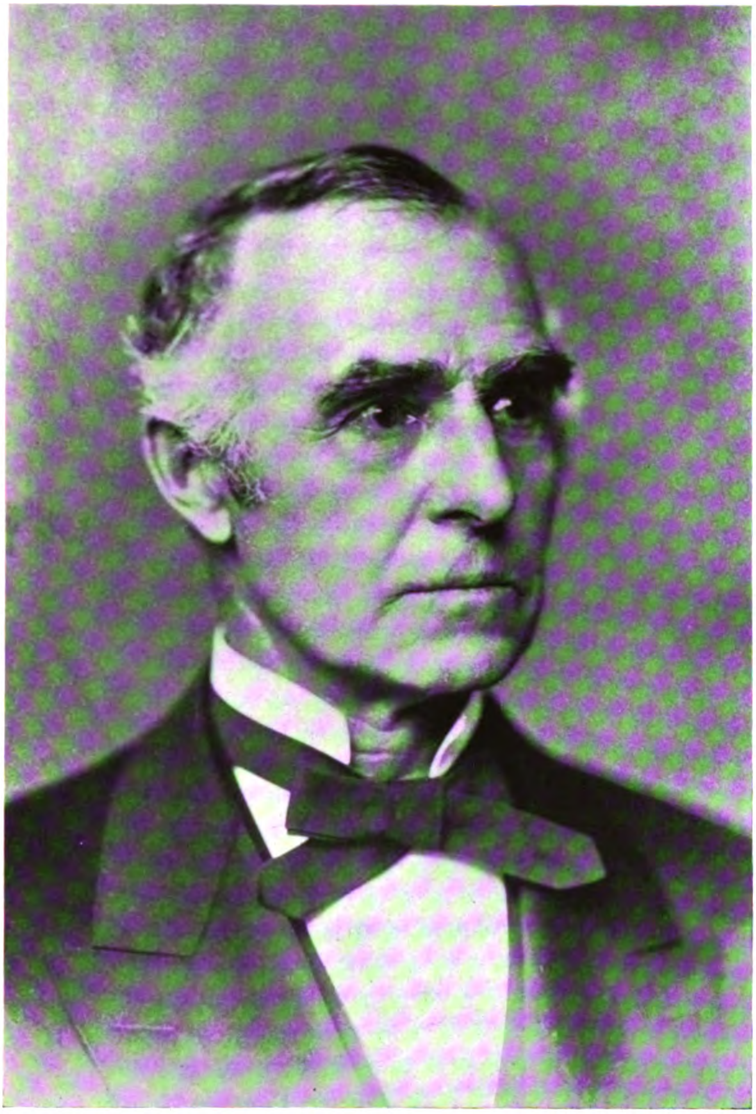
Philander Booth, father of George F. Booth, was born January 19, 1811. He married Almena Davis, daughter of Aaron and Mara (Wolcott) Davis, of Stafford, Connecticut, and had three children: Lucinda Richmond, born April 14, 1839, married Myron Sherman, of Worthington, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of four children; George F., mentioned hereinafter; John Marshall, born March 27, 1845, married Celia Reed, of Windsor, and their family consists of two children.

George F. Booth was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, July 3, 1843, on what has since been called the Booth estate. In early life he attended the district school, and later was a student in a business school at Poughkeepsie, New York. For some years he aided his parents in making the farm a paying investment, and about the time he attained his majority he decided to test the business capabilities of the western section of the United States, which was then in its prime. He settled in Bartlett, Iowa, established a general store, and after conducting it for two years returned east, was married to the lady of his choice, and accompanied by his bride returned to the west and continued his business for the next two years at Bartlett, during which time the tiny settlement grew to a good sized place, and he also saw the railroad, which he was somewhat influential in building, cross the district in a number of places. At that time all transportation was by river boats, and for supplies it was necessary to go down the Missouri to the cities; he was a passenger on the boat that carried the first Union Pacific locomotive to the west. About 1871 Mr. Booth returned to his old home, and finding his parents well advanced in years, and as his wife was rather opposed to returning to the west, he decided to take charge of the farm and look after the comfort of his parents. About this same time a soapstone deposit was found on the farm, and, receiving what he considered a good offer, the farm and quarry were sold. Mr. Booth and parents removed from the old farm, which was located on the Hinsdale line, to the Booth place in Dalton. Subsequently Mr. Booth repurchased the soapstone quarry on the old farm, and now manufactures the product into a powder for use in various ways, the plant being known as the Berkshire Talc Manufacturing Company. Mr. Booth is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and a member of the Congregational church.

On February 13, 1868, Mr. Booth married Eliza A. Aldrich, a member of a highly esteemed and well known family of Worthington, Massachusetts, and their children are: Nellie J., born in Bartlett, Iowa, February 15, 1869, married W. E. Evans, of Dalton, Massachusetts; Eva Maria, born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, November 21, 1871, wife of C. C. Bartlett, of Dalton, Massachusetts, and mother of three children; and William F., born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, August 16, 1875, resides with his parents.

LYMAN PAYNE.

Among the sons of Berkshire county who have passed away, whose names were synonyms for integrity, and who were of generally recognized sterling worth, the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs was a pronounced type. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from the founder of the American family of that name, four



Lyman Payne

generations of one of the branches of which have been identified in a substantially valuable way with the growth and development of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Stephen Payne, a native of Great Ellington, England, embarked for the "New World" with his wife and three children in the ship "Diligence," of Ipswich, and was located as early as 1660 in Hingham, Plymouth county, Massachusetts. His will is one of the earliest of record in the State House, Boston. His descendants subsequently removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and eventually located at Woodstock, Connecticut. The son and namesake of this pioneer settler, Stephen (2), was born in 1699, and in 1727 married Sarah Leach. Their son Stephen (3), married Anna Bushnell, and in 1773 brought his family from Woodstock, Connecticut, to settle in the then savage-infested wilderness of western Massachusetts, locating at Partridgefield, now Hinsdale, Berkshire county.

Of the children of this last mentioned Stephen, Ebenezer Leach Payne was born in Andover, Connecticut, September 21, 1762. He was therefore but eleven years of age when his father began the clearing and cultivating of a farm just south of the old Boston and Albany turnpike, on the edge of Peru, about two miles east of the present town of Hinsdale. The hardships and dangers incident to a border life were felt in the fullest measure in this locality, and the sons of these pioneers were perforce endued with both the courage and the physique demanded for the very serious business of life at that period. They rallied readily at very tender ages to the Patriot cry for independence, and when but fourteen years of age Ebenezer Leach Payne shouldered his musket as a substitute for his father, who was ill. He was present at Ticonderoga when the English forces under General Burgoyne compelled the evacuation of that fort by the Patriots, and his reminiscences of the retreat involving the crossing of Lake Champlain on rafts of logs formed a most thrilling narrative. He participated in the battle fought at Hubbardton, Vermont, where the seven hundred retreating Americans took their stand, an engagement from which the English, who greatly outnumbered the Patriot forces, wrested victory from defeat only through the opportune arrival of reinforcements under the Hessian General Riedesel. Before the termination of this protracted struggle for liberty, father as well as son took up arms in the Patriot cause, and thus the Payne household in the highlands of Berkshire, like hundreds of others in the old Bay State, were compelled to face the severe enough ordeal of pioneer struggle for a living while its natural protectors were engaged in more than ordinarily hazardous warfare. Ebenezer Leach Payne married, May 12, 1783, Keziah Kenny, who was born in New Milford, Connecticut, June 18, 1766. They settled in that portion of Hinsdale known as the "North Woods," about two miles from the center of the town. Their children were: Alpheus, born in 1787; Daniel, 1789; Stephen, 1791; Bushnell, 1793; Noah, 1795; Chauncey, 1798; Sally, 1800; James, 1803; Elijah, 1806; Keziah, 1809; Lyman, 1811; and Elvira, 1813. Of these Keziah was the last survivor. She married Haskell Barrett, and attained the great age of ninety-five, her decease occurring March 9, 1904. Of the sons of Ebenezer Leach Payne, Judge Elijah Payne, who died in Hudson, New York, was the father of Hon. Louis F. Payne, a Republican politician of national repute, whose stalwart advocacy of the wisdom of returning General Grant to the presidency for a third term, and whose great activity, with Senator Roscoe Conkling, in holding together the immortal "306" delegates to the national convention pledged to General Grant's support, were the especial features of one of the most notable campaigns in the history of our national politics.

Lyman Payne, the immediate subject of these memoirs, youngest of the sons of Ebenezer Leach Payne, was born in Hinsdale, July 8, 1811, received such education as was afforded by the local schools, and throughout his youth assisted in the cultivation of the homestead farm. He married, May 28, 1837, Emily Emmons, born at Hinsdale, June 2, 1815, daughter of Ichabod and Mindwell (Mack) Emmons. Ichabod Emmons was a native of East Haddam, Connecticut, where he was born March 17, 1778. He became known as Major Emmons, the title being acquired by his connection with the local militia. He was widely known for his witticisms on the floor of the state assembly, where he represented his town for a number of terms. Major Emmons died April 26, 1839. His wife, Mindwell (Mack) Emmons, was born September 6, 1779, at Middlefield, Massachusetts, and died June 23, 1862. In 1841 Lyman Payne removed with his family to Brighton, near Rochester, New York, and there purchased a large farm which he cultivated with success, the while keeping in close touch with the best thought of the day, for he was throughout his life a student. In his new place of residence he obtained early recognition as a man of superior judgment, and he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature in 1853-54, serving for two years with conspicuous ability. In 1855 attention to his interests in certain salt wells and coal fields of Virginia led to his removal to that state (now West Virginia). He continued a resident of West Columbia until impaired health led him to return to the place of his nativity. He purchased in 1859 the John T. Mack farm on Maple street, Hinsdale, added thereto largely, having a farm of more than six hundred acres at his decease. His farming operations were conducted on progressive lines, every character of improvement in agricultural methods and machines being resorted to. He raised some of the finest horses ever bred in western Massachusetts, and his Durham and Holstein cattle were equally notable. Notwithstanding the pressure of considerable private interests, Lyman Payne always found time to devote to the public service. Many trusts were imposed upon him by his town, and he served the county six years as one of the board of commissioners, during four years of this period acting as chairman of that body. His fidelity to the interests of his town and county was as marked as to his private affairs. For many consecutive years he lent his best efforts as a member of the school committee to advance the educational interests of his community. He was a valued and valuable member of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, and for a period served as its president. He commanded the respect of the community not alone because of his business ability and personal integrity, but because of his absolute clean-mindedness and purity of life. In the same year in which he was married, Mr. Payne united with the Congregational church, and with characteristic fidelity and christian zeal he continued to maintain close relations with and to render valuable service and material aid to that denomination throughout his life. For thirty years he served as one of the church committee at Hinsdale, and for a like period taught classes of young men in its Sunday school, his capable instruction and manifest deep personal interest in the members of which are still held in grateful remembrance by many who acknowledge the beneficence of this association. The decease of Mr. Payne, December 20, 1888, was a profound grief to his kindred and a wide circle of warm friends, and a distinct loss to his community. He survived his wife by several years, her death having occurred February 14, 1885. Of four children born of this union, a son and daughter survive: Lyman Mack Payne, and Emily, now wife of Azariah S. Storm. Lyman Mack Payne was born at Brighton, New York, February 4, 1847; resides in the old homestead on Maple street, Hinsdale, and operates the extensive agricultural and stock breeding interests of the family estate, conjunctively with retaining an office connection with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, with insurance headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. He married, October 22, 1872, Helen, daughter of John Milton Tuttle, of Hinsdale. (See Tuttle family, in this work.) Mr. Azariah S. Storm is a traveling representative of Bennett & Sloan, of New York, and resides with his family in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Storm have four children, viz: Mary Payne, Emily Zilpha, Katie, and Mack Payne. The three eldest of the children are married, Mary becoming the wife of the Rev. George H. Flint, Emily of Dr. Myron Barlow, both of Dorchester, Massachusetts; and Katie, wife of George Tupper, of Duluth, Minnesota.

RAYMOND FAMILY.

The Raymond family are direct descendants of the French, who, early in the history of this country, settled in western Pennsylvania, and it is from this branch of the family that descended Asahel Raymond, the ancestor and father of the Raymond family which were among the prominent and influential residents of the town of Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Asahel Raymond removed from Peru and settled in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and his son, Amos Raymond, soon took up his residence in Hinsdale.

Amos Raymond married Lena Jackson, daughter of Deacon Joshua Jackson, a representative of one of the best and first families in this vicinity, and to them were born four children: 1. Abraham, who died when a young man at Sandusky, New York, where he was engaged in the hotel business. 2. Asahel, mentioned hereinafter. 3. Ansephroni, who became the wife of James Madison Whipple, and mother of three children; all the members of this family are now deceased, the last one having passed away in 1885. 4. Ansena, who became the wife of Humphrey Bicknell, of Windsor, who subsequently removed to Pittsfield; they were the parents of five children—Mary, Raymond, Amos, all of whom are deceased; Sophroni, wife of Mr. Cline, of New York city; and Alice, wife of Joseph Nickols, their residence being in Dalton.

Asahel Raymond married for his first wife Electa Curtiss, daughter of John Curtiss, of Dalton, the ceremony being performed about 1840. Their children were: Minerva, married to Silas Sears, of Savoy, and their children were: Frank, who died in early life; and Minnie, now deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Davidson; Louisa, who became the wife of Henry Sears, of Savoy, brother of Silas Sears, and they are the parents of two children, Frank and Emma Sears; Amos E., married Emma Warriner, of Windsor, their family consists of nine children, and they reside in Dalton; John C., a resident of Springfield, married Annabella Ballou, of Becket, and they have four children; Asahel, Jr., married Martha Pease, of Middlefield; they reside in Dalton and are the parents of four children. The mother of the above mentioned children died, and Mr. Raymond married (second) Sylvia Miner, daughter of Samuel Miner, of Windsor, of one of the most prominent families in the town. Their children were: 1. Lena Hannah, mentioned hereinafter; 2. Samuel M., born June 30, 1842, married Emma Barton, of Dalton, and one son was born to them, who is now deceased; 3. Abraham J., born November 16, 1843, married Jennie Ross, and they with their two children make their home in Everett, Massachusetts; 4. Daniel G., deceased, was born September 8, 1845, married Minnie Watkins, of Hinsdale, who bore him one daughter; they now reside in Pittsfield; 5. W. Lyman, born September 8, 1847; he has traveled extensively throughout the country and now resides in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, and shares half of the Raymond legacy with his sister, Lena H.; 6. James M., born August 29, 1849, married Elida Jones, of Boston, Massachusetts, and two children were the issue of this union;

they reside in Sherborn, Massachusetts; 7. Charles H., born October 1, 1851, married Julia Thayer, of Worthington, and their family consisted of four children; Mr. Raymond is deceased, but his widow and children make their home in Peru; 8. Mary L., born July 16, 1853, died at the age of sixteen years.

Lena H. Raymond, eldest child of Asahel and Sylvia (Miner) Raymond, was born November 20, 1841. She is one of the two members of the Raymond family who have made their home in the town of Hinsdale, Massachusetts, residing on the block in the center of the village which her mother left to her and her brother W. Lyman. During her childhood she attended the public schools of Peru, where she obtained an excellent English education, and early in life displayed remarkable business ability, which was put to a practical test in the management of the large force of farm hands employed on the extensive estate belonging to her parents. She assumed entire charge of this portion of the work, and conducted it in a most economical and business-like manner. She devoted her time to her parents in their declining years, contributing all in her power to their comfort and ease. Miss Raymond is remarkably active, and takes a keen interest in all enterprises and projects that conduce to the improvement and prosperity of the town. She is one of the interesting characters of Hinsdale, and is widely known and justly famous throughout this section of the state for her love for legal proceedings. She is a firm believer in the tenets of the Baptist faith, but attends the Congregational church, there being no church of that denomination in the town.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

Among the younger merchants of Pittsfield who have won recognition as men of superior business capacity, the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative may be appropriately numbered. He was born in Pittsfield, January 16, 1876, son of the late George W. and Ida (Mills) Edwards, the former a native of Laconia, New Hampshire, the latter a daughter of the late Josiah Mills, who was a prominent lawyer of Chatham, New York.

The late George W. Edwards was a soldier in the Civil war, serving as first lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. Locating in Pittsfield, he purchased of Washington Root the jewelry business that had been established by the latter in 1848, at No. 44 North street, and this business was continued by Mr. Edwards at the location named during the remainder of his life, becoming the leading industry of its kind in Berkshire county. It was conducted for a time following Mr. Edwards' decease (1890) by his widow, the management being entrusted to Edward J. Spall, and is now owned by Mrs. Edwards and her son, George W. Edwards, the latter having a two-thirds interest in and charge of the establishment. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Edwards (Sr.) had two children, Blanche Mills Edwards and George W. Edwards, Jr.

The latter attended the public and high schools of Pittsfield, and as a youth gained his first business experience in his father's store. His attainment of a proprietary interest therein and his majority were simultaneous, and his subsequent purchase of his sisters' interest gave him the two-thirds interest above mentioned. His conduct suggests an inherited fitness, and he has the confidence of a large and growing patronage, and the community generally. He married, April 19, 1900,

Frederic S. Smith

Anna, daughter of George Crouss, formerly a cigar manufacturer of Pittsfield, now a farmer of Agawam, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Edwards, Jr., have a daughter, Priscilla, and reside at No. 105 Bartlett avenue.

GEORGE T. WILDER.

One of the well-known photographers of Berkshire county, to whom the publishers of this work are indebted for some of the most artistic portraits contained herein, is George T. Wilder. The excellence of his work is further attested by the extent and high character of his patronage, embracing as it does many connoisseurs of photographic art. Mr. Wilder has occupied for a number of years an admirably appointed and thoroughly well-equipped studio on North street, Pittsfield.

FREDERIC SHERWOOD SMITH.

A gentleman with broad experience in public works in his profession of civil engineering is he whose name forms the caption for these memoirs. He is a native of Wallingford, Connecticut, born April 7, 1849, son of the late Spencer F. and Marietta (Bartholomew) Smith, the former a native of Westfield, Massachusetts, the latter of Wallingford, Connecticut. Spencer F. Smith was a son of Daniel Smith, also a native of Westfield, whose father settled in that locality from Connecticut shortly after the war of the Revolution.

Frederic S. Smith received his education at Westfield, attending its public schools, its high school and Westfield Academy. Higher mathematics had an especial charm for young Smith and he gravitated naturally toward civil engineering, choosing that as his life work when a youth. Immediately following his academic course he took up the line and rod under the competent preceptorship of that widely and favorably known civil engineer, Hiram Fowler, subsequently chief engineer of the Connecticut Valley Railroad and later its superintendent. Mr. Smith's first three years' employment was upon this road. He was next engaged in the engineering department of the municipality of Westfield in the construction of its water works, and during this period was also of the engineering staff of the New Haven & Northampton (now New Haven) Railroad. In 1876 he was appointed inspector of masonry under and otherwise constituted as assistant to Chief Engineer L. F. Thayer in the construction of the North End bridge across the Connecticut river at Springfield, and upon the completion of this work was similarly employed under Mr. Thayer in the building of the South end bridge at the same place. Returning to Westfield in 1879 he engaged under Chief Engineer L. F. Root as assistant engineer in the construction of the Westfield River bridge, the changing of the river channel and incidental work growing therefrom. He was next (1880) employed on the extension of the Northampton & New Haven road to Conway. For the following year and a half he was in the employ of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, during the early part of the period having charge of the building of the second track from Greenfield to West Deerfield, and latterly in state road construction work out of North Adams. In 1882 he opened offices at North Adams, pursuing his profession of civil engineer from that headquarters up to 1900, since which time he has been located at Pittsfield as a more central point for his field of labor, which embraces principally Berkshire county.

He married, December 28, 1881, Sarah, daughter of the late William Taylor, of West Springfield. Four children born of this union are: Lucy, Florence, Earle and Harriet. The family resides at North Adams, and its church connection is Congregational.

HERBERT S. WOLLISON.

Herbert S. Wollison, a well-known merchant and real estate owner of Pittsfield, was born in that city, January 28, 1864, son of Reuben D. and the late Mary (Stevens) Wollison. The father was born in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1824, son of George Wollison, a contractor, who resided in Valley Forge for many years, and passed his last days in Pittsfield. The maiden name of George Wollison's wife was Maria Royer.

Reuben D. Wollison learned the paperhanging trade in his native town, and coming to Pittsfield in 1848, established himself in the painting and interior decorating business, which for nearly forty years he carried on with signal success. Much of his work is still in existence to attest its thoroughness. Having accumulated a large amount of property, he retired from active business pursuits in 1887. During the previous year he had completed the Wollison Block, eighty-five feet front, one hundred feet deep, and four stories high, which is used for mercantile and office purposes, and is one of the best business buildings in the city. Reuben D. Wollison married, on August 1, 1852, Mary Stevens, a native of Pittsfield. Her birth took place at the corner of South and West streets, where the new Wendell House now stands, May 6, 1827. Her father, Abner Stevens, kept a general store, and he also manufactured drums, which he sent to all parts of the world. He acquired a large estate in Pittsfield which fell to his heirs. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben D. Wollison reared three children, namely: Henry V., Herbert S., and Robert M.

Henry V. Wollison, who is one of the most noted dentists of the world, left the United States after completing his professional studies and went abroad, first locating in London and later in Paris. He is now in St. Petersburg, Russia, where he has one of the finest equipped offices and laboratories in the world, and holds the appointment of honorary dentist to their Imperial Majesties, the Czar and Czarina of Russia.

Robert M. Wollison won distinction in college previous to his majority by passing an unusually high examination. He received his diploma at the age of twenty-one years, and is now one of the most successful practitioners (dental) in New York city.

Herbert S. Wollison entered the paperhanging business with his father when a youth, later spending some two years in a large concern in New York city. While there he attended a trade school, and won the first prize. Returning to Pittsfield he engaged in business for himself in 1889, opening at first a salesroom on the second floor. Business increased to such an extent that better facilities as well as more space became necessary, and he now occupies a store on the ground floor, devoted to interior decorations, shades, pictures, frames, and photographic supplies. During the busy season he gives employment to about forty men; he has gained a high reputation for completing his work in a thoroughly artistic manner. He is also interested in real estate and has charge of the Wollison block.

Mr. Wollison is a Freemason, being a past master of Mystic Lodge, and has occupied important chairs in Berkshire Chapter, Berkshire Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, and Berkshire Council, Royal and Select Masters. He also belongs to the local council of the Royal Arcanum. He attends St. Stephen's Episcopal church, and has been a vestryman for several years.

Mr. Wollison married, October 25, 1898, Miss Minnie Strait Beers, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, daughter of the late Elijah and Martha (Strait) Beers, of this city, formerly of New Lebanon, New York.

THOMAS LAWRENCE BROOKS.

Thomas Lawrence Brooks, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is a descendant of one of the early settlers in New England. The history of the Brooks family is closely interwoven with that of the United States, its settlement and progress. His ancestors came to this country from England in order to escape being subjected to the injustice of British rule, and in this country they always stoutly resisted all tyrannical abuse of power.

At the present time there are in Pittsfield but two directly descended Sons of American Revolutionary soldiers, and of these is Thomas Lawrence Brooks. His American ancestors settled in the Hartford Plantation, some having come direct to this Connecticut plantation, while others first settled on the coast of Massachusetts Bay, and afterward followed the trail to the Hartford colony. From Connecticut this family of Brooks followed the river northward and scattered in what was then a region very sparsely populated.

The first settler in Berkshire county was a Brooks, who with his family settled near what is now part of the city of Pittsfield. He had a large family, and Thomas L. Brooks is a descendant from his son Reuben, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and also in the war of 1812. He married Esther Clark. The Clarks were a Rhode Island family, and were among the first settlers in Pittsfield, living in the vicinity of where Peck's Mill now stands. Reuben Brooks was for some years proprietor of that famous hostelry, the Glen House, at Cottsville. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were the parents of a large family of children, of whom but two now survive—Samuel D. and Thomas L. The elder, Samuel D. Brooks, makes his home in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he has been a practicing physician until his retirement, having nearly reached the age of four score and ten. He is a man of marked ability, and has been an honor to his native Pittsfield home in whatever he has undertaken.

Thomas L. Brooks, son of Reuben and Esther (Clark) Brooks, received a very limited education in his boyhood days, and early engaged in work on the farm in order to contribute toward the support of the family, who needed his little help to make a living. But the children were eager to overcome the handicap of small means, and soon had the farm on a prosperous and paying basis. At the age of twenty Thomas L. Brooks went west, and after staying there two years returned to Pittsfield, and went to work making window blinds, sashes, etc., at which he continued for a number of years. He finally returned to the old farm, where his early years had been passed, and cultivated it for some time. He retired from active work about twenty-five years ago, and since then has been taking life as easily as his active mind would permit him to do.

In 1844 he married Cynthia Wilcox, daughter of Henry Wilcox, of Lexington, New York, and to them one child was born in 1864—Reuben James Brooks, who married (first) Cora Salrum; she died soon after her marriage, and in 1889, he married Minnie Denison, daughter of Elijah Denison, of Pittsfield. They have one child—Herbert T., born in 1890.

Reuben J. Brooks is one of the promising young men in the city of Pittsfield. He is bookkeeper for the paper supply house of C. C. Henry, on Fenn street.

Mrs. Thomas L. Brooks died July 16, 1902, and her death was a severe blow to the devoted husband, who had enjoyed happy companionship with her through the long period of nearly sixty years. At the advanced age of eighty-five years he yet enjoys a fair degree of health and preserves his mental faculties without impairment. He makes his home with his son Reuben, on Fenn street, in the city of Pittsfield.

WILLIAM POMEROY BURBANK.

William Pomeroy Burbank, a prominent real estate dealer and builder of Pittsfield, is a native of Pittsfield, born in April, 1846. His parents were Abraham and Julia (Brown) Burbank, and his paternal grandfather was Arthur Burbank.

Mr. Burbank was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield, Lanesboro Academy and Eastman's Business College. From the last named school he was graduated in 1864, a youth of eighteen. He then went west to Omaha, driving an ox-team across the plains and up the Platte and Big Horn River Valleys. At that time the Indians were restless and ill-disposed, and the governmental authorities were endeavoring to pacify them. He saw fifty thousand of them congregated at Fort Laramie for the purpose of effecting a treaty. After crossing the mountains twice, Mr. Burbank settled at Helena, Montana, where he began working in the Last Chance Mines. What is now a flourishing and beautiful capital was then a hamlet of perhaps fifty inhabitants. Most of the men were rough miners, and many of them were rough and disposed to lawlessness. During his stay there, however, Mr. Burbank never locked his doors. He was a close acquaintance of X. Biddler, who, as head of the Vigilance Committee, kept order in the town. Mr. Burbank worked for about two years in the Last Chance Mine, and then bought a claim of his own, located where the city now rises fair. Even in the short time he was there he saw a marvelous growth in population, and the erection of fine blocks of buildings. Going from

Helena to Fort Benton, he there boarded the "Viola Belle," which was the first boat to run up the Missouri river, and sailed down to St. Louis, whence he returned to Pittsfield.

The following day, September 4, 1867, he was married, and he at once assumed the management of the Burbank House, which had just been built by his father, and was considered the finest hotel in western Massachusetts. It faced on North street, had a large open lot in front, and contained sixty-seven rooms. Although it was considered a large house, its accommodations were soon found insufficient to accommodate all the guests. So rapidly did the business increase under skilful management, that in 1871, about four years later, a second hotel, the New Burbank, was opened. This was nearer the railroad station than the old house, and contained nearly a hundred and fifty rooms. It had been built under Mr. Burbank's supervision, and was most admirably equipped. In a short time it became even more popular than the old house, and its host became widely known among the traveling public. Commercial travelers and others who were its frequenters made it a point to stay there as often as possible. The first child born in the old Burbank House was Mr. Burbank's first, and the first child born in the new house was William Roland Burbank, the eldest son of the family now living.

After a most successful experience, Mr. Burbank discontinued the hotel business some sixteen or eighteen years ago, and since then he has devoted himself almost exclusively to real estate and building transactions. He has erected more than a hundred buildings in the city, the greater number for residential purposes, not confining his operations to any one part of the city, although he practically limits himself to the best residential districts. He is the largest contracting builder in the city. It might be said that he and his father, who carried on extensive building operations, have built the greater part of the city. He formerly made the plans himself, but now employs an architect. His houses are fitted with all modern appliances and improvements and find a ready sale. They include some apartment houses and some marble structures. For the past seventeen years Mr. Burbank has made his home at the corner of First and Lincoln streets, in one of the handsomest residences in the city. Previous to that he lived in Francis avenue for a number of years.

Mr. Burbank's wife, whose maiden name was Harriet R. Merrill, is the daughter of Noah Merrill, and a native of New Lebanon, New York. Mr. Merrill, who was born May 11, 1818, in Litchfield, Connecticut, removed to New York state when about twenty years old, and there has carried on extensive operations as a contracting builder. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Burbank, was before her marriage Mary Irene Warden. She was born in West Lebanon, New York, September 4, 1824. Mrs. Burbank was born on August 7, 1846. She was educated in the public and private schools of her native town, and at Wyomanock Seminary, in Columbia county, where she studied for three or four years prior to her marriage. She is connected by membership with the First Congregational church of Pittsfield, and is an active worker in the Free Will Society of the church.

Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Burbank, two are deceased; one of them, Abraham, a child of remarkable lovable nature, died of scarlet fever at the age of two years. The surviving children are: May Pomeroy, who is at home with her parents; William Roland; Abraham; Ottilie Elizabeth, and Edward Pomeroy. William Roland was a student at Chester Military Academy for four years, being while there one of the officers of his class. He subsequently entered Yale Law School, but after remaining there a year he decided that the profession of law would not be entirely congenial to him, and consequently withdrew and went into the hotel business. He is now of the Yates Hotel, at Syracuse, whither he was called from the West End Hotel at Long Branch. He has a fine position and is filling it with credit. Abraham Burbank, who was named for his grandfather, was educated at the Friends' School in Providence, Rhode Island. During the last two years he has been at Syracuse in the employ of the Swift Beef Company. He is now bookkeeper and collector, being the youngest man in any of the numerous offices of the company to hold so responsible a position.

In politics Mr. Burbank is a Republican, but his many business interests have made it impossible for him to take an active part in political matters.

GEORGE WESLEY BURBANK.

George Wesley Burbank, a builder and real estate owner and improver, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was born in the city in which he now resides, November 8, 1837, a son of the late Abraham and Julia N. (Brown) Burbank, and grandson of Arthur and Sarah (Bates) Burbank.

George W. Burbank attended the public schools of Pittsfield until fourteen years old, and afterward continued his studies at the academies in Hinsdale and Wilbraham. Returning to Pittsfield he worked with his father until he received a practical knowledge of carpentering and building. Subsequently, with ten dollars in his pocket, he went to Boston and there shipped on board the "Ringleader," a modern built clipper, destined for San Francisco, California. The voyage around Cape Horn was completed in one hundred and eight days, a quick trip for those times. In the spring of 1855 he arrived in San Francisco, and for some months worked in a nursery. Later, in company with a farmer by the name of Dickinson, he made a hay press, the first ever built on the Pacific coast. He then cut hay, pressed it, and sent it in bales to San Francisco, just across the bay from where he was located, receiving one hundred and twenty dollars a ton for all he could ship in that manner. In 1857, after an absence of two years, with fourteen hundred dollars in cash, which he had saved in California, he returned to his native city. After that he was variously employed in different places, working a part of the time in building the railway between Flint and Holly in Michigan, being for a few months also in Saginaw, Michigan.

On April 18, 1861, Mr. Burbank went as one of the old Allen Guards to Springfield, where it was made a part of the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, with which he proceeded to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, Fort McHenry, Federal Hill, Relay House, and thence back to Baltimore, where the regiment was stationed until the expiration of his three months of enlistment. He saw some exciting times in that short period under General Butler. On one occasion, when they were sailing from Havre de Grace to Annapolis, the pilot ran the boat aground, and all on board had a narrow escape from death. Mr. Burbank subsequently re-enlisted for two years. With the Army of the Cumberland he went through the south to Atlanta, Georgia, and with the Army of the Gulf was in many active engagements. He was captured by the rebels between Murfreesboro and Nashville, and again in Louisiana, but, being familiar with the ways of the south through his previous employment by the government as civil engineer, he made his captors believe he was a southerner, and by his shrewdness escaped both times.

Upon his return to Pittsfield at the close of the war, Mr. Burbank began operating in real estate. In addition to building the lower end of

Burbank street, he built Spring and Winter streets, and the Rice Silk Mill, one of the finest in the city. He also erected the West Street Block, and many smaller buildings, and more than a quarter of a century ago he put the steeple on the Episcopal church in Lanesboro. He has erected many buildings on Sumner street, opened two new streets, built and furnished a large greenhouse, which he afterward sold, and in all these undertakings gave employment to many men, who were under his personal supervision. He is a strong Republican in politics, and though not an office seeker in any sense of the word, accepted the nomination for alderman, but was defeated by eight votes only. He is a member of W. W. Rockwell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and attends its various reunions. He attends and supports the Memorial church of Pittsfield.

Mr. Burbank married, June 8, 1859, Samantha L. Stearns, daughter of Silas Stearns, of Windsor, Massachusetts. They are the parents of three children: 1. Clarissa M., wife of W. L. Belknap, and mother of three children: Willie L., Stella and George. 2. Julia L., wife of L. D. Case, of Pittsfield, and mother of three children: Verona, Florence and Wesley. 3. George A., a resident of Boston, Massachusetts.

* * *

DENNIS MORRISSEY.

In the career of Dennis Morrissey, of Stockbridge, are worthily exemplified the industry, business ability and public spirit characteristic of the best class of Berkshire county's Irish-American citizens. He is the son of Michael and Margaret (Buckley) Morrissey, who were married at Lenox, where their son Dennis was born May 6, 1856.

Dennis Morrissey received his education in the public schools of Housatonic and Great Barrington, Massachusetts; learned the trade of

Dennis Morrisey

carriage-making in the carriage-making department of the New Haven, Connecticut, plant of A. T. Demorest & Company, New York City. For five years following his mastery of the trade he continued in this employment. In the autumn of 1880 he came to Stockbridge, where he established himself in business as an independent manufacturer. He prospered and is now recognized as one of the leading carriage-makers of Berkshire county. His place of business is fully and completely equipped in the best and most approved manner, the work produced is of the first quality, and he has constantly on hand a stock of carriages of every style, together with every description of carriage goods, including harnesses, blankets and robes. His already large patronage is steadily increasing. In keeping with his reputation for progressiveness Mr. Morrissey, recognizing that the automobile had come to stay, established at Stockbridge in 1904 a well equipped automobile station, and purchased also for renting purposes a large touring car. His patronage in this direction has grown to large proportions. Close and unremitting as is his application to business he does not allow it to absorb his whole time, and never fails to perform all the duties of a citizen. Although not an office seeker he was in a manner forced to enter the political arena. In 1903 John Burns, who had held the office of selectman for eleven years and was again a candidate, died suddenly on the very eve of the election. Mr. Morrissey was nominated in his place and was defeated by only five votes. His efficiency and capability could not be more emphatically attested than through the enthusiasm with which his name was again received for re-election in 1904, when both Democratic and Republican caucuses nominated him by acclamation, and he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Morrissey was his party's choice for representative in 1902, and while he was defeated he had a gratifying vote in both Stockbridge and Lee, running ahead of his ticket seventy-six votes in the former and eighty-seven votes in the latter. Mr. Morrissey married, in Stockbridge, Catherine Hannan, of Guilford, Connecticut, and they are the parents of three daughters and one son. The children are: William, who is engaged in the automobile business at Stockbridge; Theresa W., a student at North Adams Normal school; Margaret and Katharine. The family are members of St. Joseph's church, Stockbridge. Mr. Dennis Morrissey is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

E. HERBERT BOTSFORD.

E. Herbert Botsford, educator, founder of the Northside College Preparatory School at Williamstown, and the present head of that institution, a prominent citizen of Williamstown, where he has resided for various periods since September, 1879, was born at Port Byron, New York, December 18, 1860.

The family on both sides is English, its ancestry being traced back for numerous generations. Although the family tree is known in comparative entirety, the early record is not at hand for this writing, and we must be content to begin the history with the grandparents. Grandfather Botsford, who came from England, located in Connecticut and there followed farming during his active career. He took for wife Miss Mary A. Clark, also of English birth, who came to America and settled at Northampton, Massachusetts. Of this couple was a son, Alfred Pomeroy Botsford, who became the Rev. A. P. Botsford, D.D., and who has spent over half a century in the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and is now living at Woodbury, New Jersey. His wife, and the mother of E. Herbert, was Miss Mary A. Pardee, who was born in Oneida county, New York, and is a member of a large family that has long been connected with the history of central New York.

Prepared for college at Port Jervis, New York, Mr. Botsford entered Williams College in September, 1879, with the class of '82, and in 1882 received the degree of A.B., and in 1885 the degree of A.M. While in college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. After leaving his alma mater he continued his studies abroad, in Germany, and both by training and by natural fitness has been well prepared for a successful career as educator. Besides acting as a college tutor, he has taught for varying periods of time at Port Jervis, New York; Hawley, Pennsylvania; Manchester, Vermont, and Williamstown, having been a high school principal and principal of the Manchester Seminary. In 1900 he established the Northside College Preparatory School at Williamstown, which he has since conducted as an ideal educational institution of its kind.

Mr. Botsford has always been an upholder of Republican doctrines. He is an active worker in the Congregational church, holding the offices of Deacon, Sunday school superintendent, treasurer, etc. His only connection with secret orders is with his college fraternity.

January 1, 1884, he married, at Williamstown, Miss Angie E. Sanford, a daughter of Charles G. Sanford. Of their marriage was born, December 5, 1884, Elizabeth Sanford Botsford, who, in June, 1905, was graduated from Vassar College.

* * *

HERBERT HUME GADSBY, Ph.D.

Herbert Hume Gadsby, a well known educator in this section of Massachusetts, now principal of the Drury high school, was born at Gilbertsville, New York, August 13, 1862.

He prepared for college at Gilbertsville Academy, and in 1886 graduated from Cornell University with the degree of A.B. He entered upon his educational career as teacher of Latin and Greek at Oswego, New York, a place he held during 1886-89; was in the same position at Yonkers, New York, during 1889-91; was principal of the Yonkers high school in 1893-94, and in 1895 came to his present position as principal of the Drury high school at Drury, Massachusetts. Progressive in his work and ambitious for continual advancement, he has never fallen into educational ruts nor failed to keep abreast of the spirit of the times. On the completion of his course of study and after a successful examination and the approval of his thesis, in 1892, he received from New York University the degree of Ph.D.

Mr. Gadsby is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Congregational church.

DAVID INGERSOLL, JR.

David Ingersoll, Jr., was for a few years immediately preceding the revolution, a resident of Great Barrington. He acquired position and influence, and was a prominent figure in the politics of the southern part of Berkshire county, but became an obnoxious Tory, and was driven from his home by the people, and sought refuge in England. The story of his life during those days was written by Mr. Charles J. Taylor, who acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Robert C. Rockwell for much of his material. Mr. Taylor's paper was published in the "Collections of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society" in 1899, and from it the following narrative is condensed:

David Ingersoll, Sr., father of David Ingersoll, Jr., having previously resided in Westfield, Springfield and Brookfield, Massachusetts, settled in what is now Great Barrington, as early as 1739. He became a large landowner, and in the year of his coming built mills and iron works on the Housatonic river, near Great Barrington. He became the principal man of affairs in the North Parish of Sheffield, and was captain of militia, selectman of Sheffield, represented the town in the general court, and was a justice of the peace. He suffered business reverses and the displeasure of the provincial government, and for the last eighteen years of his life he occupied no official position. His second wife was Submit Horton, and they were the parents of David Ingersoll, Jr.

David Ingersoll, Jr., born in what is now Barrington, September 26, 1742, graduated from Yale College at the age of nineteen. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1765, and at once entered upon practice in Sheffield, and he, with Theodore Sedgwick and Mark Hopkins, principally represented the legal talent of southern Berkshire prior to the revolution. He was not regarded as the equal of the two named with him, but he was a lawyer of very creditable attainments, which with his somewhat imposing presence and audacity of manner, made him a competitor not to be treated with disrespect. In 1768 he removed to Great Barrington, where he purchased a dwelling house and several acres of land, upon which he resided until he left the country in 1774. The house was torn down about 1894, and upon the lot now stands the elegant stone mansion erected by Mrs. Mark Hopkins-Searles. Mr. Ingersoll was not married, and it is believed that his mother presided over his home until 1772, when she died, and afterward by his sister, Louisa. He was active in the transaction of town affairs at Sheffield, and his name appears several times as a member of town committees, overseer of the workhouse, and surveyor of highways. After his removal to Great Barrington, still holding his commission as justice of the peace, which made him one of the magistrates of the court of general sessions, he was accustomed to hold court at his residence, and he continued to act in a judicial capacity until June, 1774, although, as appears from a file of his writs now in existence, the actions brought before him were for the most part of trivial importance. In the spring of 1769 he was chosen one of the selectmen of Great Barrington, and he was re-elected for two or more succeeding years. In May, 1769, he was elected to the office of representative, and by successive re-elections his term was extended to cover a period of five years. He was apparently in sympathy with the Whigs of that time, and had a large following, though he was opposed by many influential citizens who had little faith in his sincerity. Little is known of his legislative career, but he eventually ingratiated himself with Governor Hutchinson, who in June, 1773, commissioned him captain of a company of cadets at Great Barrington, with the rank of major, and this Mr. Ingersoll's opponents construed as a reward for the surrender of principles he had previously professed, and of fealty to Governor Hutchinson. It does not appear that his company of cadets ever organized, but there is no doubt but Major Ingersoll became a firm supporter of his patron.

In 1774 Major Ingersoll's political career came to an inglorious end. Notwithstanding his rumored affiliation with Governor Hutchinson, he was re-elected representative for the fifth time, and in a forceful speech he assured his constituents of his steady adherence to the principles he had ever held, and of his devotion to the rights and liberties of the people. On his return from the ensuing session of the legislature, he found a changed feeling among his constituents. They had learned that he was one of the signers of the laudatory address presented to Governor Hutchinson on the eve of his departure for England, and they viewed him with abhorrence. Events of startling import rapidly succeeded each other. The port of Boston had been closed; her trade and commerce were paralyzed; her Whig residents had been subjected to indignities and abuse; and a military governor held his seat hedged in by British bayonets. These conditions, perhaps, emboldened Major Ingersoll, leading him to believe that the rebellious spirit of the Americans was soon to be crushed out. In the summer of 1774 he seems to have openly avowed his attachment to British interests—to have expressed his opinions with arrogance and aggressiveness, and to have habitually so demeaned himself as to become exceedingly obnoxious to the greater part of the people. So bitter was this feeling that twice he apparently became the object of mob fury. These outbreaks have been described in a confusing manner. It is certain, however, that Ingersoll was attacked before blood was shed in the Revolution.

Major Ingersoll's enforced departure from the country was thus described in Sheldon's "History of Deerfield":

> "August 19th came news that on the 16th the court at Great Barrington had been stopped, David Ingersoll mobbed, and the windows of his house broken. * * * Ingersoll came over the mountains to Chesterfield, but he was out of the frying-pan into the fire. He and Col. Israel Williams were seized by a mob, and compelled to sign a covenant dictated by their captors. Both, with Dr. Ebenezer Barnard (whose wife was a sister of Mr. Ingersoll), and John Graves, of Pittsfield, took to the woods for Hatfield. Here Ingersoll fell into the hands of another mob, which drove him out of town, and on the 24th he sought refuge in Deerfield for rest and comfort. The atmosphere here increased in temperature so fast that Ingersoll took advice from his friends—perhaps also from his fears—and on the same day turned his horses' heads towards Boston—that haven of distressed Tories. His coat and his pocket-book followed him to Deerfield on the 25th."

Of his flight on this occasion, a tradition is preserved by his descendants in England (probably handed down by Ingersoll himself) that he was pursued by a large number of horsemen, who pressed him closely, and upon whom he turned, unhorsed two or three of the foremost, and made his escape. He probably arrived at Boston about September 1st, and on the 12th he mortgaged his homestead in Great Barrington to the Rev. John Troutbeck, who was also a refugee, for the sum of eighty-five pounds. This was presumably to supply himself with funds for his voyage, for not long after he sailed for England, never to return. After his departure his homestead was taken in charge by the authorities and leased for several years. Later, after government was established, the property was parcelled out under executions to satisfy Ingersoll's creditors, and an agent was appointed to administer upon his estate as an "absentee." The property was not confiscated, as has been stated, but Ingersoll was proscribed and banished by the conscription act of 1778.

Little is known of Ingersoll during his first few years residence in England. It is known that he had some correspondence with his sister Sarah, wife of the Dr. Ebenezer Barnard, of Deerfield. In one of his letters to her he intimated that he might become a member of parliament, but his expectation was not realized. The British government granted him a pension of £200 sterling, which was reduced to £100 under a revision of the pension list made in 1783. He lived at Thetford, in Norfolk county, and was captain of militia.

David Ingersoll and Frances Rebecca Ryley were married at St. Cuthbert's church, Thetford, June 17, 1783, by the Rev. H. C. Manning, an uncle of the bride, and the church records contain the signature of both the parties, who were aged forty-two and twenty-two, respectively. Frances R. Ryley was baptized October 7, 1761, in St. Gregory's church, Norwich. She was the only child and heiress of Philip Kemsey Ryley, and granddaughter of Sir Philip Ryley, of Great Hocham Hall, in Norfolk. Sir Philip, who died January 6, 1732, was born at Hocham; he was for many years commissioner of woods and forests, ranger of Dean Forest, and a commissioner of excise.

After his marriage, David Ingersoll resided with his wife at Hopton House, near Thetford, in Suffolk county. He lived as a retired gentleman, was highly respected, and mingled in the best society of Suf-

John B Tyler

folk and Norfolk. He was of large stature, as are his descendants. His wife, on the contrary, was below the average size, and they were familiarly known among their friends as "the Giant and the Dwarf." David Ingersoll died at Hopton, November 10, 1796, and the record of his burial thus appears upon the Hopton church books: "Nov. 15, 1796, David Ingersoll, late of Thetford, born in the *Province of New England* in North America—aged 54 years." His widow survived him a little more than seven months, and died June 22, 1797. Their children were:

1. Philip Ryley Ingersoll, born June 17, 1787; died in 1828. His descendants are living in England.

2. Mary Kemsey Ingersoll, born March 6, 1789; died April, 1806.

3. Frederick Horton Ingersoll, born 1790; died at the age of seventy-eight, about 1868. He was the father of Riley Thomas Ingersoll.

JOHN BROWN TYLER.

The family of which John Brown Tyler, a retired manufacturer and leading citizen of North Adams, Massachusetts, is a representative, was founded in this country by Job Tyler, who is supposed to have been born in England about the year 1619. His name appears on the records of Andover and Mendon, Massachusetts, he having sold a farm in the latter town in 1700, being at that time over eighty years of age. The name of his wife was Mary, but nothing is known of her family history. The line of descent is traced through his son, Samuel Tyler, of Andover, Massachusetts, to Samuel Tyler, of Andover and Attleboro, Massachusetts, to Nathan Tyler, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, to Thomas Tyler, of Attleboro and Adams, Massachusetts, who in 1792 married Mary Blakley, born in 1770, first female child born in the settlement subsequently known as Adams, Massachusetts, daughter of Justice

Blakley, born in 1736, who came from Waterbury, Connecticut, to Adams, Massachusetts, about 1766, son of Tilley Blakley, born 1705, who was a son of Samuel Blakley, a son of Samuel Blakley, who in turn was a son of Thomas Blakley, who landed from the ship "Hopewell" in Massachusetts Bay in 1635. The children of Thomas and Mary (Blakley) Tyler were: Henry, Lucy, and Duty Sayles Tyler.

Duty Sayles Tyler, son of Thomas and Mary (Blakley) Tyler, was born in Adams, Massachusetts, in 1799. He first entered the employ of Abram Anthony, of Adams, to learn the business of manufacturing cotton yarn, about the year 1820, and two or three years later he with his brother-in-law, Stephen Brayton Brown, formed a copartnership and under the firm name of Brown & Tyler they leased a small mill and machinery of Gershom Turner for the manufacture and coloring of cotton yarn. The mill was located near where the Broadley mill now stands, in Adams, which is owned by the Renfrew Company. This was before the introduction of power looms, the yarn being woven on the old hand loom. In 1827 William Jenks, of Adams, was admitted to the firm, which was then known under the style of Brown, Jenks & Tyler, and they leased the mill known as the Old Eagle mill of Caleb B. Turner for three years, and at the expiration of that period of time Mr. Jenks retired from the firm. Messrs. Brown & Tyler then purchased the land and water power where the Johnson Dunbar mills are now located, and the following year erected a mill building and placed therein machinery for the printing of calico. This undertaking proved exceedingly successful, and from time to time they enlarged the mill, added other buildings and also purchased large tracts of land. In 1839 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Tyler taking a large farm for his interest in the concern, and he resided thereon until 1845, engaged in farming. He then exchanged this farm with Rodman H. Wells for his interest in the Union Woolen mills, which was then manufacturing woolen cloth with cotton warp. This mill was located on Union street, North Adams. The mill and machinery were destroyed by fire in 1852, but another building equipped with machinery was erected the same year, and Mr. Tyler retained his interest in the property up to the time of his decease in 1857. He was a director in the Old Adams Bank from about 1840 to 1857, a period of seventeen years, during several years of which time he served as president. He joined the Baptist church in North Adams in 1831, holding membership in the same up to his death, and in 1832 was elected a deacon of the same. In politics he was a Whig and Republican. Duty Sayles Tyler married Amy Arnold Brown, born in Adams, Massachusetts, 1806. She was a lineal descendant of Chad Brown, who left Boston, Massachusetts, with Roger Williams for Providence, Rhode Island, and who was the founder of the famous Brown family of that town. He visited England and was ordained a deacon in the Baptist church, later returning to Providence, Rhode Island. The line of descent is traced to Daniel Brown, Jabez Brown, William Brown, Eleazer Brown, of Adams, Massachusetts, who married Sarah Scott, about 1768, to John Brown, born 1770, the first male white child born in the town of Adams, who married Phoebe Brayton about 1790, and they were the parents of Amy Arnold (Brown) Tyler. John Brown died in 1863. Three children were born to Duty Sayles and Amy Arnold (Brown) Tyler: John Brown, mentioned hereinafter; M. Louise, who became the wife of George B. Perry, of North Adams; and Cornelia, who died in childhood. Mrs. Tyler, the mother of these children, died in the year 1888.

John Brown Tyler was born in Adams, Massachusetts, October 3, 1826. He first attended the district school and later pursued his studies in private schools conducted by Charles Emerson, Isaac Holman and Lyman Thomson, and at the Arms Academy of Shelburn Falls. In 1845 he entered the employ of Ingalls & Tyler to learn the manufacturing of woolen cloth and all other branches of the business. In 1850, with William S. Blackinton and Charles Atkinson, he purchased of Sanford Blackinton a half interest in the Blackinton Manufacturing property, but in 1860 he retired from the firm, disposing of his interest to Sanford Blackinton. The same year he purchased a one-third interest in the Ingalls & Tyler Company property, in which his father was interested at the time of his death. H. Clay Bliss purchased a one-third interest of Mr. Samuel Ingalls, and the latter retaining his interest the firm continued business under the style of Ingalls, Tyler & Co. In 1863 Mr. Ingalls died and his interest was then purchased by the other partners; the name of the firm being then changed to that of Tyler & Bliss, which continued until 1869, in which year they retired from business, and since then Mr. Tyler has spent his time in attending to his private affairs. He was president of the North Adams Gas Light Company several years, and was an active factor in the building of the first plant for the manufacturing of gas. He was a director in the Adams National Bank for six years, a director of the North Adams Woolen Company, and was one of the promoters of the company which constructed the first water works. He served as assessor for the town four years, tax collector five years, and was a member of the prudential committee of the North Adams fire district about fifteen years. He has always attended the services of the Baptist church, although not a member of that denomination. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Tyler married, November 18, 1846, Harriet Amelia Tinker, of North Adams, who was educated in the public schools of North Adams and the private schools of Charles Emerson, Isaac Holman and Lyman Thomson, the latter occupying at that time the Drury buildings. She was a daughter of Captain Giles Tinker, who was a captain in the militia of the state of Massachusetts for several years. He was the first to introduce the power loom in the town of North Adams, being a leading manufacturer of machinery of all kinds, also a manufacturer of cotton cloth. He was an active member of the Methodist church in the town of Adams from 1814 to 1833, the latter named being the year of his death. Mrs. Tyler was left an orphan at the age of three years and was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Richmond. The issue of this union was the following children: Edward Duty, born 1850, at North Adams, was educated at the Drury school, and Mills school of South Williamstown, and was engaged in an insurance agency. In 1879 he married M. Louise Bigelow, of Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York. He died in 1890. Elizabeth Louise, born 1859, was educated in the public schools and Drury high school. Mrs. Tyler, who was interested in benevolent work and was a member of the hospital board, died September 29, 1893.

DR. ELIHU S. HAWKES.

Dr. Elihu S. Hawkes, of North Adams, was a man of fine attainments and great strength of character, and it was said of him by a biographer that "the town had few citizens of more note, and few distinguished by as marked and honorable characteristics, or whose moral influence was so powerful and wholesome." His family was famous in the history of the French and Indian wars. Sergeant (afterward Colonel) Hawkes, who was commander of Fort Massachusetts at the time of its capture and destruction, was probably a brother of Dr. Hawkes' great-grandfather, Eleazer, who was killed and scalped in 1746, on the site of the Harrison farm in North Adams. From the last-named the line of descent to Dr. Hawkes is through Seth to Samuel, who was father of the subject of this narrative. Samuel Hawkes was born in the fort at Charlemont, in which the people took refuge during the Indian uprisings.

Dr. Hawkes was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, July 25, 1801. The first event in his life which produced an indelible impression upon his mind was in 1806, when he was little more than five years old—a total eclipse of the sun, which his father impressed upon him to teach him the divine power through the truths of astronomy. He began his education at the Deerfield Academy at a very early age, leaving it when he was only eight years old, and he noted in his "Reminiscences" at a later day that he was then as far advanced in the ordinary branches as are most children of the present day at the age of ten years. He left the academy because of the removal of his parents to Charlemont, where the school facilities were so inferior that he was sent to live with his uncle, Dr. Allen, at Buckland, and with whom he remained until he was fourteen, out of school hours assisting the uncle in compounding medicines, and thus obtaining some knowledge of medicinal substances. He subsequently attended the Sanderson Academy in Ashland, in order to acquire such knowledge of the languages as would be of aid in the study of medicine, and he had made suitable proficiency before he was seventeen. His friends thinking him too young to enter upon professional studies, he became clerk in a store, and his reminiscences of this period are worthy of repeating as presenting a specimen of his style of writing, and as depicting the country store and people of that early day:

> "The four years from the age of sixteen to twenty do more toward forming character for life than any other four in human existence, and a country store is one of the best schools for the study of human nature. Here we meet with every class and every grade of human society; the cultivated and refined, in their decorum and complacency; the uncouth and ignorant in their brawling coarseness and duplicity; the grasping miser in his penurious clutching; the reckless spendthrift in his volup-

tuous prodigality: the self-inflated egotistical dandy, with his borrowed or stolen habiliments; the tinselled village coquette, with her spangled adornings but barren mind. In short, every class of every tribe of every nation visits the country store, either to get what they want, to look at what they do not want, or to display their verbosity, to the chagrin and annoyance of the owner, and to the ridicule, if not the contempt, of the clerks. In a place of that description I passed the time from sixteen to twenty years, part of the time as clerk, and the rest as partner. During that time I was well schooled in the arts, tricks, frauds and corruptions of business life."

This, however, was before the temperance reformation, and when New England rum and imported dry goods were sold over the same counter. It was during this period that he determined upon total abstinence for himself, and he was a warm advocate of the cause throughout his life.

At the age of twenty Dr. Hawkes began the study of medicine under Drs. Smith and Clark, at Ashfield. His instructors did not agree upon all professional points, from which the young student inferred that "the greatest number and variety of views he could get, the greater would be his resources for instruction when the time came to gather material for a practical life." He therefore went under the instruction of Dr. Winslow, of Colerain, a popular operative surgeon. In 1823 he attended a course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, then in its second year. His comments upon the faculty, severe in some points, show him to have been a thorough and observant pupil. The next year he studied with Dr. Washburn, of Greenfield, who had an extensive practice and was often sought in consultation. The same year he studied in Boston, whose medical school was then the best in America, and made careful observations in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He next studied under Dr. Haynes, of Rowe, a capable physician, but unversed in surgery, which Dr. Hawkes, out of his experience in Boston, took upon himself. In 1825 he took his third course of lectures at the Berkshire

Medical College, and received his medical degree from Williams College, as the law required.

Immediately after graduation, Dr. Hawkes entered upon practice at Rowe, in association with Dr. Haynes, whose daughter he married in 1826. His wife died three years later, leaving an infant daughter, and he was so much affected by her loss that he left Rowe and removed to North Adams, his father-in-law accompanying him. There, through the moving away of other practitioners, or their engaging in other occupations, he soon came in charge of almost all the medical practice of the neighborhood, which became so extensive that he took a partner in the person of Dr. Long. Dr. Hawkes had almost the entire obstetrical practice, and his cases numbered from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty in a year. While conservative, he was also progressive, and, while he welcomed and adopted well established discoveries in medical science, he profoundly detested new schools of medicine, and held tenaciously to allopathic principles.

While busily engaged with his professional duties, he was also active in other fields. He dealt largely in real estate, and, while some of his operations were disastrous, in a majority of instances he was successful. While he gained by the purchase and sale of land, and from his practice, he always kept in view the present and future welfare of the town, and gave liberally to public improvements and private charities. Foremost in every movement that would redound to the credit and benefit of the town, he established its first newspaper, providing the press and types out of his personal funds. He was a Puritan of the Puritans, and identified himself with the Congregationalists. Through his contributions and effort their first church (a very creditable structure for its day) was built upon land given by him, and for a score of years he paid one-half of the pastor's salary. It was mainly through his influence that Mr. Drury, of Florida, made the bequest which gave to the town Drury Academy, an institution which has long had an incalculably beneficial influence. Dr. Hawkes was among the earliest and most zealous friends of the Hoosac Tunnel, and removed the first shovelful of earth which marked the beginning of that stupendous undertaking.

In 1863 Dr. Hawkes removed to Troy and engaged in a commercial undertaking which proved so disastrous that it would have crushed one of less vigor and determination, but he returned to North Adams and so far recouped his fortunes as to leave to his heirs a handsome competency. During the Civil war, when occurred the great battles in the Wilderness, he eagerly responded to the call for volunteer surgeons, giving his services gratuitously, and defraying his own expenses.

Dr. Hawkes married, November 4, 1830, Sophia E. Abbey, born in Natchez, Mississippi, August 21, 1812. She died March 4, 1876. Dr. Hawkes held her in the most tender and touching devotion, delighting in honoring her memory, dwelling with pathetic tenderness upon her Christian graces and the great loss he had sustained in her death, and often repeating the exquisite lines in Dr. King's elegy to his wife:

" Sleep on, my love, in thy cold bed
Never to be disquieted!
My last good night! Thou wilt not wake
Till I thy fate shall overtake;
Till age, or grief, or sickness must
Marry my body to the dust
It so much loves, and fill the room
My heart keeps empty in thy tomb."

Dr. Hawkes died May 17, 1879, in his seventy-eighth year. His character was thus epitomized by an appreciative friend: "He was a man of culture, close observer of nature, and a philosopher of that school whose teachings are founded upon the Christian religion. Frequently called to mourn the loss of near relatives, he exhibited that patient submission to the will of God which is the most striking characteristic of the true Christian."

CLARKSON T. COLLINS, M.D.

Dr. Clarkson T. Collins, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, was born in Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, January 8, 1821, and died at the Grand Central Hotel in New York city, April 10, 1881. His parents, Job S. and Ruth Collins, were well known and esteemed members of the Society of Friends. They removed to Utica, New York, in 1835, and resided there until the father's death in 1870. His mother died at the home of her daughter in 1875, aged seventy-nine years.

Job S. Collins was descended from Henry Collins, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. Some members of the family went to Virginia, but the branch from which Clarkson T. Collins is descended joined the Society of Friends and settled in Rhode Island about 1666. Mr. Collins' grandfather emigrated to central New York about 1800, and there purchased a large tract of land. Mrs. Job S. Collins was a great-granddaughter of Colonel William Hall, who left the British army, came to America, and settled near Newport, Rhode Island, several years before the war of the revolution. His son removed to central New York about the year 1800, having purchased a tract of land in that section.

Dr. Collins began his medical studies at the age of eighteen with Professor Charles B. Coventry, of Utica, New York. He soon went to New York city, where he studied under Drs. Valentine Mott and David L. Rogers. He attended the city hospital for three years, as well as the lectures, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1843 and settled in that city. Dr. Rogers retired from the profession about this time, and enabled Dr. Collins to retain a portion of his practice. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed one of the physicians to the Eastern Dispensary, and district physician to the New York Lying-in Asylum. In 1845 he established the "New York Medical and Surgical Reporter" (afterward discontinued), when medical papers and magazines were not so common as at the present day.

Having made a special study of gynecology, he established in 1848 an infirmary for the treatment of female diseases, but was compelled the following year, by repeated hemorrhages of the lungs, to relinquish for a time his arduous professional duties. Accompanied by his wife he spent four months on the island of Madeira, and then made a tour through Spain, France and England, returning to New York with the intention of resuming his medical practice. His lung trouble continuing, he determined to try the effect of a clear, cold, mountain atmosphere. He spent the winter of 1850-51 among the Berkshire Hills. This climate agreed with him so well that he determined to remove from New York and settle in Great Barrington, where he continued to reside in his villa, known as "Indiola Place," until the time of his death.

Dr. Collins was an early advocate for the establishment of the American Medical Association, and was sent as a delegate from New York to the meeting in Boston in 1849. He also advocated the formation of the New York Academy of Medicine, and was among its earliest members in 1847. He was made chairman of the committee on ether by the Academy, when the profession was divided in sentiment as to its use. That committee consisted of thirteen members, among whom were Drs. Valentine Mott, Parker, Post, and other eminent men.

Dr. Collins was a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Berkshire District Medical Society. Of the last named society he was twice president. He was also one of the censors and state councillors, and corresponding member of the Massachusetts Board of Health, and of the Boston Gynecological Society. He devoted much time to the study of his profession, and contributed largely to its literature. Among his contributions are the following: "Use of Electricity in Amenorrhoea," London Lancet, 1844; "Opening Abscess in Lungs," New York Journal of Medicine, 1844; and address before the Manhattan Medical Association, as its president, New York Annalist, 1847, and Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1847; an address before the Berkshire District Medical Society on "Chronic Diseases of Women," Boston Medical Journal, 1853; an address before the same society as its president, in 1861, Berkshire Medical Journal (now discontinued). He also prepared in 1849 a brief biographical sketch of his brother, Chalkley Collins, M.D., and in 1850 a "History of the Island of Madeira," both of which were published in the Friends' Review of Philadelphia. He wrote an article, which was widely circulated in 1863, claiming exemption from military duty for members of the Society of Friends. This article was first published in the New York Times in 1863, and was then republished in pamphlet form by the Society of Friends and three hundred thousand copies were circulated, and was of great influence. In 1861 he delivered an address about Cuba, having spent the previous winter on that island.

In 1853, at Great Barrington, he founded an institution still known as the "Collins House," for the treatment of the chronic diseases of women, and received many patients from all parts of the country. He continued this institution for sixteen years. During his residence in Berkshire county, he established a large practice and won a wide reputation for medical and surgical skill. He was liberal and public spirited, and made many improvements in the town in which he resided.

Francis A. Robinson

Dr. Collins had one sister, Electa Jane, who married Abel F. Collins, of North Stonington, Connecticut, and who now resides in Great Barrington at "Indiola Place." He had one brother, Chalkley, who was born January 10, 1826, and graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1849, and began practice in that city. He was a man of ability and gave promise of success in his profession. When the city was visited by the cholera a few months later, he devoted himself to the care of the many stricken by that disease, and was very successful in his method of treatment. He was attacked by the same disease, and succumbed to it very suddenly, August 18, 1849.

Dr. Clarkson T. Collins was married, in 1844, to Lydia C., daughter of Charles G. Coffin, of Nantucket. In 1864 his two children, Glenville, aged sixteen, and Annie, aged six, died quite suddenly. This sad blow was followed in a few months by the death of his wife, who was born in 1824, married in 1844, and died in 1864.

Dr. Collins was a man of commanding presence and vigorous personality, which never failed to impress those with whom he was brought in contact, while his kind heart and genial disposition greatly endeared him to those who knew him best. He combined with a practical judgment and broad and progressive ideas an indomitable energy and untiring perseverance that won for him an enviable place in the ranks of his profession, and enabled him to exert an influence that will long be felt in the community in which he lived.

FRANCIS ARNOLD ROBINSON.

Among the younger physicians of Pittsfield, whose natural and acquired professional endowments give promise of a successful professional career, the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this article may be appropriately numbered.

He was born March 29, 1869, in Lee Centre, New York, son of the late Dr. Reuben H. and Lucy Elizabeth (Enearl) Robinson, the former a native of Perryville, the latter of Lee Centre, New York, and respectively of Scotch and Dutch descent. The late Dr. Reuben H. Robinson completed his general education at Cazenovia Seminary (New York). In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Second New York Volunteer Cavalry, and served throughout the war, receiving his discharge in July, 1865. After being mustered out of the service he attended the medical department of Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and subsequently was graduated also from the medical department of the University of New York. His very successful practice in Lee Centre covered a quarter of a century. He served as health officer and town physician and was a valued and valuable citizen. He died in 1894; his widow resides in Rome, New York.

Their son, Francis Arnold Robinson, was graduated from Syracuse University in 1890, and the following year attended the medical department of that institution, having begun the study of medicine under his father's preceptorship several years previously. He entered Baltimore Medical College in 1892 and was graduated therefrom in 1894. Immediately thereafter he established himself for the practice of his profession in Becket, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he remained for three years, removing thence to Hinsdale, where he pursued the practice for six years. In 1902 he came to Pittsfield, where he was engaged in general practice with offices in the Wollison block. In January, 1906, Dr. Robinson removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he has offices at 125 N. Main street. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of Globe Lodge, F. & A. M., Hinsdale, having served in all of the chairs of his lodge.

He married in September, 1892, Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Milton and Martha (Griffith) Flint, of Ava, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of St. Stephen's P. E. church, Pittsfield.

JONATHAN E. FIELD.

Jonathan E. Field, fourth son of Rev. David Dudley Field, D.D., was baptized with the name of the great New England divine, Jonathan Edwards. Born at Haddam, Connecticut, July 11, 1813, he was six years old when the family removed to Stockbridge, where he was fitted for college. He entered Williams College in 1828, and graduated in 1832 with the second honor of his class.

He studied law in the office of his brother, David Dudley Field, in New York, and afterward, seized with the ambition of young men of those days to strike out into new paths and make a career in some new part of the country, he removed at the age of twenty to Michigan, which was then very far west, and the next year (1834) was admitted to the bar at Monroe, and commenced practice at Ann Arbor, then quite a new settlement, but is now one of the most beautiful towns in the west, the seat of the University of Michigan. In 1836 he was elected clerk of courts. He was one of the secretaries of the convention which framed the constitution of the state preparatory to its admission into the Union. But his ambitious career was checked by that which was the scourge of all the new settlements, chills and fever, from which he suffered so much that after five years he was obliged to abandon his western home. He returned to New England and settled in Stockbridge, where for nearly thirty years he continued the practice of his profession, holding a very honorable place at the Berkshire bar. In the town he was invaluable as a citizen for his enterprise in projecting improvements for the general good. It was to his public spirit and energy that the village is indebted for the introduction of a plentiful supply of pure water from the springs on the side of one of the neighboring hills, which conduced not only to the comfort but to the health of the town. Until then the people had been dependent upon wells, and there had been almost every year a number of cases of a fever, which was sometimes called in the neighboring towns the Stockbridge fever, but scarcely had this abundant supply of pure water been introduced when it entirely disappeared.

In 1854 he was elected a member of the state senate for Berkshire county. The same year he was appointed by Governor Washburn one of a commission to prepare and report a plan for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of Massachusetts, his associates in that commission being Chief Justice Williams and Judge Aiken. Originally a Democrat in politics, when the war broke out he forgot everything in his devotion to the Union; and in 1863 he was elected by the Republicans to the state senate, and was chosen its president—a position in which by his dignity, his impartiality and his courteous manners, he rendered himself so popular with the men of all parties that he was three times elected to that office—or as long as he continued in the senate—an honor never before conferred on a member of that body. Such was the personal regard for him that, on one occasion in the beautiful summer time, the members of the senate came to Stockbridge to pay him a visit, and were received with true New England hospitality. Nor did this continuance of honors excite surprise, for never had the senate, or indeed any public body, a more admirable presiding officer or one who commanded a more thorough and universal respect; so that, when he died, April 23, 1868, there was an universal feeling of regret among those with whom he had been associated. The "Springfield Republican," in announcing his death, gave a brief sketch of his public career and, alluding to the singular distinction which had been conferred upon him, of being three times elected president of the senate, added: "The same general esteem he enjoyed among the brethren of his profession, and in the community. Active and public spirited as a citizen, he will be greatly missed in the affairs of the town and county, as well as of the state, while, as a kind friend and courteous gentleman, he will be truly mourned by all who knew him."

Mr. Field was married to Mary Ann Stuart of Stockbridge, May 18, 1835. They had five children: Emilia Brewer, born June 19, 1836; Jonathan Edwards, junior, born September 15, 1838; Mary Stuart, born July 14, 1841; Stephen Dudley, born January 31, 1846; Sara Adele, born October 8, 1849, died August 6, 1850. Mrs. Field died October 14, 1849, aged thirty-four; and Mr. Field was married to Mrs. Huldah Fellowes Pomeroy, widow of Theodore S. Pomeroy, October 17, 1850. The eldest daughter, Emilia, was married October 4, 1856, to William Ashburner, of Stockbridge, a chemist and engineer who was educated at the Ecole des Mines in Paris, and has been for the last twenty years in California, where he has a high reputation as a mining engineer and holds the position of professor of mines in the State University. They had one son, Burnet Ashburner, who was born at Stockbridge, March 22, 1858, and died March 24, 1862. The eldest son, Jonathan, was married to Henrietta Goodrich, of Stockbridge, October 31, 1859, and has two children: Sara Adele, born February 23, 1862, and Mary Stuart, born May 2, 1873. Sara Adele was married in the spring of 1881 to Samuel Benedict Christy, assistant professor in the University of California. Mary Stuart Field was married October 3, 1872, to Chester Averill, of Stockbridge. They have three children: Chester, born August 11, 1873; Julia Pomeroy, born July 2, 1875; Alice Byington, born February 21, 1878. Stephen D. Field, an electrical engineer, at the age of sixteen went to California, and there remained seventeen years.

Having always a fondness for whatever had to do with electricity, he became connected with an electrical construction company and invented a new system of district telegraphs which was introduced with great success in the city of San Francisco. He was the first to apply dynamo-electric machines to the generation of electricity for the working of telegraph lines. Removing to the east in 1879, he introduced the same into the building of the Western Union, the largest telegraphic company in the world, thereby displacing sixty tons of batteries. He is the inventor of numerous devices for the application of electricity, the most important of which are two: 1. A quadruplex, which differs entirely from that formerly in use, both in principle and construction, and which possesses superior advantages as being more simple, and therefore less likely to get out of order and more easy to operate. Further, the instrument is elastic, and can be extended so that the quadruplex can be made into a sextuplex, and even, with an enlarged conducting medium, into an octoplex, were such a multiplex of any practical utility. 2. An electric motor which antedates that of Edison in America and of Siemens in Germany. The patent office at Washington, after careful investigation of all conflicting claims, awarded him the patent, as having been the first to apply dynamo-electric mechanism to the propulsion of cars. His place of business is in New York city, while his family resides in Yonkers-on-the-Hudson. He was married in San Francisco, September 30, 1871, to Celestine Butters. They have had three children: Burnet Ashburner, born July 6, 1873, died May 27, 1880; David Dudley, born April 12, 1875; and Sarah Virginia, born February 3, 1879.

SANFORD BLACKINTON.

Sanford Blackinton, of North Adams, lived a life remarkable in many respects. His career covered three-quarters of a century of business life. The cotemporary of Lemuel Pomeroy and Daniel Stearns, of Pittsfield, and Russell Brown, of Adams, he was the last representative of the earliest generation of men who made Berkshire a great manufacturing county.

In the absence of precise information as to the coming of his family to America, or of its origin, it has been presumed by investigators to have been of the Blackistons, a family of note among the gentry of the county of Durham, England. Sanford Blackinton's great-grandfather and grandfather were both born and died in Attleboro, Massachusetts, and were farmers by occupation. His father, Otis Blackinton, removed in 1801 from Attleboro to a farm of one hundred acres near the site of the present village of Blackinton, in North Adams. He was a teacher as well as farmer. He married Ruth Richardson, and they became the parents of nine children.

Sanford Blackinton, second of the ten children of Otis and Ruth Blackinton, was born at Attleboro, December 10, 1797. He began his education under the instruction of his father, whom he accompanied to a school taught by him, two miles from the farm, and to which they journeyed on horseback. Later, young Blackinton attended a school in North Adams. When about sixteen years old he was apprenticed to Artemas Crittenden, in a woolen mill on the site of the more recent Blackinton mills. After four years thus employed he entered the employ of Hedrick Willey, in Williamstown, his engagement being ended by reason of Willey's failure, and on which account the young workman also lost his wages, amounting to seventy-five dollars. For two years following he worked in the same establishment, which several times changed hands, and subsequently worked in various places for short periods until 1821, when, at the age of twenty-four years, he formed a partnership with Rufus Wells and Joseph L. White, and built a mill near the old Willey mill, near what is now the village of Blackinton. Each partner contributed one hundred dollars as his share of the capital, and the firm of Wells, Blackinton & White operated their little mill with its one set of machinery, the establishment being popularly known as "The Boys' Factory," on account of the youth of the builders and owners. It proved, however, to be a stepping-stone to fortune for Mr. Blackinton. The firm remained unchanged until 1838 and built up a prosperous business. Meantime it bought the old mill near by, which was also styled "The Boys' Factory," although the partners were now well advanced in manhood. During this period the building enlargements and machinery improvements were considered remarkable, but were recognized as displaying what could be accomplished by the vigor of youth and sound business ability. In 1838 Mr. White retired, the remaining partners paying him for his interest on the basis of $30,000 as the value of the entire property. For several years the business was conducted by Wells & Blackinton, and after the death of Mr. Wells, Mr. Blackinton became by purchase the sole owner.

Mr. Blackinton conducted the business alone until 1850, when he received into partnership Charles Atkinson and John B. Tyler, under the firm name of S. Blackinton & Company. In 1855 Mr. Atkinson retired, and was succeeded by John R. Blackinton, the firm name remaining unchanged. In 1861 the interests of John B. Tyler and John R. Blackinton were bought by Sanford Blackinton's son, William, who became an equal partner with his father, under the firm name of S. Blackinton & Son, which so continued with wonderful success until the death of the son in 1875, a period of fourteen years. Under the will of William S. Blackinton the business was required to be carried on for two years under the old firm name. At the expiration of that time the S. Blackinton Woolen Manufacturing Company was organized, with a paid-up capital of $250,000—a splendid advance from the three hundred dollars at the beginning in 1821. Mr. Blackinton became president of the company, and so continued until his death.

Around the factory and the single house which stood near it at the beginning, has grown up the village of Blackinton, whose population has been largely made up of the mill operatives. Mr. Blackinton there built a church at his own expense, and presented it to a society representing a union of the Baptist, Methodist and Congregational churches of North Adams. He resided in the village until 1872, when he built his beautiful home on Church Hill, in North Adams, but after taking up his residence there he continued to visit the mills daily.

Aside from his factory interests Mr. Blackinton was a most active and useful man. He built the fine Blackinton Block; served as a director of the Adams Bank from the time of its organization in 1832, and was president from the time it became a national bank. He was an earnest member of the Baptist church, and was one of the most liberal contributors to the building of the church of his denomination in North Adams (one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical structures in Berkshire), and was also generous toward other denominations. He took an intelligent part in political affairs, and, while in no sense an office seeker, served efficiently in various local offices, and in the legislature in 1831 and 1832. He was a Whig, and became a Republican at the organization of that party.

Mr. Blackinton was twice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Asa Russell, of Pownal, Vermont, and their children were

William S., Mary Frances, and Austin; the last named died at the age of three years. He married (second) Eliza, daughter of Joel Robinson, of Attleboro, and to them was born one son, Everett Austin.

William S. Blackinton, eldest son of Mr. Blackinton, married Susan Frances, daughter of Benjamin F. Robinson, of North Adams, and to them were born two sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM GORDON BACKUS.

The late William Gordon Backus, widely known through a long period as one of Pittsfield's leading merchants and artisans, was born in Pittsfield in April, 1812, son of Absalom Backus, also a native of Pittsfield, whose father, Lebbeus Backus, a native of Connecticut, located in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, prior to the Revolutionary war, and was a lieutenant in the patriot army from Pittsfield.

The schooling of William Gordon Backus was limited, and he was early apprenticed to learn the trade of tinsmith at the old Peck establishment, and became a partner therein upon attaining his majority. He entered into business on his own account a few years later, and developed a very small establishment to large proportions, leaving it a valuable property to the sons who conduct it.

He married Laura A., daughter of Comfort B. Platt, long a resident of Pittsfield. Of their children, Albert Platt Backus, born in 1850, died in 1887, married Minnie Tuthill, of Westford, New York, and left a son, Gordon T. Backus. Charles H. Backus, born in 1862, died in 1888. William G. Backus, born September, 1848, married, 1881, Emma, daughter of T. Carrier, a merchant of Albany. Frank C. Backus, born 1855, married Grace West, and has a daughter, Laura W. Backus.

Messrs. W. G. and Frank C. Backus, in partnership association, conduct the business established by their father in Pittsfield, in what is known as the Backus Block, purchased by him more than a half century ago, and continuously occupied by him and his sons and successors. William G. Backus was assessor for five years, and water commissioner for ten years.

GEORGE BROWN WATERMAN.

George Brown Waterman, of Williamstown, is a representative of old and prominent Massachusetts ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather, John Waterman, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, May 18, 1755, and during the first and second years of the revolutionary war was a sailor or privateersman annoying the commerce of Great Britain. He came to Cheshire, Massachusetts, in the latter part of 1776 or 1777, his home for two years thereafter being in the family of Captain Daniel Brown, remaining there while the Captain was absent in command of his company at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. Mr. Waterman was enrolled as a minuteman. He married Anna Hall, a native of Stafford, Connecticut, about 1780, and his eight children were born in Cheshire. In 1803 he removed to his farm adjoining the village of North Adams. During his youth he received but limited educational advantages, but became one of the best informed men of his time. He was fortunate in securing the friendship of Dr. William Towner, who practiced medicine in Cheshire before his removal to Williamstown, and Elder John Leland was another associate and lifelong friend. Mr. Waterman served as a delegate from Adams to the state convention of 1820 for amending the constitution of Massachusetts, and previous to that time had been a member of the legislature. He was of a social disposition, kind to the poor and unfortunate. He removed to Williamstown in 1829, and his death there occurred May 28, 1830, at the age of seventy-five years and ten days.

Colonel William Waterman, the eldest of the five sons of John Waterman, was born April 6, 1784, at Stafford Hill, Cheshire, Massachusetts, in a house still standing on the southern slope of that hill. He owned the Sands Springs, kept by his son, Henry B. Waterman, near Williamstown. The last named was the father of George B. Waterman, and he was accidentally killed by a Troy and Boston railroad train as he was crossing the tracks near the springs. He married Catherine Brown, a daughter of Joseph Brown, of Goole, England, who was born there and learned the machinist's trade. His father, George Brown, was the founder of the family in America. Coming from England, where he was a linen manufacturer, he located at Schaghticoke, New York, where he started a linen factory, and was there married. He conducted this factory until an advanced age, when he retired from all active business pursuits, his death occurring in 1846. His son, Joseph Brown, with others, was the founder of the Episcopal church in Schaghticoke, and his death occurred in 1849.

James Madison Waterman, son of Colonel William Waterman, was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, in the old Richmond house, which was built by his father, May 11, 1821, and died in Williamstown, May 16, 1894. Mr. Waterman came to Williamstown with his father at an early age, and lived there the remainder of his life, during which time he became very prominent in the affairs of the town, holding many offices, especially that of selectman, to which he was re-elected twenty-five years. For many years also he was special county commissioner. Mr. Waterman had a very genial nature, which gained for him hosts of friends throughout the town, county and state. His ability in relating comical events of characters renowned in Williamstown was widely known. Mr. Waterman is survived by one son, Marcus M. Waterman, of Troy, New York.

George Brown Waterman, son of Henry Bucklin and Catherine (Brown) Waterman, was born July 10, 1862, and the educational training which he received in the public schools was supplemented by study at Glen Seminary, a private school of Williamstown. Putting aside his text-books at the age of seventeen, he was thereafter engaged in work at Valley Falls, Troy and North Adams. He came to Williamstown as manager for T. W. Richmond's coal office, and for nine years was also agent for the National Express Company. In 1889 he formed a partnership with Fred E. Moore, the firm name being Waterman & Moore, and they purchased the property occupied by the old Union House and Methodist church, remodeling the same, and the old church part is now occupied by the town hall. The firm bought out the T. W. Richmond & Company's coal business in Williamstown, this being a branch of the North Adams firm, and to this added lumber, lime, cement and building material. In addition to his extensive business interests Mr. Waterman has also found time to devote to political matters, and in 1895 was elected a representative from the First Berkshire District. For many years he was also a member of the board of registers, and a member of the cemetery committee for several years. He is a member of the Congregational church, in which he served as a deacon for eight years.

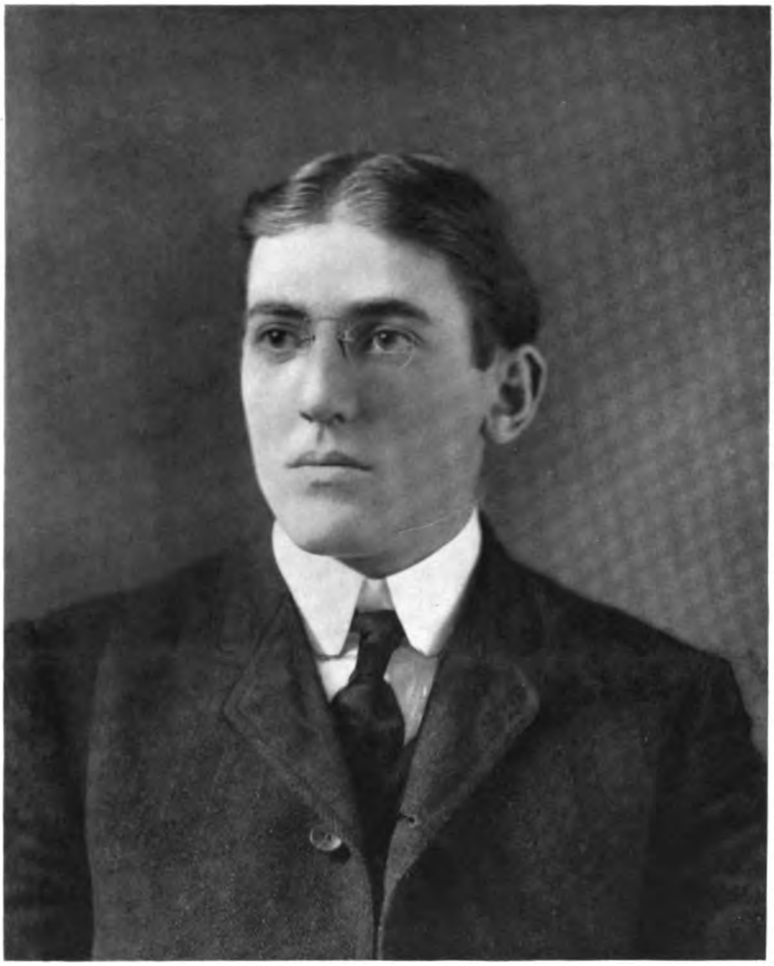
Mr. Waterman married Frances Laura Brockway, only daughter of the late David Brockway, a native of Stephentown, New York, and a lawyer of marked ability. He studied for his profession in Ballston Spa, New York, and practiced in Troy, and later in Topeka, Kansas, where he retired from the practice of law, and whence he removed to Albany, New York, in which city the marriage of Mr. Waterman was celebrated.

HAROLD ARTHUR SPENCER.

Harold Arthur Spencer, a successful young business man of North Adams, member of the real estate and investment firm of Spencer Brothers, and in various ways identified with the business and social affairs of his city, was born in Weymouth, Nova Scotia, August 24, 1882. His American progenitor was his great-grandfather, who came to this country from England during the war of the Revolution, intending to settle in one of the thirteen colonies, but his disinclination to fight or take sides against his mother country led him to finally locate in Nova Scotia.

Rev. William Spencer, father of Harold Arthur Spencer, was a Baptist clergyman, who preached during the early part of his life in Nova Scotia, removing thence in 1887 to accept a call from the Baptist church of Quincy, Massachusetts. His subsequent pastoral charges were in Wilmington and Readsboro, Vermont, and in Becket, Massachusetts, and from the last named place he came (1894) to North Adams. His death occurred in May, 1901. His wife, who survives and resides in North Adams, was Grace Davidson, a daughter of the late Robert Davidson, a ship owner and captain in Nova Scotia. Rev. and Mrs. William Spencer had five children, who are living, as follows: Elizabeth C.; Albert E., who is a teller in the North Adams National Bank; William L., who is professor of Greek in Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; Percy F., who is of the clerical staff of North Adams National Bank; and Harold Arthur, mentioned hereinafter.

Harold A. Spencer was early initiated into business life, leaving school at the age of fifteen in order to work for the Canedy-Clark Shoe Company of North Adams. After a year with that firm he was employed about a year and a half in the Arnold Print Works, and during



Harold A. Spencer

that time devoted three hours each night for five nights in the week to study, in order to compensate for lack of completed school education. He then went to work in the checking department in the office of the Clark and Brown laundry, was bookkeeper for two years thereafter in the Co-operative Bank, and then started in business for himself under the name of Spencer Brothers, with present offices in the Dowlin block. The firm conducts a general real estate and investment business and have been very successful. In 1903 a branch office was opened in Readsboro, but was sold out in the fall of the same year, and the entire business concentrated at North Adams. At the same time the firm sought larger quarters in the same block, moving to No. 400 Dowlin block, and there they have ample office room for the convenient dispatch of their large and growing business. Mr. Spencer served for a time as treasurer of the North Adams Co-operative Association, and is a member of the finance committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, superintendent of the primary department of the Baptist Sunday school, affiliates with Manchester Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

He married, December 27, 1904, Ada, daughter of the late William E. Watmough, a well known resident of North Adams, retired from business.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT.

William Francis Bartlett, brevet major-general, United States Volunteers, numbered among the most gallant defenders of the Union during the Civil war, was born in Haverhill, Essex county, Massachusetts, June 6, 1840, and died in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, December 17, 1876. His death was made the theme of a beautiful poetic tribute by the gentle Quaker poet, John G. Whittier:

Oh, well may Essex sit forlorn
Beside her sea-blown shore;
Her well beloved, her noblest born,
Is hers in life no more!

Good men and true she has not lacked,
And brave men yet shall be;
The perfect flower, the crowning fact,
Of all her years was he!

As Galahad pure, as Merlin sage,
What worthier knight was found
To grace in Arthur's golden age
The fabled Table Round?

Richard Bartlett, the founder of that branch of the family to which General Bartlett belonged, came to New England before 1640, and settled at Newbury, where he died in 1647. His son, Richard, Jr., born in England in 1621, was the father of Samuel, born in 1646, from whom the line was continued through his son Thomas (who married Sarah Webster), Enoch and Bailey, to Charles L., father of William Francis. The records show that the early Bartletts were public-spirited, liberty-loving citizens. Enoch Bartlett married a daughter of Dr. Joshua Bayley, of Haverhill, formerly a surgeon in the British navy. Bailey Bartlett, born in Haverhill, in 1750, was very active in public affairs, serving as a member of the legislature, as a delegate to state conventions, as a member of congress, and as sheriff of Essex county for nearly forty years. He married Peggy White, daughter of John White, Jr., a descendant of William White, an early settler of Haverhill.

Charles L. Bartlett, son of Hon. Bailey Bartlett, was a commission merchant of Boston. His wife, Harriet Plummer, was of an old Essex county family. They had five children, William F. being the only son.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, William Francis Bartlett was in his junior year at Harvard College—a tall, slender youth, with boyish spirits, not a hard student, and politically was recognized as a champion of what was then termed "state rights." On April 17, 1861, he responded to the first call of President Lincoln for troops for the vindication of the national authority, enlisting in the Fourth Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and on the 25th with it proceeded to Fort Independence. On his return, after about a month's experience of military duty, he wrote in his journal that he valued the knowledge there acquired more highly than all the Latin and Greek he had learned in the last year. His intelligence and faithfulness favorably impressed his commanding officer, F. W. Palfrey, and when that gentleman became lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, he secured for young Bartlett the appointment of captain. His commission was dated July 10, 1861. At the battle of Ball's Bluff, in which he was engaged on October 24, 1861, he showed admirable courage and self-possession; and in the six months that followed, when, owing to the casualties of service, the duties and responsibilities of second officer of the regiment present in the field devolved upon him, such was his zeal and untiring energy that he proved himself most efficient and accomplished. In drilling his regiment, his height, soldierlike carriage, excellent horsemanship, and powerful voice caused him to appear to the greatest advantage. On April 24, 1862, at the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, a minie ball from a sharpshooter's rifle struck his leg, necessitating amputation four inches above the knee—a sad fate, but he bore it with Spartanlike courage and patience. Returning to his home in Massachusetts, after a few weeks in a hospital in Baltimore, he rapidly recovered his strength. He attended class day at Harvard College, and received his degree at commencement.

When he next took the field, it was as colonel of the Forty-ninth Infanty Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which left the state in November, 1862, sailed for New Orleans in January, 1863, and two months later began its march toward Port Hudson. In the assault on the fortifications, May 27, Colonel Bartlett led his regiment on horseback, he being the only mounted man on the field, and a conspicuous mark for the foe. Admiring his bravery, it is said that the rebel officers ordered their men not to fire at him. He was, however, wounded twice—slightly in the heel, and seriously in his left wrist—and for some time it was feared he would lose his hand. About three months later his regiment was mustered out at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. During the ensuing fall and winter he recruited the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, of which he had been commissioned colonel. On the 28th of March, 1864, a sword was presented to him by the citizens of Winthrop, then the residence of his father's family. On the 24th of April, Governor Andrew visited the camp of the Fifty-seventh Regiment and presented to it the usual set of regimental colors, committing the banners to the charge of Colonel Bartlett as an officer firm and loyal, a citizen faithful and patriotic, and a friend in whom was no guile. At the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, the colonel of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment was again wounded, this time in the temple. In June he received his commission as brigadier-general, and was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps. At the storming of Petersburg, Virginia, on July 30th, his wooden leg was crushed, and he was taken prisoner. Then followed nearly two months of confinement in rebel prison hospitals, followed by his exchange, his journey home to Winthrop and reunion with family and friends, the surgeons with grave faces prescribing perfect rest and quiet, with careful treatment, for six months. He was much out of health in the winter and spring of 1865. In June and July of that year he had a short period of service, his last, as commander of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, near Washington, his health still being much impaired. In August he was given six months' leave of absence, with the privilege to go abroad. He was mustered out of the United States military service in July, 1866. For meritorious and gallant service during the war he was brevetted major-general United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865.

On October 14, 1865, Colonel Bartlett was married to Miss Agnes Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, and on the 18th he sailed with his wife for England. They remained abroad till the following June, when he returned much recruited. The next three or four years, which he spent in Berkshire county, were years of physical weakness and wearisome toil. He became treasurer and general manager of the Pomeroy Iron Works at West Stockbridge, and also engaged with Colonel Cutting in the paper business. In November, 1869, he began to build a house in Pittsfield, near the Pomeroy homestead. In 1870 it became needful for him to seek rest, and he went to England for a brief stay. In his few remaining years illness succeeded illness, and his business cares and perplexities increased. Yet his powers of rallying were wonderful, and he had much enjoyment of life. He was keenly interested in the public welfare. Most of 1873 and 1874 he passed in Richmond, Virginia, in charge of the interests of the Powhatan Iron Company. In December, 1875, he returned with his family to their home in Pittsfield. The period that followed was one of rapidly failing health and failing fortunes. Toward the end, while he was simply waiting, his sufferings were very great, but were borne with absolute fortitude and sweetness, the powers of his mind remaining unimpaired to the last. The kindness of his friends freed him from the burden of anxiety for his family, and, as he said, made it much easier for him to go.

After leaving the army, General Bartlett took an earnest interest in political movements, not as a partisan, but as a friend of true reform and of good government, and was repeatedly urged to accept nomination to high offices. As a speaker on certain memorable occasions—notably at Harvard Commencement in 1874, when he was chief marshal of the day; at the Lexington Centennial; at the dedication of the Haverhill (Massachusetts) Public Library, in November, 1875; and on Forefather's Day, the same year, in New York city—he showed himself possessed of true eloquence, thrilling the hearts of thousands.

In April, 1871, General Bartlett became senior warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, in Pittsfield, and in September he was confirmed. His life, to those who saw it, was an object lesson in Christian faith. His letters and the extracts from his journal printed in the Memoir plainly show of what spirit he was. "His interest in what is most valuable to every community, in religion, in education, in the elevation of politics, in true reform, was always fresh." Yielding not one particle of principle, the crippled hero was quick to "counsel reconciliation with those whose arms had shattered the promise of his life. His patriotism was true patriotism. His love of country embraced the whole country. His absolute devotion to the flag made him eager that every American should love and honor that flag as he did."

General Bartlett is survived by his wife and six children, namely: Agnes, wife of Henry A. Francis, of Pittsfield; Carolyn, wife of James Howard Kidd, residing at Trivoli-on-the-Hudson; Edwin, of Boston, connected with the Brookline Gas Company; Robert Pomeroy; William Francis, Jr., with the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, of Boston; and Edith, the youngest. Mrs. Bartlett is a daughter of the late Robert and Mary Center (Jenkins) Pomeroy, and is of an old Berkshire family.

NATHAN S. BABBITT, M.D.

The family of which Nathan S. Babbitt, M.D., was a lineal descendant was founded in this country by Edward Babbitt, who settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1643. In the line of descent from the pioneer ancestor appears Dr. Snell Babbitt, father of Nathan S. Babbitt, who was an able practicing physician in his day, residing successively in Hancock, Savoy and South Adams, Massachusetts, and whose death occurred in the latter named town about the year 1825. Dr. Snell Babbitt married Jael Edson, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

Nathan S. Babbitt was born in Hancock, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 30, 1812. He attended the common schools of his native town and continued his studies at the academy in South Adams, but was prevented from entering upon a classical course by lack of funds. He began a course of medical reading with Dr. H. M. Wells, of Windsor, and with his father; entered the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, which was then the medical department of Williams College, and was graduated in 1833 at the age of twenty-one. He began the practice of his profession in South Adams, and continued the same until 1846, when he moved to North Adams, where he continued in practice until his death, November 5, 1889. For more than four decades he occupied a position of prominence among the medical men of western Massachusetts, and his long period of usefulness was productive of much good to the community in which he resided. In addition to his private practice he served for twenty years as a special surgeon of the Troy, Greenfield and Hoosac Tunnel Railway, and for some time held the appointment of United States pension examiner. He was the first resident member of the Northern Berkshire Medical Society, was a member of other professional societies, and was an active factor at the larger gatherings of the profession in Boston. He was also actively interested in political affairs, and represented his district in the legislature. He was a Master Mason and a past master of La Fayette Lodge.

Dr. Babbitt married, September 24, 1835, Ann Eliza Robinson, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Wells) Robinson. She was educated at the Adams Academy and at Mr. and Mrs. Hyde's Young Ladies' Boarding School in Pittsfield. She was a consistent member of the Congregational church, and took an active interest in both local and foreign missionary work.

Thomas Robinson, father of Mrs. Dr. Babbitt, was a native of Windsor, Massachusetts, and a well-known lawyer of his day. After practicing his profession in Adams, Massachusetts, for some years, he moved to North Adams and was appointed master in chancery by Governor Briggs. At the request of President George Bliss, of the Western Railroad Company, he called the first meeting of business men to take action regarding the construction of the North Adams Branch of the Boston and Albany railway. He was one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of North Adams, and in various ways evidenced the interest he took in the educational, industrial and business affairs of the town. He died October 3, 1867. He was twice married. By his first wife, Nancy Wells, who died in 1826, he had four children: James T., for thirty years judge of probate for Berkshire county, Massachusetts; Millicent C., deceased, who was the wife of F. O. Sayles, of Adams; Ann Eliza, aforementioned as the wife of Dr. Babbitt, and Mary Sophia, who married Jackson Mason, of Richmond, Vermont. His second wife, Catherine Susana McLeod, of New York, bore him the following children: Alexander M.; Margaret Maria, who married Linden Smith, of St. Louis, Missouri; Elizabeth Rapelie, who married Albert R. Smith, of North Adams; John Cutler, who served as an officer in the civil war; Charles Henry, and William Dennison Robinson.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS ROCKWELL.

Francis Williams Rockwell, lawyer, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, May 26, 1844, the son of Julius and Lucy Forbes (Walker) Rockwell. Since 1630 the ancestors of the family have lived in New England. After a term of study in the public schools of his birthplace, Mr. Rockwell went to the Edwards School at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college. He then entered Amherst, and became prominent as a winner of prizes for oratory and debating and as the class orator of the class of 1868. His next collegiate training was in the Harvard Law School, where he was presiding officer of the students' assembly, graduating with several of his Amherst friends in 1871. Being at once admitted to the bar, he commenced a practice in Pittsfield which was continued until the present time, except when interrupted by terms of service in public office. In 1873 Mr. Rockwell was appointed associate justice of the district court of Central Berkshire, which office he resigned in 1875. He was then for two years clerk of the Pittsfield Fire District, and two years later (1879) was elected to a seat in the Massachusetts house of representatives. In the stormy session of that year Mr. Rockwell made, in connection with the question of cutting down the salaries of state officials, a speech on the governor's salary which provoked much attention and comment throughout the state. In 1881 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate and was re-elected the following year; it was in the session of 1881 of the senate that he made his famous reply to Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who had attacked Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Pittsfield. Mr. Rockwell was elected in 1882 a member of the Republican state central committee and in January, 1884, after the resignation from congress of his friend, Hon. George D. Robinson, he was nominated a candidate for congress, winning the election after an exciting contest just forty years after his father had first entered congress. In the Forty-eighth congress Mr. Rockwell devoted himself untiringly to the intricate interests of his district, which was essentially a business section, his most valuable service being the promotion of the measure to create Springfield "a port of delivery," thereby contributing greatly to the business of the Connecticut valley and western Massachusetts. He was three times renominated, serving four terms, from 1884 to 1891. Mr. Rockwell has written extensively for the press, served in various local offices and delivered a great many speeches and addresses upon a wide variety of subjects. He has been president of the City Savings Bank of Pittsfield since 1893, and president of the Pittsfield Republican Club in 1899, and chairman of the Republican city committee in 1900.

Mr. Rockwell was married, June 11, 1873, to Mary Gilbert Davis, of Pittsfield; their children are: William Walker, Henry Davis, Samuel Forbes, Julius, Lawrence Dowse, Francis W. and Elizabeth Rockwell.

HON. WELLINGTON SMITH.

Numbered among the strong men of Berkshire county, a generally recognized factor in its business development, a man of moral worth, of political significance and social distinction, is he whose name introduces this biography. He is of that fortunate number of New Englanders whose most valuable heritage is the constancy of purpose which characterized the Pilgrim Fathers, from one of whom he is lineally descended. Religion and patriotism, industry and integrity were ingrained in these colonial settlers, and throughout the United States the influence of their example is traceable in the careers of their descend-

Wm Bather NY

Wellington Smith

The Lewis Publishing Co

ants whose name is now legion. (For Smith genealogical data see sketch of the late Hon. Elizur Smith, in this publication.)

Wellington Smith was born in Lee, Massachusetts, December 15, 1841, son of John R. and Parthenia C. (Yale) Smith. On his mother's side he is descended from the first couple on record married in Lee, viz: Captain Josiah Yale and Ruth Tracy, who were married September 26, 1774. His life work has been the development of the interests of the Smith Paper Company, whose chain of mills in and near Lee constitute one of the greatest industries of western Massachusetts. Of this company Mr. Smith has been treasurer for more than forty years. He was president for some years also of the Derby Mills Paper Company, and the first president of the American Tissue Paper Manufacturers' Association. He is president also of the Greylock Mills Cotton Company and since 1880 has been a member of the board of directors of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Smith is a Republican, strongly partisan, but in no wise a politician. He has been delegated to numerous conventions, among them the Republican National Convention, which in 1880 at St. Louis, nominated Mr. Garfield for the presidency. The only office for which his name was ever permitted to be presented as a candidate was that of governor's council, to which he was elected in 1882, serving during Governor Benjamin F. Butler's term. During this year also Mr. Smith was president of Berkshire Agricultural Society.

Mr. Smith was active in the formation of the local chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and its first president. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and delivered the address of welcome in the celebration in 1895 of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the organization of his lodge, Evening Star, the charter of which was signed by Paul Revere, then Grand Master of the state. He has been a member of the Congregational church since 1858 and served as a member of the prudential and finance committees of his church at Lee. His handsome home at Lee has long been noted for the graciousness of its hospitality. He has been twice married, in 1861, to Mary Shannon, who was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, March 25, 1839, and who died in 1877. His second wife is Annie, daughter of the late James Bullard, of Lee.

Mrs. Mary (Shannon) Smith left two children: Augustus R. Smith, for more than twenty-five years in business association with his father and now vice president of the Smith Paper Company, and Miss Mary Shannon Smith, a student of Smith and subsequently of Radcliff College and graduate of Stanford University, California. The children of Mrs. Annie (Bullard) Smith are: Wellington Smith, Jr., a graduate of Williams College, class of 1901, now of the Smith Paper Company; Miss Etta Lucy Smith, who attended Smith College and the Teachers' College of Columbia University, receiving degrees from both of the latter institutions; and Elizur Smith, who entered Williams College, and is now in business in New York City.

HON. ELIZUR SMITH.

Hon. Elizur Smith, paper manufacturer, for more than twenty years president of the Smith Paper Company of Lee, Massachusetts, and one of the best known and most successful business men of Southern Berkshire, was a native and lifelong resident of this county. He was born at Sandisfield, January 5, 1812, and died on April 3, 1889, at his home in Lee.

He is a descendant of old and substantial, partly Pilgrim, colonial stock, numbering among his ancestors on the paternal side Stephen Hopkins, the fourteenth signer of the "Mayflower" compact, and Nicholas Snow, who came over in 1623 in the "Ann," one of the latest of the "forefather ships," and in the male line tracing back to Ralph Smith, immigrant from England, who settled first at Hingham, Massachusetts, and thence removed to Eastham on Cape Cod. Samuel Smith, born in Hingham in 1641, son of Ralph by his first wife, Rebecca, married in 1665 Mary, daughter of Giles Hopkins, who came over with his father, Stephen Hopkins, and his sister, Constance, in the "Mayflower" in 1620. John Smith, son of Samuel and Mary Smith, born at Eastham May 26, 1673, married, May 14, 1694, Bethia Snow, daughter of Stephen Snow, and granddaughter of Nicholas Snow and his wife, Constance Hopkins. Samuel Smith, second son of John and Bethia Smith, born at Eastham, July 19, 1718, married for his second wife Sarah Snow, of Eastham.

Stephen Smith, Sr., son of Samuel and Sarah Smith, born September 28, 1744, married at Eastham, January 18, 1766, Sarah Pepper, a descendant of Isaac Pepper, one of the pioneers of Eastham. Stephen was the first in this line to pass beyond the narrow limits of the Cape and journey inland to seek a new home. With his wife Sarah, and his brother Reuben, also Reuben's wife, Phoebe Snow, he went to East Haddam, Connecticut, and thence to Sandisfield, Massachusetts. The houses built by them before the Revolution are still standing. Stephen Smith died at Sandisfield at the advanced age of ninety-five years, having long outlived his wife, who died on August 16, 1796. They were the parents of four children: Samuel and Temperance, who went to New York state; Rebecca, who married John Canfield, Jr.; and Stephen, Jr., who married Mary Canfield, and they were the parents of Hon. Elizur Smith.

When a youth of eighteen, equipped with a common school education, supplemented by a two years' course at Westfield Academy, Elizur Smith took the first step in the business career by engaging as a clerk in the employ of John Nye & Company, proprietors of a paper mill and of a country store at Lee. His salary was twenty dollars a year and his board. His greater gains were the practical knowledge and efficiency compassed by diligent attention to the duties of his position. At twenty-one he became a member of the firm of Plattner, Smith & Company, owners of the "Turkey" mill, built at Tyringham in 1833. In 1835, on the retirement of Milton Ingersoll, the firm became Plattner & Smith. Buying the Union and the Enterprise mills, a mill on the site of the present Housatonic mill, and in 1850 the satinet factory and clothiers' shop on the Laurel Lake outlet, and converting them into the Castle and Laurel paper mills, the firm did an extensive manufacturing business, being by far the largest producers of writing paper in the United States.

In the meantime Mr. Smith had interests also in a mill at Ancram, New York, with his brother, and in one at Russell with Cyrus W. Field. For a brief period after the death of Mr. Plattner, in 1855, Mr. Smith continued to carry on the business alone. In 1865 he, with his nephews, Wellington and De Witt C. Smith, sons of John R. Smith, formed the Smith Paper Company. After this writing paper was no longer made in the former Plattner & Smith mills, which had produced the first laid paper made in the country. A large and successful business, however, still continued, with four mills having a capacity of one hundred and sixty tons per week and a pulp mill producing a ton a day. Mr. Smith continued as president of the company up to the time of his death, but in the last fifteen years or more of his life had little to do with its active management. He gave much attention to the breeding of fine horses on his famous stock farm "Highlawn," where he had over one hundreds thousand dollars' worth of blooded stock. He was one of the first members of the New England Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. His farming interests were a pleasant relaxation, and no doubt, as he claimed, a means of prolonging his life.

A true-hearted American, during the Civil war he was one of the staunch supporters of the Union. While not an active politician, he took a hearty interest in town and state affairs, voted with the Republican party, served in various local offices, as representative of the general court, and as state senator in 1880 and 1881. He was a member of the Congregational church. He was a director of the Lee National Bank, trustee of the Lee Savings Bank, one of the founders and a trustee of the Lee Library Association, and a member of the Lee Business Men's Association.

In March, 1889, Mr. Smith attended the governor's reception in Boston. For a few months previous he had been in failing health, and at the Hotel Vendome he was taken suddenly ill, and upon his return home was confined to the house for a few days. On Monday he was out again, and seemingly as well as usual. His sudden death on April 3 was from heart trouble. On Saturday the Congregational church was thronged by friends and neighbors from far and near, who came to pay a last tribute to his memory. The services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rowland, who delivered a feeling and appreciative address, dwelling on his business integrity, his benevolence, his refinement and gentleness, and on his deeply religious character as the crowning quality of his life, commending the study of his career from youth to old age as profitable for aspiring young men of the present generation.

"He was deeply respected and loved in Lee and all over Berkshire because he was so sincere and faithful and because he loved and trusted men. He had no affectations, no effusive professions and manifestations. He was modest and grave, but genial and gracious to all, and met the trials and troubles of life with the courage of a man and the heart of a child. When years ago he was overtaken by business disaster and failed, he compromised with his creditors for twenty-five cents on the dollar, and resumed business. But, when a second fortune was acquired, he paid every debt in full, principal and interest. He carried to the duties of the citizen the same excellent judgment, the same integrity, courage, and serenity he displayed in business. His influence, his wealth, his character, were all exerted for the town, for good government, for education, for improvement, and the common welfare. All good causes and influences found in him a stanch and generous friend and supporter. He was a rich man, but he made no display, and lived a simple, beneficent life of industry, kindness, Christian fidelity to every duty, and love to kindred, friends, neighbors, and country."

Fond of travel, Mr. Smith made two trips to Europe, besides repeated journeyings in this country. His first trip to Europe was made in 1849, in his bachelor days, and beginning April 21 occupied nearly six months. In his party were the Hon. Cyrus Field, Dr. Henry M. Field, and Miss Mary Field, afterward Mrs. Stowe, together with a few other congenial companions. On his second European trip, which lasted from November, 1875, to June, 1876, Mr. Smith was accompanied by his wife. It included considerable time spent in England and some in France, Algiers, Italy, Egypt, Constantinople, together with short excursions in Asia, Greece and Austria.

Mr. Smith married, February 2, 1865, Mary A. Smith, a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Crosby) Smith. Henry Smith, a native of Groton, Connecticut, son of Moses Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Lee when a young man. He married here, and with the exception of a few years that he spent at Hudson, Ohio, he resided in Lee for the remainder of his life, and was engaged in farming. He was a member of the Congregational church. In politics he was first a Whig and later a strong Republican. He served as selectman of Lee and as representative of the general court. He was a personal friend of

Governor Boutwell. He died in June, 1866. His wife, who was a native of Lee and a daughter of Thomas and Susanna Crosby, died in 1893, a woman greatly respected and beloved. They had seven children, namely: Thomas, deceased. Mary A., widow of Hon. Elizur Smith. Maria C., the wife of W. S. Kelsey, of Marseilles, France. Ermina, wife of F. T. Hamlin, of Marseilles, France. Adelaide S., widow of the Rev. Elias Clark, a Congregational minister. Martha M., deceased, who was the wife of Dr. M. M. Frisselle, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Henry L. Smith. Mrs. Smith was born April 11, 1826. She was educated at Lee Academy and at Mount Holyoke Seminary, which she attended in 1843-44 as a pupil of Mary Lyon. Mrs. Smith is now widely recognized as a social leader, having an extensive circle of acquaintances. She entertains largely, and numbers among her friends many persons of worth and distinction. She occupies a pleasant residence on Franklin street in the town of Lee, Massachusetts.

JOHN MILTON BREWSTER, M.D.

The Brewster family, of which John Milton Brewster, M.D., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is a representative, is of honored Pilgrim stock, lineal descendants of William Brewster, elder of the church at Leyden and Plymouth. Elder William Brewster, born in England, probably at Scrooby, in 1566 or 1567, came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and died April 10, 1644.

The next in line of descent was Love Brewster, who came over with his father, married in 1634 Sarah Collier, daughter of William Collier, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1650. William Brewster, son of Love and Sarah (Collier) Brewster, born in Duxbury, married in 1672 Lydia Partridge, daughter of George and Sarah (Tracy)

Partridge. William Brewster, son of William and Lydia (Partridge) Brewster, born in 1683, married Hopestill Wadsworth, daughter of John and Abigail (Andrews) Wadsworth, and removed to Lebanon, Connecticut. Oliver Brewster, son of William and Hopestill (Wadsworth) Brewster, born 1708, married Martha Wadsworth, daughter of Joseph Wadsworth, of Lebanon, Connecticut. Wadsworth Brewster, son of Oliver and Martha (Wadsworth) Brewster, born in 1737, married Jerusha Newcome, daughter of Silas and Submit (Pinneo) Newcome. Oliver Brewster, son of Wadsworth and Jerusha (Newcome) Brewster, born April 2, 1760, in Lebanon, Connecticut, was for some years a surgeon of the New York Regiment in the United States army, commanded by Colonel Brown, of Stone Arabia, and had an experience in medicine and surgery that was of inestimable value to him in later life. On leaving the service he started on horseback northward in search of a favorable place to settle. This he found at Becket, Massachusetts, where he spent the night, and in the morning was induced to remain. Until his death, in 1812, he was one of the leading medical practitioners of that part of the county.

Dr. John Milton Brewster, Sr., son of Dr. Oliver Brewster, was born at Becket, Massachusetts, October 22, 1789. After completing his literary education at the Lenox Academy he read medicine under the efficient tutorship of his father; in 1810 attended lectures in New Haven, Connecticut, and in 1812 was graduated from the Boston Medical School. He began the practice of his profession in Becket, remained there until 1821, then removed to Lenox, from whence he removed in 1837 to Pittsfield, where he engaged in active practice until his death on May 3, 1869, a period of fifty-five consecutive years. He was a consistent member of the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield. He was a strong Abolitionist, and frequently assisted runaway slaves to the next station on the underground railway, at Dr. Sabin's, in Williamstown.

Dr. Brewster married Philena Higley, and their children were: 1. Oliver E., graduated from Williams College in 1834, was a surgeon in the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry from 1861 till 1865, and died September 12, 1866, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he had been in active practice as a physician for twenty-nine years. 2. John Milton, Jr., born November 28, 1817. 3. Joseph Higley, born January 27, 1820, was ten years a clerk in the State Primary School, at Monson, and afterward was employed in the State Library in Boston; he died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1878. 4. Flavia Jerusha, born May 23, 1822, deceased, was the wife of the late F. W. Gibbs, of Lee. 5. Henry Badger, born April 14, 1824, deceased, was for many years a farmer in Pittsfield; he married Mary J. Noble. 6. William Cullen, born May 11, 1827, died September 9, 1847, was a railway official in Springfield, Massachusetts. 7. Sarah Philena, born September 20, 1829, deceased, was the wife of Robert W. Adam. 8. Mary Minerva, born January 24, 1832, married George H. Laflin, formerly of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

JARVIS NELSON DUNHAM.

Jarvis Nelson Dunham, who at one time was counted among the distinguished politicians, lawyers and insurance men of western Massachusetts, was born May 1, 1828, in Savoy, Berkshire county. His father, Bradish Dunham, a son of Job and Elizabeth (Williams) Dunham, and who was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, January 19, 1795, removed with his parents to Savoy when about five years old. Bradish Dunham subsequently spent his life in that little town, and until his death, in 1862, was one of its most influential and active men. He married Candace Cornell, who was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, May 12, 1797, and died in Savoy in 1864. Her father, James Cornell, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Bradish and Candace Dunham lost one child in infancy. They reared five children, namely: Bradish P., died in 1895; Charles R., died in 1854; Jarvis N.; Henry J., and George. George lives in Greensboro, North Carolina.

In addition to the educational advantages offered by the district schools of Savoy, Jarvis N. Dunham also had excellent instruction at home from his talented father, and from his mother, who was a woman of rare judgment and looked well after the interests of her boys. Until he was eighteen years old he worked on his father's farm, and then taught school for two years. Though of slight build he was an athlete, and seldom found a boy that could throw him in wrestling. At the age of twenty he had his own time and wages, and, being industrious and prudent, saved enough money to enable him to pursue the study of law for a time. In 1850 he married Miss Eliza Cummings, of Bennington, Vermont. Afterward he worked as clerk and bookkeeper until, by the joint exertions of himself and wife, he had accumulated a few hundred dollars. Mr. Dunham then entered the law office of Judge Daniel Noble Dewey, of Williamstown, who was then the secretary and treasurer of Williams College. While here, besides making rapid progress in law, he was enabled to earn some money toward paying current expenses by doing work relating to college affairs. When the police court was established in Williamstown he was appointed its first justice, but resigned after a short service. In 1856, at the May term of the supreme judicial court, he was admitted to the Berkshire county bar, and immediately began the practice of law in Adams. Six years later he accepted the position of secretary of the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company of Pittsfield, and removed to that place, where he made his home for the remainder of his life. He resigned that office in 1866 to become the secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was chosen its president in 1880, and filled that position until his death. In 1874, 1877 and 1878 he was a representative to the state legislature, and at each term served on important committees. He was vice-president of the Agricultural Bank of Pittsfield for some years, a director of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, and also of the Boston and Albany Railway Company at the time of his death. The latter event occurred at his residence in Pittsfield, on December 2, 1891.

GEORGE BROWN.

George Brown, formerly an honored resident of Pittsfield, was born there, December 29, 1806, son of James and Keturah (Pierson) Brown. His father, a native of Rehoboth, Rhode Island, born October 21, 1775, removed from that place when a young man to Richmond, Massachusetts, where he learned the tanner's trade with Nathan Pierson.

Having finished his apprenticeship he came to Pittsfield, and in company with his brother Nathan established a tannery on the north side of Silver Lake. This tannery was the third manufacturing enterprise started in Pittsfield, and ranked second, if not first, in importance. In 1798 James Brown built a tannery next to the Elm street bridge, on Water street, and in 1800 admitted his brother Simeon to a partnership in the new factory. It remained for a long time under their ownership, and was a remarkably prosperous enterprise. James Brown was a prominent man in the town, and closely identified with all local interests. He was one of the first officers of the cattle show, and was one of the committee who purchased of Parson Allen the site for the Episcopal church. He was also interested in property in the west, and before

1820 had established tanneries in Ohio. He died at Ashtabula, Ohio, on September 17, 1839. His wife, Keturah, to whom he was married in Richmond, on October 5, 1797, was a daughter of Zachariah Pierson, of Richmond, who, with two of his brothers, was among the first settlers of that town, coming from Long Island. Keturah Pierson Brown was born in Richmond, on November 9, 1780, and died in Pittsfield in 1854. She was the mother of six children: Nelson, James P., Mary Ann, George, Sarah Ann, and James H. The first named of these, who was born on January 10, 1799, was educated at Middlebury, Vermont, and became a physician. His health failing, he took up his residence in the south, where he died prior to 1841. James P., who was born in March, 1800, died in infancy. Mary Ann, born on Christmas Day, 1802, married John Holliston, at that time of Pittsfield, but later a prominent citizen of Perrysburg, Ohio. James H. Brown, who was born on March 14, 1814, in Pittsfield, removed to the state of Pennsylvania, where he died. He left a son, Judge Henry Brown (at one time of Omaha, Nebraska, and later a resident of Pierce, Nebraska, which town he founded), and two daughters—Ella and Mrs. Burnes. Sarah Ann Brown was born on November 13, 1808.

George Brown obtained a practical education in the public schools of Pittsfield. Subsequently, at the age of fifteen years, he went to Utica, New York, to acquire a knowledge of mercantile affairs. In 1835 he removed to Buffalo, where he established a wholesale mercantile business in company with Mr. Holliston. Later he was engaged in business in Boston with James M. Beebe. On account of the failure of his health, however, he returned in 1849 to Pittsfield, and here resided until his death, which occurred on August 25, 1874. He was a director in an insurance company, and owned a farm of some twenty acres that is now within the city limits and is a valuable property.

Mr. Brown married, on April 28, 1841, Abbie Buel, a daughter of James and Agnes (Center) Buel. James Buel, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1787, and died in 1874, was for a quarter of a century one of the leading merchants of Pittsfield. When only twelve years of age he left home and went with a Mr. Keyes to Burlington, Vermont. Later he worked in Hudson, New York, and then, early in 1807, came to Pittsfield. He began business for himself there in 1812, in company with David Campbell, in Exchange Row. From 1814 to 1816 he was treasurer and general agent of the Pittsfield Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, which controlled one of the first great factories of Pittsfield. He subsequently spent some years in New Orleans, engaged in business; but, as the climate there did not suit him, he returned to Pittsfield, and here formed a partnership with Ezekiel R. Colt in the general merchandise business, which continued for twenty-five years. In 1820 Mr. Buel was made a notary public by Governor Brooks, and held the office until 1870. A man of scrupulous integrity, his high worth was recognized by all who knew him.

His wife, Agnes, whom he married in 1811, was born at West Hartford, and was a daughter of Ebenezer and Agnes (Hubbard) Center, of that town. Her father died in West Hartford, but Mrs. Center and a son, Ebenezer, came to Berkshire county, and eventually to Pittsfield. The latter was for many years the trusted cashier of the Agricultural Bank. He was born in 1768, and died in 1822. His children were as follows: Sarah, who married Edward Jenkins, of Hudson; Frederick Center, a civil engineer who built a fort at Mobile Point; George, a colonel in the Confederate army, from Florida, who died in 1865; Maria, who married Lyman Warriner, and at her death left one daughter, now the widow of Captain Edward Moody, of Birkenhead, England, who was a commander of the Cunard steamship line; and

John Purvis Center, who graduated from West Point, and was subsequently killed in the Seminole war in 1837. Mrs. Agnes Center Buel died in 1864. She and her husband were among the first members of the First Church of Pittsfield. Mr. Buel was treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Buel street, laid out by Mr. Brown, was named for him, as George street was named for Mr. Brown. The children of James and Agnes Buel were six in number, as follows: Mary Gross, who died young; Catherine, born in 1813, who married William H. Powell, of Hudson; Abbie Center, who was born on March 14, 1815; Harriet Jarvis, born September 29, 1816, who married, in 1857, Solomon Warriner, of Pittsfield, lost her husband three years after her marriage, and died in November, 1894; James Alexander, born in 1819, who died in childhood, and Mary Peters, who was born in 1821, and died on February 28, 1888.

Mrs. Brown, who was born in Pittsfield, was educated in the schools of this city. She has been the mother of seven children, namely: George S., Maria C., Mary Lee. James, Agnes Hubbard, Abbie, and Kate C. George S. Brown, who died in 1893, resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was connected with the Cincinnati Enquirer. He was educated at Williams College, and studied law. He left a son George, who is now in California. Maria C. Brown married Theodore Allen, a descendant of the old Allen family, connected with the Berkshire Life Insurance Company; she has one daughter, Esther. James Brown died in Texas. Agnes H. and Kate C. Brown reside with their mother. Abbie, who was the wife of Benjamin Aycrigg, died in New Jersey in 1894, leaving two sons—Charles Benjamin and George Brown Aycrigg.

AMOS PORTER SMITH.

Amos Porter Smith, of Monterey, was born in that town November 21, 1819, prior to its separation from Tyringham. He was the youngest son of Oliver and Ruth (Boardman) Smith. His father was born in Southwick, Massachusetts, February 14, 1780, and his mother was born December 10, 1776. Oliver Smith was an energetic, hard-working farmer. He settled in Tyringham about the year 1815, and some twenty years later removed to Sheffield, where he died October 22, 1858. His wife died in Monterey, January 22, 1860. They were members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Their children were: Eunice, born January 24, 1805; Lyman, born December 10, 1806; Asa, born December 15, 1808; Oliver, born February 13, 1811; Lovisa, born January 20, 1814; Eli, born February 27, 1816, and Amos P., the subject of this sketch. None of them are now living.

Amos Porter Smith went to Sheffield with his parents when he was fifteen years old, but returned to Monterey seven years later and settled upon the homestead farm. For nearly fifty years he carried on with unusual success general farming and dairying, keeping an average of thirty head of cattle. In politics he was in his later years a Republican. Though taking a lively interest in the general welfare of the community, he neither sought for nor held public office. He was a member of the Baptist church at Tyringham.

On March 30, 1847, he married Chloe L. Brewer, who was born in Monterey, April 26, 1823. Her father, Josiah Brewer (2), who was a son of Colonel Josiah and grandson of Captain John Brewer, was born here in 1768; and her mother, Elizabeth Chapin Brewer, was a native of Sheffield. Captain John Brewer was one of the first settlers in this locality, and Brewer Pond was named for this family.

Colonel Josiah Brewer, the date of whose birth was August 17, 1744, was the first male white child born in Tyringham. He was a prominent farmer and real estate holder, owning about one thousand acres of land. He lived to be eighty-six years old. His first wife, Mary Hall, was born June 29, 1751. He was the father of thirteen children, namely: Josiah (2), born October 16, 1768; Elizabeth, born January 9, 1770; Daniel, born March 13, 1772; Jonas, born April 18, 1773; Hannah, born February 1, 1775; Artemas, born April 8, 1776; Nathan, born October 1, 1778; Sylvester, born September 2, 1781; Mary, born August 6, 1783; John, born September 16, 1785; Hezekiah, born February 1, 1788; Chloe, born January 30, 1790; and Betsey, born November 28, 1792. Josiah and Elizabeth Chapin Brewer were the parents of five children: Hezekiah, born March 27, 1818; Camilla E., born May 25, 1821; Chloe L., mentioned above; Theodore A., born June 14, 1825; and Charles W., born September 4, 1827.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos P. Smith reared two children, namely: Ettie J., wife of Edward H. Slater, of Tyringham, and mother of one son, Duane Smith Slater; and Ella G., who died March 25, 1878, aged nineteen years. Amos Porter Smith died on April 2, 1887.

In October, 1891, Mrs. Smith married Edmund R. Ward, who was born in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, April 16, 1841. He died May 25, 1898.

CHESTER EUGENE GLEASON.

Of the younger men of the county seat whose capacity for usefulness in the public service has been tested the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs has demonstrated an ability, a zeal and an integrity in the discharge of the official duties imposed upon him by the municipality that give fairest promise of continued valuable service in

Chester E. Gleason

the state legislature, where he now represents the Fourth Berkshire District. He was born in Somerset county, Maine, as were his father and grandfather.

The founder of the Maine family of Gleasons, now numerously represented in that state, was Elijah Gleason, a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, whence at the close of the Revolutionary war he took his family to Maine, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Somerset county. He and his descendants wrested many fertile fields from the dense forests of the Pine Tree state, dividing their time between the cultivation of the acres cleared and the marketing of the timber felled.

Bryant Gleason, a son of Elijah, married Betsey Corson, and of the children born to them was Benjamin Gleason, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch. Benjamin Gleason was born March 9, 1828, in the village of Canaan, Somerset county. Save for one year spent in Australia, whither he was attracted by the gold discoveries of the early fifties, his life has been passed in his native county. Upon his return from the Antipodes in 1854 he purchased the two hundred-acre tract of land in Oakland upon which he has since continued to reside. He married, March 28, 1855, Caroline Victoria, daughter of Washington and Betsy (Spaulding) McIntyre, also natives of Somerset county. Washington McIntyre was a leading citizen of Bingham, served efficiently for a number of years as one of its board of selectmen and was its capable representative in the state legislature. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gleason, all of whom are still living, are named as follows: Carrie E., wife of Chester Small, decorator, of Oakland, Maine; Benjamin Franklin Gleason, farmer, of Alton, New Hampshire; Laura Belle, wife of Andrew D. Libby, farmer and stock raiser, of Oakland, Maine; Charles Sherman Gleason, physician, of Wareham, Massachusetts; Harry Clayton Gleason, dentist, of Boston, Massachusetts;

Chester Eugene Gleason, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Nora Susan, wife of William L. Corson, photographer, of Madison, Maine; Howard Pulsifer Gleason, milk dealer, of Worcester, Maine; and Arthur Augustus Gleason, who assists in the cultivation of the homestead farm.

Chester Eugene Gleason received his initial schooling in his native place, and completed his education in 1887 with a business course at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Reedfield, Maine. He found immediate employment with the Boston & Albany railroad, in that company's ticket office at Kneeland Street Station, Boston. It is an all sufficient commentary on his fidelity to the interests of this company that he remains in its employ, having been successively promoted in its Boston office named until he had attained the chief clerkship, a position which he held from 1894 to 1898. In the latter year he was sent to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he has since continued to officiate as passenger and ticket agent at Union Station.

From the attainment of his majority Mr. Gleason has been staunchly Republican, and while privately active in his party's interests in Boston it was not until after several years' residence in Pittsfield that his services were sought in public behalf. In December, 1902, Ward Seven, Pittsfield, elected Mr. Gleason, by a majority approximated as two hundred, as its representative in the city council. He was placed upon the ordinances, printing and paving committees. Of the last named committee he served as secretary, and in that capacity throughout 1903 demonstrated such aggressiveness and fearlessness in protecting the city's interests during the important work involved in the improvement of North and West streets as to challenge general attention and win the public approval, and his unanimous choice as president of council for the ensuing year was the natural sequence of this splendid service. In 1904 he was the unanimous choice of the Republican city committee as its candidate for the legislature, representing the Fourth Berkshire District. His vote (2,393), the largest ever cast for any candidate in that district, was the emphatic tribute to his capability and faithfulness in the public service. Mr. Gleason is a member of Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M., Pittsfield; St. Paul's Chapter, R. A. M., Boston; Boston Council and Boston Commandery, K. T.; Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Boston; and of Columbian Mystic Circle, Boston. He is a member also of the Railway and Steamboat Agents' Association of Boston.

He was married in October, 1897, to Miss Clara Belle Randall.

HENRY G. DAVIS.

Henry G. Davis, formerly a leading merchant of Pittsfield, was born in Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, October 26, 1821, son of Jonathan Davis. It was his father's desire to give him a liberal education, but circumstances prevented the fulfillment of this intention, and the son was obliged to content himself with such education as the common-school system of his native town afforded, with the additional advantage of one year at the then famous Leicester Academy. At the age of seventeen he entered as clerk the general store of Samuel Dowse, a prosperous merchant of Oxford, where he received his first business training. Afterward he secured a position in a leading dry goods store in Springfield, Massachusetts, and still later was employed in the same line of trade at Worcester.

Coming to Pittsfield in 1843, on the advice of Mr. Dowse, who considered it a good place for a business opening, as the railroad had just been completed to this point, he in the following year leased a store in the Dr. Willard Clough block, forming a partnership with a Mr. Stowe, of Worcester, under the firm name of Davis & Stowe, engaged in general mercantile business, making a specialty of dry goods, carpets and crockery. Mr. Davis subsequently became sole proprietor of the establishment, and soon moved into Burbank block, just finished. Dividing his business a few years later, he opened a dry goods store across the street. Finding a man capable of looking after the crockery store, he gave him an interest in the business, which was thenceforth carried on under the name of Davis & Grant. Giving his personal attention to his dry goods business, Mr. Davis built up an extensive as well as a profitable trade, and at the time of his death, which occurred July 19, 1863, he was the largest dry goods dealer in Berkshire county.

On October 7, 1845, Mr. Davis married Mary B. Dowse, daughter of Samuel Dowse, his first employer, and a grand-niece of Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge, who gave his library to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Davis was employed for six years as clerk with the afterward noted business man of Chicago, Marshall Field, and it was through letters of recommendation given him by his Pittsfield employer that Mr. Field first obtained his first position in that city. Mr. Davis was the father of four children: Elizabeth; Mary Gilbert, married F. A. Rockwell; Henry, who did not live to grow up; and Samuel D., died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Davis was a Republican, and prior to the breaking out of the rebellion he served as postmaster of Pittsfield for nine months, filling out an unexpired term. During the Civil war he enlisted with a company from Pittsfield, the whole company supposing that they would be required to serve but three months, but upon learning that they would be expected to enlist for nine months, Mr. Davis withdrew his name, as it was impossible for him to leave his business for that length of time. He served as a deacon of the Congregational church from the age of thirty years until his death; was for some time superintendent of the Sunday school, and a teacher of a young ladies' Bible class. He was sincerely esteemed as a business man, as well as for his labors in behalf of the church. The following eulogy, taken from "Hints and Thoughts for Christians," written by the Reverend John Todd, D.D., one of the most respected pastors that Pittsfield has ever known, is an eloquent tribute to his character:

"When I first knew him he was a young man, having just come to my place of residence to begin business among us. He was unmarried, and I knew him only as a very pleasant young man, bearing a mild countenance and a hopeful look. He at once came into my church, entered the Sunday school as a teacher, and showed in all a true and modest piety. From that hour until his death he had been steadily and silently growing in Christian character. In a few years he had so gained the confidence of the community that while yet a young man he was elected an officer in our church. With great deference and distrust he at once came to talk the matter over with his minister and receive his advice. He came in company with another young man whom the church had placed by her aid in precisely the same circumstances. I should not dare recall the solemn conversation of that hour. The modest, beautiful letter which they addressed to the church, accepting the trust, showed she had not mistaken her sons. They were together inducted into office on the Sabbath that our old church edifice was burned. Nobody has so good an opportunity to know the members of his church as the pastor; and if he be a kind, generous-hearted man, no one can appreciate all that is good so highly. To him every impress of character about him is the dust of diamonds. Some men in office are always in a state of anxiety less they be overlooked, or have less respect or influence than they think is their due; but, so far as I can remember, I never saw any such spirit in him. When called to act, whether to do a humble deed or great, he never inquired how he would look when doing it. He never seemed to think of himself, hence he was always natural, and always like himself. He never shouted in order to hear the echoes of his own voice. I have seen him on great occasions, when many eyes were upon him, and I have seen him at the head of our Sunday school year after year. I have seen him bringing in benches and giving seats to the poor, and falling back into the ranks, and taking a single class in the Sunday school, and I never saw any difference in his appearance or spirit, whether conducting a religious meeting, when its responsibility was resting upon him, or whether talking along with his pastor concerning his private experiences or hopes. He was ever the same, quiet, lowly, yet sincere man. You never felt that he would say or profess more than he felt, that he would attempt to be more than he was, or try to do more than he could. He did not wait for great occasions when he could do great things for his Master, or for a dark night, when his lamp, if kindled, would be seen afar off, but was always ready to act. I have had him with me on councils of importance, and I have had him go with me to the sinning and erring, and I have never on either such occasion heard him say a word or give a look that I would have altered. His Christian experience was so wrought in him that I don't believe that he ever had, till he came to die, all the consolations of hope that he might have appropriated. He dwelt higher up the mount than he thought, and he wist not that his face shone when others saw that it did.

"There was no one among us, perhaps, who was more interested in foreign missions, in collecting money from our people, in receiving it from our churches in the country to be transmitted to the board, in attending the monthly concerts, in circulating intelligence, or more warm in sympathy, or more fervent in prayer for the conversion of the world; and yet there is no one, probably, whom the poor would more deeply mourn or more truly miss. His was an eye that saw afar off, and no less clearly that which was near. He was a model in benevolence. I have never known him to turn away from a call for charity, and my only fear on that score had been lest he should actually give more than he ought, or to objects not always the most pressing; and when I speak of his amiable life, I do not mean simply that he had a countenance so mild and so lovely that all loved to look at it, speech so sweet that all loved to hear him speak, a smile so winning that all loved to meet it, and a disposition so gentle that none could receive offence, but I mean that the natural traits of character were so permeated by the spirit of Christ that the whole man was made uncommon.

"How seldom it is that a pastor can be associated intimately with one standing in his relation, and so long, and be able to recall no word that was unkind, no act that was disrespectful, no emotion that was un-Christian, and no look that was cold! and yet there was no want of manly independence, and no spirit of sycophancy. We sometimes admire the tree which our own hand had planted, as it silently and slowly spreads up and shoots out its branches, and stands out a thing of strength and beauty. How much more beautiful to see a human soul developed and enlarged and strengthened till the whole community can trust it, and love it while here, and deeply mourn it when removed. His was the beautiful path on the bank of the River of Life, and under the shades of the trees that grow therein, where he who walks has neither to seek nor shun office, neither to seek nor to shun riches, neither to strive to be great nor small, because there walks One with him who is Himself the exceedingly great reward.

"I never heard him intimate that there was an office in the world which he coveted, or gain that he desired. He took his place modestly at life's banquet, and asked nothing which was not on the bill of fare. Whether I wanted him to go with me to an outside neighborhood meeting, or to see to the wants of any poor servant, or converse with a backsliding one, or do any other self-denying work, I never knew him to refuse or try to find excuses for not doing it; and yet, so unobtrusive was his piety, so symmetrical was his character, and so gently he moved among us, that it was not until we saw him actually taken from us that we realized how much of worth was removed. Those who have seen his face as he ministered at the communion table, those who have met him weekly at the prayer meetings, who have seen him in his busiest hours, those who have been in his class in Sunday school, those who have had him come to them in poverty or sickness, will now most feel his loss and miss his presence. I am comforted under our heavy loss in the cheering thought that such a character can actually grow up among us and reach to so much development, and when, in the fulness of usefulness and of strength, it is cut down, it can leave such a mighty testimony to the power of the Gospel of Christ. Scarcely could anyone have lovelier views of the depravity of the heart, feel a deeper need of atonement and a divine power to renew the heart, or have a more exalted reverence or love for the Saviour of sinners.

"The summons came unexpectedly, and, when the overtasked brain gave way and the intellect was shattered, it was beautiful to see the weary spirit dwelling on the great realities of eternity, struggling to see light through the chinks which the disease was making in that poor house of clay, and bringing out of the midnight of the soul, God is love! God is love! I have buried many strong, useful men—I have had Aarons and Hurs taken from me—but I have seldom more deeply felt my personal loss than in burying this man. But on the Sabbath morn, just after we had commenced service, the angel came, and took him away so gently that his footsteps were never heard, and his redeemed spirit went up to the everlasting Sabbath of heaven. So lived and so died the Model Deacon, Henry G. Davis."

* * *

LEMUEL GARDNER LLOYD.

Lemuel Gardner Lloyd, whose entire business life was spent in Pittsfield, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in the latter part of September, 1816. He was one of fourteen children of William Lloyd, many of whom were prominent in business and social circles in Springfield. His paternal grandfather came from Europe.

Mr. Lloyd resided in Springfield until fifteen years of age, and then came to Pittsfield to learn his trade with an uncle, a Mr. Gardiner. After serving an apprenticeship of six years, during which time he learned every detail of cabinetmaking and became a highly skilled workman, he went into business for himself at Belchertown. He would doubtless have continued there, but the building of the railway destroyed his trade and he felt obliged to close out. Returning to Pittsfield, he became a salesman for Mr. Goodrich; and after the death of his employer he established a business of his own in North street, carrying a furniture stock, and in connection with that doing the work of an undertaker. For this last somewhat difficult avocation he was remarkably well fitted by nature, having tact, sympathy and a kind heart, and for fifteen years he was the leading undertaker here, being called on service by many of the old families. He was a man of unquestioned integrity, and one of his contemporaries said of him that he had so full confidence in Mr. Lloyd that any bill presented by him was paid unhestitatingly and without undergoing inspection to see if it were correct. He was a friend of the poor, and a liberal giver to every worthy cause. Much of his giving was done in secret, and not until after his death was it fully evident how unusually generous he was. Then the gratitude of many whom he had helped found expression, and during all the thirty years since fresh proofs of his great heart have been coming to light. He was highly prosperous in his business affairs, and could succeed where others failed. This was shown by his buying up, and either carrying on himself or disposing of advantageously business enterprises which had been a complete loss to other men. Persons who came to Pittsfield from other places, hoping by superior inducements to win for themselves the business that had been given to Mr. Lloyd, were not long in finding that his hold on the confidence of the public was unshaken and that all attempts to supplant him would be unavailing. Despite his generosity, he did not impoverish himself, but seemed to verify anew the Scriptural saying, "Give and it shall be given unto you." During the trying times of the Civil war his kindness of heart was manifested on many occasions. Widowed women who came to him with slender pocket-books, with a brave effort to pay their debts, and to keep even with the world after the havoc that death had wrought in their homes, were kindly but firmly told to keep the money until better times should come and it could be more easily spared. No one who required it was obliged to go without the services of an undertaker for want of means to defray the expenses. Mr. Lloyd seemed to feel that his own success in life was only an added reason why he should help carry the burdens of others. It is no wonder that he had many friends.

By Mr. Lloyd's first marriage he had one daughter, Mary, who is now the widow of the Rev. George C. Thomas, a clergyman of the Methodist church, and resides in Kansas City. He married, on January 29, 1851, for his second wife, Maria Terrett, who was born in Connecticut, the daughter of George W. and Prudence (Dennison) Terrett. Her grandfather, William Terrett, was a seafaring man in his early years of activity, lived in Stonington, Connecticut, and was there at the time the British came on the point. He had seven sons, all born in Stonington, and, fearing lest they should desire to follow the sea, he came inland to West Granville, Hampden county, Massachusetts, and bought a farm. This farm reverted to Mrs. Lloyd's father, and after her birth he returned to it, as the climate of Connecticut did not agree with his wife. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Lloyd's brother, and is prized by all the family. Mrs. Lloyd is one of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Six of the nine were daughters, and five of these are living and in good health at the present time. The mother died suddenly at the age of eighty-four, and the father in old age fell downstairs and died almost painlessly from concussion of the brain.

Mrs. Lloyd taught school for some time previous to her marriage. She has been the mother of three children, namely: Lemuel G., Jr.; Sarah L., who died in infancy, and Carrie Wells, who died in 1882, at the age of twenty-seven. The son, Lemuel, who resided in Pittsfield, died in 1890. His wife died when their son Lemuel Gardner, third, was a babe of nine months, and Mrs. Lloyd was always a mother to the boy.

Mr. Lloyd built his first house on Linden street, where Mr. Hopkins now lives. A few years later he built the fine residence at the corner of North and Bradford streets, which has since been the family home. Prior to his marriage in 1851, he was connected with the First Church; but after that event he transferred his membership to the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Lloyd was a member, and from that time until his death, which occurred on September 29, 1866, he was an active supporter in all affairs of the church. His business was such that he could not always be present at the services; but, whenever possible, he was in his place, and at all times his influence and example were in direct accord with his profession.

* * *

GEORGE EDWARD HAYNES.

Notwithstanding the brief period of his residence and professional service in Berkshire county, the subject of this sketch has attained an enviable reputation for ability and trustworthiness as an architect. George Edward Haynes was born in South Boston, Massachusetts, August 27, 1875, son of the late Francis W. and Ellen E. (Miles) Haynes, both natives of Boston, and of Irish ancestry. The late Francis W. Haynes was a well-known and professionally well-endowed scenic artist, connected for a number of years with the Boston theatre, and during the later years of his life engaged in furniture decorative work. He died in 1901; his widow continues to reside in Boston.

George E. Haynes attended the public schools of Boston and Chelsea, and long before reaching man's estate had found in the study of architecture an especial charm. Determining upon the adoption of the profession of architect as his life work, he was fortunate in securing association with T. Edward Sheehan, of Boston, one of the best-known and most successful of the younger architects of Massachusetts, whose work was largely in the best of the newly-developed residential sections of Boston, Brookline and Roxbury, and in general church work throughout New England. During the last five years of Mr. Haynes' employment by Mr. Sheehan he was head draughtsman in the latter's office. Among the notable edifices in the building of which Mr. Haynes was thus actively connected was the Italian Roman Catholic Cathedral in the north end of Boston, which is patterned in its domal construction after St. Peter's, Rome, and is generally recognized by architects and laymen alike as a pronounced triumph of the builder's art. Mr. Haynes was also employed in an engineering capacity by J. H. Proctor, in the latter's coal handling projects, involving the building of plants of novel construction, equipped with newly devised appliances, which in combination solved the problem of necessary expedition in meeting the demands of this trade. Such instant and conspicuous success was attendant upon this enterprise as to challenge the attention of English capitalists, and Mr. Jerry Campbell, late of the Metropolitan Coal Company, is now engaged in superintending similar constructions throughout Great Britain. In September, 1901, the services of Mr. Haynes were secured by the Stanley Company, Dalton, for the immediate purpose of the completion by him of that company's plant at

Morningside, and as its regularly-employed architect and civil engineer. He therefore removed to Pittsfield, which he has constituted his place of permanent residence. The Morningside buildings of the Stanley Company having been completed, his further engagement therewith does not conflict with his acceptance of such architectural work as may come to him, and he has already designed and superintended the building of a number of residences in Dalton and Pittsfield, including the well-known Frederick block in the latter city. His success in securing the $60,000 Orchard street school building is a sufficient commentary on his ability to compete with his local colleagues of the profession, a number of whom submitted plans for the proposed structure. Mr. Haynes was married October 6, 1901, to Mary Gertrude, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hurley) Cahill, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have one child, Gertrude. The family reside on North street, and are members of St. Joseph's church.

NATHAN GALLUP BROWN.

Among the progressive and aggressive business men of Pittsfield of the middle decades of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name introduces these memoirs made a most valuable impress. His coming to Pittsfield was contemporaneous with and the direct outgrowth of that most important era in the development of western Massachusetts, viz., the building of the "Western Railroad."

Nathan G. Brown was born at Preston City, Connecticut, January 27, 1818, and when twenty years of age came to the county seat of Berkshire county, and in conjunction with Dwight Stetson, railroad contractor, established a store in the old Callender block (still standing on North street) for the sale of goods of various kinds required by the

N. G. Brown

building of the railroad named, which was then in course of construction through Berkshire county. Business integrity, business sagacity and industry were the characteristics of Nathan Gallup Brown throughout his life, and these estimable and valuable traits were never more in evidence than at the inception of his business career. The railroad supply store was a signally successful business venture, and the considerable profit yielded to him therefrom was judiciously invested in Pittsfield real estate. Among other properties he purchased the Edgar Willis Hotel, at the foot of East street, and conducted that old-time hostelry for a number of years, ultimately transforming it into a block of tenements, one of which he continued to occupy as his place of residence throughout the remainder of his life. Mr. Brown's investments in and about Pittsfield were not confined to his real estate operations. He was active as well in the development of the manufacturing resources of the vicinity. He bought the twine factory at Curtisville and operated that plant to pecuniary advantage for some years. During the '60s he conducted a balmoral skirt manufacturing establishment on Beaver street, in the building formerly used as a twine factory, and this business proved one of the most successful with which he was ever identified. He was one of the founders and first president of the Kellogg Steam Power Company of Pittsfield and for many years a director of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company. As a member of the committee on finance of this company Mr. Brown was instrumental in making many of the investments which are still the best holdings of this very substantial local institution.

While in no sense a politician, his public spiritedness led to his acceptance of numerous offices. He represented the town of Pittsfield in the state legislature, 1862; held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years; filled the office of water commissioner of Pittsfield from 1866 to 1872; acted as special sheriff in 1880, and served as lieutenant in the state militia. He was frequently selected to act upon important committees. That he measured up to the full responsibility of every public and private trust is the tribute paid to the memory of Nathan Gallup Brown by all of those who knew him best.

He married, in 1840, Sarah Ann, daughter of the late John Brown, who, like his cousin and namesake, John Brown, of Ossawatomie, was notable for stalwartness in his advocacy of freedom for slaves. Nathan G. Brown died October 23, 1884. His wife, who was born February 22, 1823, died August 27, 1890. They had seven children, of whom three survive. Of the remainder, three died in childhood, and one daughter, Lizzie, in 1863, aged twenty-one years. The surviving children are: Maria Agnes, who married Orson P. Green, carriage dealer of New York City; Charles H. Brown, of Pittsfield; and Jessie L., now the wife of a Mr. Jeffreys, of Chicago, Illinois.

Charles H. Brown was born in the house in which he still resides, at the foot of East street, Pittsfield, November 18, 1854. He married Laura Frances, daughter of Peter and Laura Prine (Berrian) Gibson, late of New York City, where Mr. Gibson was a leading contractor, junior member of the well-known firm of Hennessey & Gibson. Mrs. Charles H. Brown died April 20, 1904, leaving two children—Harold G. Brown, graduate of Williams College, class of 1905; and Edna L. Brown, graduate of Pittsfield high school, class of 1903.

SAMUEL GARDNER FULLER.

Samuel Gardner Fuller, sexton of the Congregational church and cemetery at Dalton, is a representative of the Fuller family of English origin that was established in America about the middle of the eighteenth century. The early representatives of the name were sea captains, and William Fuller, grandfather of Samuel W. Fuller, was master of a vessel engaged in trade with the West Indies and sailing from the ports of Salem and Boston. He had several children, including Spencer Fuller, who settled at Whitingham, Vermont, and afterward lived in various places in Windom county, that state. In his early years he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a long period. He engaged in the manufacture of shoes, but during the last years of his life devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He married Maria Fleming, of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and they had eight children: Elmira, born in 1837, died at the age of three years; Samuel G., born in Halifax, Vermont, May 24, 1840; Hiram W., born February 8, 1842, now lives in Halifax, Vermont; Harvey A., born March 10, 1844, is a resident of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Jerua, born in 1846, is the wife of John F. Gallup, of Dover, Vermont; Jerusha, born in 1849, is the wife of Gordon Cutler, of Palmer, Vermont; Evelyn, born in 1853, is the widow of Addison Eams, her home being in Halifax, Vermont; and Willard, who died at the age of nine years.

Samuel Gardner Fuller, of this review, was born May 24, 1840, in Halifax, Vermont, and in his early boyhood attended the district schools. He assisted his father in the manufacture of shoes, and at the age of nineteen years started out upon an independent business career. He was employed at various places until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted for nine months' service as a member of Company F, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, at Searsbury, Vermont, in 1862. When his first term of service had expired he immediately reenlisted in June, 1863, and became a member of Company E, Sixth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, serving with that command until the close of the war. He was in the army for almost three years and gives some very graphic descriptions of some of the battles in which he participated, including the engagements at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Slaughters Pen, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, again at Petersburg and in the siege of Richmond. He was never taken prisoner and was only slightly wounded on three occasions. He was one of fifty men who volunteered for skirmish duty at the battle of Weldon Railroad, and was the only one of them to return alive. Following the close of the war Mr. Fuller returned to his native state, and two years later was married on the 2d of April, 1867, to Miss Anna P. Crosier, of Searsbury, Vermont, the wedding taking place in Colerain, Massachusetts. He afterward lived in Halifax, Vermont, for a short time, thence removed to Wilmington and afterward came to Dalton. Here he drove the mail wagon and conducted an express business for about five years, while his wife conducted the Crane Company boarding house in Dalton. Two children have been the issue of this union: Minnie Julia, born at Reedsboro, Vermont, April 21, 1870; and Samuel Scott, born in Searsbury, Vermont, October 22, 1873. He died in Dalton, July 15, 1887, and his loss was deeply mourned by his parents and many friends. In his later years Mr. Fuller has been sexton of the Congregational church and cemetery, and his wife and daughter are employed in the paper mills of the Crane Company. All are members of the Congregational church and take an active part in its work. Mr. Fuller is a stanch Republican in politics. He and his family occupy a handsome home in the town of Dalton.

SIDNEY MARCELLUS TORREY.

Sidney Marcellus Torrey, who having retired from agricultural pursuits makes his home in Dalton, represents a long line of sturdy ancestors. The first of the name coming to this country from Wales settled in the eastern part of Massachusetts, and now the descendants are found in many parts of the United States. Sidney M. Torrey traces his ancestry in direct line back to Luther Torrey, who removed from eastern Massachusetts to Cummington, where he married Dorothy Green, who belonged to one of the old families of Connecticut. They had a number of children, including Seth G. Torrey, who married a Miss Leonard, of Worthington, and resided for many years in Windsor.

Hiram P. Torrey, father of Sidney M. Torrey, married Betsey Whitman, also belonging to one of the old New England families and a relative of the renowned Marcus Whitman. As early as 1805 Hiram Torrey removed with his father from Cummington to a farm in Windsor, Massachusetts. He had but one sister, Hannah Almira, who became the wife of Noah Ford, of Windsor. The children born to Hiram and Betsey (Whitman) Torrey were: Rodney W., whose birth occurred September 30, 1836, and who is now living on the farm in Windsor; Sidney M., born May 28, 1839; Sarah A., born August 28, 1843, lives in Windsor; and Cassius, born November 7, 1845, in Windsor, and during his youth worked at farm labor on the old homstead, attending school for only a brief period through the winter months as opportunity afforded. His father also owned a sawmill in connection with the farm, and for some time this was operated by Sidney M. Torrey and his brother, who formed a partnership under the firm style of Torrey Brothers. They conducted the enterprise for a number of years after the death of their father. In 1893 Mr. Torrey sold his farm in Windsor and removed to Dalton in order to provide his daughters with better educational privileges, and is now a well known and respected resident of that place. Mr. Torrey is a Republican in his political views. The family are members of the Congregational church, and his wife is a most earnest worker in the cause of temperance. In 1874 Sidney M. Torrey married Clarissa M. Hathaway, a daughter of Wilson and

Eunice (Pierce) Hathaway, and a descendant of John Hathaway, who settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, while later representatives of the name removed to Peru and to Windsor. Mrs. Eunice Pierce Hathaway, now in her ninety-eighth year, makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Torrey, in Dalton, and is one of the few widows who are pensioners of the war of 1812. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Torrey: Homer Newton, April 18, 1875, died in infancy; Arthur Rodney, May 30, 1879, died October 22, 1879; Bessie Adeline, September 27, 1885, is a student at Mount Holyoke College; Bertha Adelaide, February 17, 1887, is at home.

OTIS RICHMOND BARKER.

Otis R. Barker, born in Moriah, Essex county, New York, July 13, 1811, was one of the oldest and best known citizens of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, being hale, hearty and very active, up to his ninety-fourth year. He is a son of Gardner T. and Harriet (Lyon) Barker.

Gardner T. Barker (father) was born at Cheshire, Massachusetts, January 27, 1779. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. The respect in which he was held by his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that he served as trial justice and supervisor in the town of Moriah, Essex county, New York, for many years, and served as an officer in its military company at the battle of Plattsburg. He married Harriet Lyon, who was born in Warrensbush, New York, in 1790, daughter of Dr. John Lyon, a physician at Cheshire, Massachusetts, during the period of years that elapsed between 1780 and 1795. Their children were: John V., born 1807; Charles T., 1809; Otis R., 1811; Gardner T., Jr., 1814; Isaac L., 1816; Mary A., 1818; Isaac L., 1820; Luther H., 1822; Harriet L., 1825; Betsey, 1827; George W., 1830; and Benjamin F., 1838. All these children but John V. and Charles

T. were born in Moriah, New York, while the parents made their home there. John V. and Charles T. were born in Cheshire. After the death of his wife Mr. Barker moved from Moriah, New York, and lived in the families of his sons in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, until his death in April, 1873, aged ninety-four years.

Otis R. Barker acquired a limited education in the mixed schools which existed in that early day, and during his boyhood and young manhood devoted his attention to farming. In 1833 he came from his home in New York state to live with his brother, John V. Barker, in West Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and the following year became a partner with him in business. John V. Barker learned the business of wool carding and cloth dressing, and in 1830 came to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he found employment with Messrs. Stearns in their mill at West Pittsfield. In 1832 John V. and his brother Charles T. formed a partnership under the firm name of J. & C. Barker, at this time taking the Daniel Stearns mill, built in 1811, with a view of opening it up to manufacture in. In 1834 Otis R. was taken into the firm and it was then known as J. Barker & Brothers. The mill was almost an instant success, and it was enlarged and rebuilt from time to time as their capital allowed, until it was some one hundred and eighty feet long, three stories high, with a thirty foot wing of the same height. A new mill was built by this enterprising firm, and it was thoroughly equipped for the manufacture of union and all wool cassimeres, both broad and narrow. In 1865 Messrs. Barker purchased the entire lower property of D. and H. Stearns, consisting of seventy acres of land, two stone factories, a wooden weave shop and wool house and a number of dwellings. The firm continued for more than fifty years to be a most successful and sound financial establishment, but after the death of Charles T. Barker, which occurred in 1884, and owing to the depression of business in the country and the great competition in trade the mills lost money. After the retirement of the brothers from active business, Otis R. Barker devoted his time and attention to looking after and taking care of his home. He was a member of the Congregational church of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and even at his advanced age always attended Sabbath service. He was a Republican in politics, and represented his district in the state legislature. September 20, 1836, Mr. Barker married Electa Tracey, born in West Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1818, but no children were born to them. Having a great love for children they took care of seven, one of whom, Harriet M. Barker was then only twenty-two months old. Mrs. Barker died March 16, 1902. Otis R. Barker was instantly killed October 18, 1904.

EDGAR HUES PEIRCE.

Edgar Hues Peirce, of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, is a direct descendant of old Plymouth colony stock. His ancestor was Shadrack Peirce, who married Anna Bridges, and about 1760 moved from Middleford to Spence, Massachusetts. Their oldest son, Eber, born in 1770, is the direct ancestor of Mr. Peirce's wife, Jennie Peirce; while the third child of the same Shadrack, who was John, born in 1774, is the direct ancestor of Mr. Peirce.

Shadrack Peirce was a man of great learning, and was a minister of the gospel. Many of his descendants are now distributed all through the towns of the south shore and southeastern Massachusetts. Mr. Peirce's ancestors retained the name of John through a number of generations, and it was through his great-grandfather, John Peirce, who married Bathsheba Bridges, that the family became pioneers of Berkshire county, settling in the town of Windsor. John and Bathsheba also had a son John, who was born in Windsor, and married Anna Holbrook, of Peru. It was from this union that Almond T. Peirce, the father of Edgar H. Peirce, was born.

Almond T. Peirce was born in Windsor, in 1814, and by his marriage with Betsey B. Tower united two of the best and most highly respected families in this vicinity. Of this union the following children were born in Windsor. They were all born and reared upon a farm, and all worked with a will to make it the prosperous one which it turned out to be: Marion, born 1837; married Watson Dimock, who lived in Huntington. They have no children. Orlando W., born 1839; married Martha B. Peirce, of Peru. They reside in Jackson, Michigan. Eugene W., born 1841; he died while a soldier in the Civil war, at New Orleans, in 1863. Lucretia T., born 1843; married Emerson Bicknell, of Windsor. They make their home and have a large family in Cummington. Sarah I., born 1845, deceased. Orison A., born 1847; married Emma DeWolf; they reside in Jackson, Michigan. Edgar Hues, born 1850, of whom further hereinafter. Roscoe W., born 1858; he makes his home in Port Huron, Michigan. Almond T. and Betsey (Tower) Peirce celebrated their sixty-seventh wedding anniversary just before Mrs. Peirce's death, which occurred in 1904. Mr. Peirce lives with his daughter, Mrs. Watson Dimock, at Huntington, Massachusetts, and is in his ninety-second year.

Edgar Hues Peirce, next to the youngest child of Almond T. and Betsey (Tower) Peirce, was born November 20, 1850, and as his father was one of the ambitious and untiring farmer settlers who laid the foundations for a sturdy race of good soil tillers and honorable citizens, Edgar, after completing a few years in the district schools of his native town of Windsor, and a term at the academy in the neighboring town of Hinsdale, turned in and aided his father for a few years in farming. When less than twenty-one years of age, on April 14, 1871, he married Jennie E. Peirce, the daughter of Reuben and Dilly Ford Peirce, of East Windsor. Mrs. Peirce is the direct descendant in the ninth generation of John and Priscilla Alden, through the Ford family. Her mother's father was Benjamin Ford. After his marriage Edgar Peirce worked for a year or more on a farm, and then went west, where he secured a good position, but he was unable to withstand the climate, and so returned east. He taught school for a few terms in both Windsor and Cummington, and then set up a sawmill which he operated for two years, when the great freshet swept the property away. He then engaged for work in the store of H. F. Shaw, whom he soon bought out, and for the next thirteen years he conducted this general store, and at the same time held about all the local offices that one individual might lawfully hold at once. He was postmaster, deputy sheriff, selectman, assessor, school committeeman and tax collector. In 1888 he was burned out, and in 1889 he removed to his present home in Dalton. Since his coming to Dalton he served as tax collector for fifteen consecutive years, and is engaged in the insurance and real estate business, besides retaining his position as a deputy sheriff, with offices at the county seat at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in which capacity he has served for more than twenty-five years, and he is also court officer. The following named children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peirce: Reuben Childs, born April 20, 1873; married Jennie O. Tyler; they have two children, Clayton D. and Ruth E. Reuben Childs is employed by Mr. W. Murray Crane in the capacity of confidential clerk, and makes his home in Dalton. Ethyl, born September 9, 1878, married John H. Bellows, and they have two children, Greta E. and Sara Evelyn. Edgar H. and Mrs. Peirce are members of the Congregational church, in which they take an active part.

In politics Mr. Peirce is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the following societies: Unity Lodge of Masons, at Dalton, Massachusetts, and Knights of Pythias, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

JOHN PARSONS MACK.

John Parsons Mack, of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, is the survivor of the Mack family, whose history is so intricately woven into the early annals of the towns of Partridgefield, Hinsdale and Middlefield. He is a descendant of Josiah Mack, who came from Scotland as early as 1693, and settled in Lyme, Connecticut. Josiah Mack was the father of a large family—three sons and seven daughters—and therefore the family connections have been widely scattered.

David Mack, grandson of Josiah Mack, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, December 10, 1750. He married Mary Talcott, of the same town, in 1774, and this marriage was a union of two families, one of Puritan and the other of old Pilgrim stock. They were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom were born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, with the exception of the eldest child, who was born in Hebron, Connecticut. Their children were: Mary, born in 1774; Lois, born in 1776; David, Jr., born in 1778; Mindwell, born in 1779; John Talcott, born in 1781; Elisha, born in 1783; Anna, born in 1784; Phoebe, born in 1786; Zilpah, born in 1788; Lucy, born in 1790; Hannah, born in 1791; Abigail, born in 1793; Laura, born in 1795.

John Talcott Mack, fifth child of David Mack, was born August 23, 1781. He married for his first wife Lydia Randall, who bore him the following named children: Betsey, born in 1806, died at the age of thirty years. Lucy, born in 1808, became the wife of George Foot, and with their family they reside in Indiana. William, born in 1810, married Maria Watkins, and they reside in Lanesboro, Massachusetts. John T., born in 1812, married Julia Rust. Mary, born in 1815. In 1818 John Talcott Mack married for his second wife Tirzah Chapin, and the issue of this union was the following named children: Lydia, born in 1819, became the wife of C. T. Lyman, of Washington. Dwight, born in 1821; Lyman, born in 1823, mentioned hereinafter. Catherine, born in 1826, became the wife of Moses Dibble, and they resided in Syracuse, New York. James W., born in 1828, who married Lamira O. Lord; he was killed in the battle of Honey Hill, in 1864. Jane M., born in 1830, who resides in Syracuse.

Lyman Mack, second son of John Talcott and Tirzah Mack, born in 1823, was married in 1847 to Maria Parsons, who bore him two children: John Parsons, mentioned hereinafter; and Mary E., born in 1857, who became the wife of L. L. Sherman, of Hinsdale, Massachusetts. Lyman Mack participated as a private in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in the Forty-ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, during which time he lost a leg and also received serious injuries from which he suffered all his life.

John Parsons Mack, only son of Lyman and Maria Mack, was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, November 17, 1848. He received his education in the public schools and Hinsdale Academy, and during the early period of his life worked on his father's farm, which was one of the best cultivated and most productive in that section of the state. His grandfather conducted the hotel which was located on Maple street, Hinsdale, on the old Boston and Albany turnpike. John P. Mack abandoned the occupation of farming in order to devote his time to railroading, and for almost eight years he followed that line of work, being employed in the Hinsdale yards. He then entered the old Broad mill, in Hinsdale, in the capacity of weaver, but after continuing this occupation for two years returned to the old homestead, and the following three or four years he conducted the farm for his father. In 1888 he was employed by the Weston estate in Dalton, Massachusetts, and since that time has served as superintendent of their extensive property. He is active, energetic and public-spirited, and every worthy enterprise finds in him a willing supporter. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. September 28, 1881, Mr. Mack married Hattie Lillian Russell, who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 21, 1857, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Rowley) Russell, and their children are: Mabel R., born September 7, 1882, who is a stenographer for the A. A. Mills Co. in Pittsfield. Helen R., born September 3, 1884. Ina F., born October 19, 1886. John Lyman, born November 17, 1888. The Russell family was among the first settlers in Pittsfield, locating there from Chesterfield, Massachusetts, and they were the descendants of William Russell, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The grandfather of Mrs. Mack conducted the hotel at the corner of North and West streets, Pittsfield, known as the Berkshire Inn, for a number of years. Her father, Joseph Russell, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1826.

GEORGE COSTON MAYNARD.

Probably few families in Berkshire county have been longer represented in Massachusetts than that of which George Coston Maynard, of Dalton, is a member. The progenitor of the race in America was John Maynard, who was born in England and in 1638 emigrated to the colonies, being one of the first settlers in the town of Sudbury, Massachusetts. John Maynard (2), eldest son of John Maynard (1), was born in England in 1630, came with his parents to America, and later in life settled in what is now Marlboro, Massachusetts. In 1658 he married Mary Gates and thev were the parents of eight children, the eldest of whom, David Maynard (3), was born in 1659, and lived in the western part of Marlboro, now called Westboro. Jonathan Maynard (4), son of David Maynard (3), was born in 1717, and lived in Westboro. In 1740 he married Abigail Allen, and in regard to their children we know that they had three sons. The eldest, Jonathan, born in March, 1741, married Dina Powers in 1763, and on April 19, 1775, served with the rank of sergeant in the company of "embattled farmers" who "fired the shot heard round the world."

Jonathan Maynard (5), third son of Jonathan (4) and Abigail (Allen) Maynard, was born May 14, 1746. For some unexplained reason he was given the same name as his elder brother, mentioned above. He married Naima Temple and the following children were the issue: Arethusa and Luther (twins), born in 1788; Lucy, born in 1790; Sanderson, born in 1792; Solomon, born in 1793; Fannie, born in 1796; Sabra, born in 1797; William T., mentioned at length hereinafter; Arnold, born in 1799; and Sarah, born in 1801.

William T. Maynard (6), son of Jonathan (5) and Naima (Temple) Maynard, was born January 4, 1798, and was a very enterprising and prosperous man, owning nearly the whole of Day Mount, where he carried on the lumber business, and at the same time managed a farm. He married, December 4, 1822, Ruby Gallup, who was born June 6, 1804, and they were the parents of the following children: Lomira, born February 19, 1825, became the wife of James Cook, and after his death married Samuel W. Cooper; Lucinda, born August 20, 1826, died at the age of twenty-two; William Dexter, mentioned at length hereinafter; Solomon, born October 4, 1829, a resident of Tama City, Iowa, married Mary A. Brownell and has children; John W., born May 6, 1831, married Jane L. Tyler, and makes his home in Boise, Idaho; George W., born August 25, 1832, married Emily A. Clow; Minerva W., born October 26, 1834, married in 1855 Samuel W. Cooper, by whom she had two children, Willard M. and Carrie; Mary J., born September 3, 1836, became the wife of Carlos A. Parker, and lives in Vermont; Wealthy E., born March 27, 1838, married Isaac N. Coston, and lives in Boise, Idaho; Morton, born November 29, 1839; Thankful M., born November 4, 1842.

William Dexter Maynard (7), son of William T. (6) and Ruby (Gallup) Maynard, was born November 10, 1827, on Day Mount, Dalton, and always led the life of a farmer. In May, 1853, he married Harriet A. Dickinson, of Amherst. The Dickinson family is honorably distinguished as one of the most devoted to the cause of independence during the Revolutionary war, seven brothers of the name having served in the patriot army. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard were the parents of the following children: Cora E., born November 12, 1856, married Edwin S. Pomeroy and had one son, Theodore M., born August 1, 1882, who lives in Dalton; William Dwight, born October 15, 1858, is unmarried and lives on the homestead in Dalton; Hattie L., born October 9, 1861, became the wife of Frank Groesbeck, has three children and resides in Dalton; George Coston, mentioned at length hereinafter; Charles M., born August 26, 1868, died at the age of nine years.

George Coston Maynard (8), son of William Dexter (7) and Harriet A. (Dickinson) Maynard, was born February 6, 1865, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He then entered the old Berkshire paper mill, where he worked for nearly ten years. He is now overseer of the rag department in the Crane & Company Pioneer Mill. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics affiliates with the Republicans. He and his wife attend the Congregational church, where Mr. Maynard has been chorister for more than twenty years, having succeeded his father, who held the position for thirteen years. Mr. Maynard married, October 19, 1886, Etta E., daughter of Henry and Clara (Lawrence) Richards, of Dalton. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard have two children, both of whom are attending school: Harold, born October 21, 1888; and Margaret, born December 8, 1899.

* * *

LYMAN MOORE GOODNOW.

Lyman M. Goodnow, of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, while not a member of one of the old families in this town, is one of the oldest residents. He is a descendant of an English ancestry. His grandfather Goodnow was a Revolutionary soldier and participated in the early French and Indian wars of his time, when this border country was subject to marauding expeditions by its treacherous neighbors.

David S. Goodnow, father of Lyman M. Goodnow, was born in Colerain, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on Independence Day. He was married twice. His first wife bore him one daughter, Anna, and his second wife, Mittie (Taft) Goodnow, of Woodstock, Vermont, bore him four children, as follows: Ira Patchen, born in 1808, who removed to New York city, where he married an English lady, and the remainder of his life was spent in the cities of London and New York; he left no family. Lucia, born in 1811, became the wife of Mr. Huntley, and they were the parents of a number of children; they made their home in Sudbury, Vermont. Mary, born in 1814, became the wife of William Kingsley, and they resided in Canada. Lyman Moore, mentioned hereinafter.

Lyman M. Goodnow was born September 7, 1825, his parents at that time being residents of Rochester, Vermont. He attended the district schools of that town, and worked on a farm during the early years of his life. He did not follow the trade of his father, that of painter, but devoted the first few years of his active career to the tilling of the soil. The following two years he worked in a hotel at Sharon, Vermont, after which he returned to his old home and engaged in lumbering and farming. He became an expert driver of lumber teams, and was employed at that occupation for some time in Ticonderoga, New York, where a number of years previous his grandparents were engaged in fighting for our independence. During his residence here he was a companion of Freeman Seager, who later settled in Stephentown, New York, and they started from Crown Point for Lowell, Massachusetts, in search of work, stopping at Pittsfield, and shortly afterward they secured work in Lanesboro, where a year was spent without much financial profit. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Goodnow secured employment in Dalton, Massachusetts, and from that year until his retirement from active pursuits, in 1893, with the exception of eighteen months when he worked at Newburgh, New York, for the Carson Company, he was in the employ of the Crane family. During the greater part of those forty-four years he handled the freight and attended to the forwarding for the mills of the Crane Company, and being a man of reliability and steadfastness, always punctual as to time, his services were fully appreciated by his employers, who placed the utmost confidence in him. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. May 4, 1852, Mr. Goodnow married Lucy C. Bristol, of Canaan, New York, who died from cancer, March 25, 1891. On June 13, 1892, he was united in marriage to Emma J. Powers, of Austerlitz, New York, who died November 14, 1904. There were no children born of either marriage. Mr. Goodnow is a member of the

Congregational church of Dalton, in which he served as deacon for ten years and as superintendent of Sabbath school for a number of years, and is an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance.

DANIEL WEBSTER TYLER.

Among those good citizens of Berkshire county whose names belong to the past must be numbered Daniel Webster Tyler, for many years a respected resident of Dalton. Mr. Tyler was descended from English ancestors who settled at an early period where the city of Worcester now stands.

Moody Tyler, father of Daniel Webster Tyler, was born in Worcester, where he made his home during the greater portion of his life. His occupation was that of a papermaker, a trade which had been hereditary in his family from the time of their emigration, and in the practice of which he was frequently obliged to visit other places. About seventy years ago he took up his abode in Dalton. He married Betsey Barker, of Syracuse, New York, and among the eleven children born to them was a son, Daniel Webster, mentioned at length hereinafter. In Dalton the family found employment in the paper mills. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, the parents, were respected by all who knew them for their good and useful lives.

Daniel Webster Tyler, son of Moody and Betsey (Barker) Tyler, was born in 1834, in Leominster, Massachusetts, and on reaching manhood engaged in the hereditary business of his family. When at the outbreak of the Civil war all loyal citizens were called to take up arms in defense of the Union, Mr. Tyler responded to the appeal. He enlisted in Company D, Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, but the hardships incident to the life of a soldier soon undermined his health and forced him to give up campaigning. His patriotic zeal, however, was undiminished, and although laid aside from active duty he continued for some months in the recruiting service. He attended the Congregational church. Mr. Tyler married, in May, 1859, Emily F., daughter of James and Fidelia (Brown) Billings, and they were the parents of three daughters, the eldest of whom, Alice L., was born March 1, 1860, but died at the early age of five years. Their second child, Grace M., who was born January 31, 1866, is the wife of Oliver L. Flansburg, of Dalton. The youngest daughter, Jennie D., was born November 2, 1868, and is the wife of Reuben C., son of Edgar H. Pierce, who holds the office of deputy sheriff of Dalton. Mr. Pierce is confidential clerk to Senator W. M. Crane, of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are the parents of two children and make their home with Mrs. Tyler, who is now a widow, the death of Mr. Tyler having deprived his family and the community of an affectionate husband and father, a kind neighbor and an upright citizen.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NEWELL.

Benjamin Franklin Newell, of Dalton, Massachusetts, was one of those settlers found in every mountainous district who devoted years of his time in tramping the hills in search of the sport which he enjoyed, and it is safe to say that no more trustworthy guide ever lived in the Berkshire hills than he. He was born in York, York county, Maine, and was one of ten children in the family of Daniel and Abigail (Johnson) Newell, he being the last survivor. His father was a descendant of Scotch and his mother of French stock. Daniel Newell (father) was born on the Isle of Jersey, was a farmer by occupation, but during the winter months devoted some of his time to shoemaking.

Benjamin F. Newell, when a very young man, determined to see something of this great country he lived in, and accordingly started out from home, his principle asset being the fact that he could make shoes, which he accordingly did in several towns and cities in the eastern part of Massachusetts. In the panic period of 1857, when there was no shoemaking to be done, he came by stage from Springfield to Pittsfield, and the interesting stories of that trip and the subsequent ones he made overland between the two places certainly mark him as a true guide. From 1840 to '44 he spent in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, shoemaking for Oliver Brown. In the latter named year he came to Dalton, same state, where he has since made his home. He is very proud of the fact that he went up from Pittsfield to the Summit on the first train on the Boston & Albany Railroad in 1840. In the same year he went to Boston to attend the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument, and was one of the cheerers for old Tippecanoe and Tyler too. Since the year he first took up his residence in Dalton, 1844, Mr. Newell resided in the same house, and his time and attention was divided between cobbling and the raising of birds and bees. He devoted many years to the study of the Bible, but the God he believed in chiefly was the God of nature. In politics he was a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type. Mr. Newell was married twice. His first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Larabee, of Dalton, whom he married in 1844, bore him three children: William F., in 1845, married Deborah Tower, daughter of Stephen Tower; George, in 1846, who when only fifteen years and four months old enlisted his services in the Civil war, went with Ben. Butler and participated in many battles. He died in the service at Mobile, Alabama; and Clarence L., in 1848, who also fought in the Civil war. His second wife, Alma (Tower) Newell, daughter of

Stephen Tower, bore him one daughter, Nellie, now the wife of William Brague, a resident of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Newell died November 7, 1904, at the age of eighty-six years and ten months.

THOMAS FRISSELL BARKER.

Thomas F. Barker, a native and resident of Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, is a son of Asahel and Sermeramis (Frissell) Barker, and grandson of Thomas Fuller and Elizabeth (Fuller) Barker. Thomas F. Barker (grandfather) removed from Stafford, Connecticut, about the year 1823 and first settled in Partridgefield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, near what is now called the Peru school house. The building in which he resided is still standing and is one of the landmarks of the town of Peru. The town of Partridgefield was subsequently divided and the towns of Peru and Hinsdale were created out of its limits, and Thomas F. Barker and his wife, Elizabeth (Fuller) Barker, removed to the part called Hinsdale during the year 1833, and April 15, 1835, Mrs. Barker died. His death occurred January 22, 1858, aged eighty-three years. Their children were: Thomas F., born 1803, died October 25, 1892, aged eighty-nine years; Asahel, born 1806, died April 5, 1893, aged eighty-seven years; Orlando, who died March 3, 1876, in Wellington, Ohio; and Belinda, unmarried, who died July 14, 1842, aged twenty-nine years.

Asahel Barker (father) was born August 31, 1806, and was united in marriage May 1, 1833, to Sermeramis Frissell, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Philip) Frissell, the former named having died in November, 1835, from injuries received from a horse, and the latter April 3, 1849. Their children were: 1. John Brewster, born June 23, 1835, who went west in 1857 and settled in Rosemond, Illinois. He was taken sick with "dumb ague" and having no one to care for him, his brother Thomas F. Barker went out west and brought him to his home in Hinsdale, where he remained part of the time and part in Northampton Hospital until his death, which occurred July 16, 1901. 2. Thomas F., mentioned hereinafter. Mrs. Asahel Barker had three sisters and one brother who were named after celebrities of ancient times, and they were among the most influential people in the community. Her sisters were: Cleopatra, who became the wife of Zenas Watkins, and they resided in Peru; her death occurred November 14, 1851, and his November 25, 1873. Monica, who died July 1, 1875: she was the wife of Sylvester S. Bowen, who celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday on Sunday, January 17, 1904, and died January 28, 1905. Statira, who died March 17, 1888; she was the wife of William S. Bowen, brother of Sylvester S. Bowen, who died February 15, 1895. The brother, Augustus Caesar Frissell, the only son of Thomas and Hannah Frissell, died November 14, 1851, aged forty-five years.

Thomas F. Barker was born October 11, 1838. His education was obtained by walking three miles for five consecutive winters through unbroken roads to the Hinsdale Academy, but for lack of means his course of study was limited. He then taught school for several winters, in which vocation he was very successful, and during this time "boarded round." Early in life he learned the trade of carpenter, and this line of industry he followed at intervals. He had early inspirations and ambitions to leave the farm life, which his parents had long followed, and he looked forward to railroading, but circumstances—the providing of a home for a blind father and an insane brother—held him to the farm which his father was endeavoring to clear and he manfully stuck to what seemed his duty. The farm was in Hinsdale on the Peru line, and when he disposed of this property in 1888, he built a pleasant home on Main street, Hinsdale, where he now resides. Mr. Barker is an active member of the Congregational church, and for more than forty years has been a member of the choir connected with that body. He is a staunch Republican, a party worker in his town, has served in several official capacities, and is at present a member of the school committee and parish assessors. He is a strong advocate of temperance. He devotes a portion of each year to traveling, and has attended the Centennial, World's Fair at Chicago, the Pan American at Buffalo, and also visited the St. Louis exposition.

Mr. Barker was married May 7, 1863, to Armarilla Pelton, of Peru, a representative of one of the best families of that village. The ceremony was performed at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, by Kingsley Twining. The following named children were the issue of this union: Mary E., born August 22, 1864, a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, a graduate of Manchester, New Hampshire, high school, and she has been engaged in teaching school successfully for a number of terms at various places. Homer Stanton, born December 12, 1866, died at the age of four years on December 14, 1870. Laura Sermeramis, born November 27, 1871, became the wife of Ernest Spring, and they reside on Park street, West Springfield. Mabel Agnes, born August 19, 1877, died April 6, 1878. Helen Louisa, born April 2, 1882, graduated from Childs College in Springfield, and has since been employed in that city at No. 21 Harmon avenue. The mother of these children died April 9, 1896, in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, and on August 10, 1899, Mr. Barker married Mary Collins, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who was a native of St. Albans, Vermont. No children were born of this union. It is a fact worthy of mention that each of Mr. Barker's wives was one of twins. Both were estimable women, and the second wife acted the part of mother to the children born of his first marriage.

JOHN WALDRON FLANSBURGH.

John Waldron Flansburgh, who is living a retired life in Dalton, was born at Coxsackie, Greene county, New York, August 30, 1840. He was a direct descendant of one of three brothers who came to this country from Holland in the middle of the eighteenth century. One brother, Jacob Flansburgh, became a resident of Greene county, New York, the second brother located in Rensselaer, New York, while no record is obtainable concerning the residence of the third brother. Among the children of Jacob Flansburgh was a son, Jacob Flansburgh, Jr., who reared eight children: John, Henry, Jeremiah, Hezekiah, Casper, Katherine, Mary and Tina.

Casper Flansburgh was born November 4, 1816, and was married November 5, 1837, to Miriam Waldron, a representative of one of the old and respected families of Hemlocks, a part of Coxsackie, New York. By this marriage there were seven children: Ann Eliza, born January 28, 1839, died at the age of eighteen years; John W. is the second in order of birth; Katherine, born April 19, 1842, resides in New Baltimore, New York; Peter, born September 20, 1843, is living in Kinderhook, New York, and has a family of three sons; Jacob, born July 5, 1845, is married and lives in Coxsackie, New York; Louis, born April 25, 1847, is married and has a family; Levi, born June 5, 1849, has made his home in the west for a number of years. Mrs. Flansburgh, the mother of John W. Flansburgh, died April 13, 1850, and on January 28, 1852, his father was again married, his second union being with Katherine Rose, of Jacksonville, New York. They had two children: Deborah, born December 27, 1854, lives in Dalton; and Oliver, born August 13, 1857, and with his wife and two daughters resides in Dalton.

John Waldron Flansburgh was reared upon the home farm, where he remained until twenty years of age, when with a compainon he made his way to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He had acquired his education in the common schools, and after leaving the parental roof he learned the carpenter's trade, beginning work in the employ of Jacob Stewart, a contractor. After three years devoted to the building industry he took a trip to the west (1865), but remained for only a year. On his return he was engaged in business in Lenox and afterward in Pittsfield, where he secured a liberal patronage, erecting many of the substantial buildings of that city. When his health failed him, he was obliged to abandon his trade and he then purchased a farm at East Chatham, New York, where he resided for a few years or until his health had improved sufficiently to enable him to resume contracting and building, and one of his first contracts was for the construction of the Greylock mills and adjacent buildings in Blackinton. In 1882 he came to Dalton, where he purchased a home, and for a number of years he performed all of the work for the Crane family at Dalton, building the Congregational church, the Dalton shoe shop and the Union block. In 1889 he retired from active business with a comfortable competency that had been acquired through his unfaltering diligence and careful management. He now owns some good property in Dalton and to some extent deals in real estate. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he and his family attend the Congregational church. December 25, 1862, Mr. Flansburgh was married to Miss Julina M. Vandenburgh, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, representing one of the old and respected families of the county. She is also connected with the Gallup family. Her mother, Mrs. Marcia (Gallup) Vandenburgh, born 1822, now makes her home with Mrs. Flansburgh. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Flansburgh: Lulu Anna, December 12, 1865, at Winona, Illinois, during her parents' sojourn of a year in the west. She is now the wife of

John Hardeman, and they have three children: John Willis, Roy Kenneth, Donald F. Willis Casper, February 16, 1869, at Lenox, Massachusetts, married Grace Groves Beck, and they have two daughters, Marian and Clara. Mabel Julina, October 30, 1870, became the wife of John A. Dawson, who died a year and a half later, in 1898, and his widow is now with her parents.

C. FREDERICK SMITH.

C. Frederick Smith, of Adams, was born in Schenectady, New York, and when a child came to this city, pursuing his education here in the public schools, although at an early age he entered upon his business career and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources. When but twelve years of age he worked in an office and in a general store, and since 1891 he has been representative of the New York Life Insurance Company in this place, being the oldest agent in the local service of the company, and ranking with those who are classed as "Two hundred thousand dollar club men." He is also a trustee of the South Adams Savings Bank of Adams. Mr. Smith is interested in various community affairs that have had for their object the welfare and promotion of his adopted city. He is a Mason, having attained Knight Templar's degree in St. Paul's Commandery at North Adams. He belongs to the Berkshire Lodge of Adams and is likewise a member of the Masonic Club of Adams and the Berkshire Club of North Adams. He holds membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church of Adams. Mr. Smith has two sons: Jim R., who is a mechanical engineer in New York city; and Karl F., a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.